The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"Special Sale"

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Muslin Underwear!

"New Spring Styles!"

Manufactured from

"Standard Cottons!"

And gotten up for the best retail trade.

To introduce this department in an

"EFFECTUAL MANNER!"

WE SHALL

"Cut Prices!"

To an extent that will more than justify us in the right to style ourselves

"Leaders of Popular Prices!"

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing since Jan. 1, 1868, between Gilbert Hubbard and Geo. B. Carpenter, under the firm name of

Gilbert Hubbard & Co.,

Was dissolved May 6, 1881, by the death of Mr. Gilbert Hubbard.

The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name and style of

Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1882.

Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Gilbert Hubbard & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

"Cotton Duck,"
"Tents," "Awnings,"
"Rain-Proof Covers,"
"Twines & Cordage."
"Flags & Banners,"
"Wire Rope,"

202 to 208 S. Water-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing since 1st May, 1880, between Elias F. Gobel and Robert E. Shimmin under the firm name of E. F. Gobel & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts and contracts outstanding will be settled by Elias F. Gobel and all debts owing by said firm will be paid by him.

Said E. F. Gobel will continue the business of Mason, Contractor, and Builder at Room 11 and 13 Times Building.

ELIAS F. GOBEL,
ROBERT E. SHIMMIN.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1882.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing since 1st May, 1880, between Robt. E. Shimmin and Elias F. Gobel under the firm name of Shimmin & Gobel is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due said firm will be paid to Robert E. Shimmin, their successor, and all debts owing and contracts outstanding by said firm will be paid by him.

Said Robert E. Shimmin will continue the business of Jobber and Manufacturer of Mattresses at 151 Michigan-av.

ROBERT E. SHIMMIN.
ELIAS F. GOBEL.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1882.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing as

J. C. CHRISTMAN & BRO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the firm must be paid to J. C. Christman Jr., who will settle all outstanding accounts.

J. C. CHRISTMAN JR.,
H. F. CHRISTMAN.

The business will be continued by J. C. Christman Jr., 481 South Halsted-st.

Jan. 3, 1882.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Richardson & Anthony has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. William H. Tomlinson purchasing the interest of David M. Richardson. The business will be continued as heretofore at 82 South Canal-st., under the firm name of ANTHONY & TOMLINSON.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1882.

RUPTURE CURED

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN.

Residence, 281 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 430 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM CRAWFORD, Secretary.

20 Per Cent DISCOUNT on all OVERCOATS and SUITS Made TO-ORDER from Heavy Woolens, or 10 Per Cent Discount on Medium weight Suits To-Measure

J. B. HALL & Co. 130 Dearborn-st



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.

We are closing out at COST our stock of Furs, Silk Fur-Lined Garments, Seal Sacques Robes, Gloves, Seal Caps, and a general assortment of Fur Goods, all of our own manufacture.

This is an opportunity to purchase fine well-made goods at lower prices than ever offered in Chicago.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

236, 238, 240 & 242 Monroe,

NEAR MARKET.

Hazelton Piano.

A full line of Grands, Uprights, and Squares, some new designs in Upright cases unexcelled in elegance. Other Pianos of good manufacture ranging in price from $200 up.

Special attention given to orders for tuning and repairing or moving Pianos.

Root & Sons Music Co.,

156 State-st.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 12, 1881.

The Agency of the Netherland Trading Society heretofore existing in New York will be discontinued from and after the 31st instant, and all outstanding transactions will be liquidated by the firm of Carter, Hawley & Co., who after that date will be our American correspondents.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ,
TRAKRANEN, President.
FRAISSINET, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1881.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the undersigned will execute upon favorable terms through the Netherland Trading Society orders for the purchase or sale of Merchandise. They will also make Collections, give Advances upon Merchandise for export, receive Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Bonds, Stocks, and other Securities, and transact a General Commission Business in Europe and the East Indies.

CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.

Societe Postale Francais de l'Atlantique.

Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail STEAMSHIP LINE.

The New Steamship COUNT D'EU, Capt. Laperdrix, will leave the West India Wharf, Halifax, on the 3d of January, 1882, for the West Indies and Brazil, touching at St. THOMAS (W. I.), PARA, MARANHAM, CEARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO JANEIRO.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all stations in Canada and the United States to all ports via the West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax, by the Boston & Albany, New York Central, and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Dispatch), Nickerson Steamship Line via Boston, and by the Cromwell Line via New York.

For Freight and other information apply to

J. R. VALENTINE,
115 Dearborn-st., Chicago,
Or to
W. M. DARLEY BENTLEY, General Agent, 317 St. Paul-st., Montreal, and at West India Wharf Halifax.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Jan. 7, 7 a m | ETHIOPIA, Jan. 21, 7 a m
ANCHORIA, Jan. 14, noon | CIRCASSIA, Jan. 28, 1 p m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

New York and London direct.

VICTORIA, Jan. 7, 7 a m | CALIFORNIA, Jan. 14, noon

Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic is all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Thirty Shares of Prairie Farmer Stock FOR SALE.

T. W. GROVER, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Gentlemen's Dress, Silk, and Cupraneru Hats, Stiff and Soft Business Hats, Seal, Otter, and M. R. Fur Caps, and everything in the way of Men's and Boys' Winter Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.

Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg).

$100,000 STOCK OF FURNITURE

To be CLOSED OUT before REMOVAL, if LOW PRICES will do it.

HOLTON & HILDRETH,

221 & 223 State-st.

ELY & CO.

TAILORS.

During January all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st.

STORAGE RATES.

Until further notice, the following rates of storage will be charged by us:

On all grain received in bulk and inspected in good condition, one and one-quarter (1¼) cents per bushel for the first ten days or part of same, and one-half (½) cent per bushel for each additional ten days or part of same, so long as it remains in good condition.

On and after the 15th day of November next, upon grain in good condition, storage will be at the foregoing rates, until four cents per bushel shall have accrued, after which no additional storage will be charged until the 15th day of April, 1883, so long as the grain remains in good condition.

On grain damp, or liable to early damage, as indicated by its inspection when received, two (2) cents per bushel for the first ten days or part of same, and one-half of one cent for each additional five days or part thereof. Afid upon such grain there will be no special rate for winter storage.

No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless by special agreement.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC ELEVATOR CO.,
By WM. H. HARPER, Manager.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1882.

A party having $3,000 to $5,000

Cash can learn of a desirable Business Opening.

This advertisement is inserted by one of the OLDEST and MOST REPUTABLE Business Houses in Chicago, who mean

Exactly What They Say.

Consequently no attention will be paid to inquiries from Chronic Business Hunters and Curiosity Seekers.

Address Z 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN!

Wanted—Five competent men experienced in selling Bags, to travel in good territory. Apply, with references, to MORRISON, ANDERSON & BUTCHART, 207 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OLD RELIABLE.

Jos. Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm's

POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS,

Ladies' Fine Scissors, Nail and Work Sets, Nail Nippers, Tweezers, Cork Screws, Novelties, &c.

MANASSE, Importer, Tribune Building.

Cutlery Rodger's, Wostenholm's, and other standard makes of pocket cutlery. Rodger's, Russel's, and American table cutlery. Rogers's plated goods, razors, scissors, etc. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cans, quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co. Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 143 and 150 Madison-st.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Light snow and partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather for the Upper Lake region today.

—At the organization of the Maryland Legislature yesterday there was an entire change of officials in both Houses.

—Two Milwaukee lawyers are doing a little litigation on their own hook, John J. Orton having sued Matt Finch for $90,000 damages for libel and slander.

—All the way from Vienna comes a bit of political gossip to the effect that Secretary-of-the-Navy Hunt is to succeed Minister Phelps at the Austrian Capital.

—The liabilities of Joseph Charriol, the Bordeaux bankrupt, are ascertained to be 15,000,000 francs. He has absconded, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued.

—By a vote of 13 to 2 the Cook County Board of Commissioners yesterday decided that they are restricted by statute to $2.50 per day, and this sum will hereafter be their *per diem*.

—Eleven Chinamen, who were working on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona, were massacred by Apaché Indians. The deed was not discovered until last Monday morning.

—The deadlock at Albany continues, and the leaders of the New York County Democracy left for home last evening convinced that there will be no organization of the Legislature before next week.

—Under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, Indian Agents may call upon the military for assistance in the exercise of their authority in the capture of criminals and the protection of reservations from invasion by white men.

—There was a serious tumble in American stocks on the London Exchange Tuesday, and something approaching a panic was the result. It is thought, however, that, while this collapse in values may produce temporary trouble, it is not likely to cause a serious crash.

—After drinking a quart of whisky yesterday morning John Toohey, of Minneapolis, shot his wife dead with a revolver, in the presence of his children. The poor woman's only offense was that she told one of the children not to go after any more liquor for the already drunken man.

—The clever convict who recently escaped from the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary at Pittsburg by crawling into a shoebox and being carted out in a wagon, has been recaptured in Camden. He foolishly wrote a letter to a loose woman in Pittsburg, and in this way the authorities learned of his whereabouts.

—The extreme anxiety of the community to get at the true story of the tragedy at Ashland, Ky., is probably the only reason why the three fiends now in custody have not been lynched before this. There were no new developments yesterday, but it is expected that important revelations will be made at the preliminary hearing, which occurs today.

—It is proposed to set aside the tender of the freedom of the City of Dublin to Parnell and Dillon by a resort to the Court of Queen's Bench. A mandamus to quash the vote of the Dublin Corporation will be applied for on the ground that under a clause in the Corporation act not yet repealed nobody but a burgess can receive the freedom of the city.

—William H. Hooper, ex-Delegate from Utah, and now a Mormon leader, is in Galena, Ill., where he formerly resided. He is on his way to Washington to support the interest of Cannon in his contest with Campbell. In an interview Mr. Hooper said that polygamy is already practically abolished in Utah, and that he apprehends no decided interference with Mormonism at the hands of the present or any future Administration.

—The liability of a telegraph company for damages resulting from the incorrect transmission of a cipher message was the subject of a decision by the Appellate Court, which, among a number of other decisions, will be found in another column. The Court held that, as the company was not informed of the meaning and purport of the message, it could not be held liable for damages beyond the amount, with interest added, paid for the transmission of the message.

—In a speech at Birmingham last Tuesday John Bright supported the policy of the Government in dealing with the situation in Ireland. He justified the coercion measures on the ground of absolute necessity, and referred to the ruling spirits in the recent Chicago Convention as "though mistaken, honest and patriotic, but they took their ideas of Ireland from the basis of bygone times." Joseph Chamberlain, President of the British Board of Trade, in a speech following that of Mr. Bright, ridiculed the idea of compensation for landlords, saying that the tenants rather ought to be compensated for excessive rents extorted from them for many years.

—Gen. Grant's change of front in the case of Fitz John Porter is received with satisfaction by the Democrats in Congress, and it is believed that since the former Commander-in-Chief has so frankly avowed his belief in the injustice of the finding against Porter, a sufficient number of Republican votes can be secured to pass a bill for Porter's reinstatement to his former rank. Senator Logan's opinion, however, remains unchanged, and his probable course, in view of Gen. Grant's open opposition to a position which he defended with such signal zeal and ability, is a matter of interested speculation. Some believe that out of respect for Grant, Senator Logan will remain silent when the bill to reinstate Porter comes before the Senate, but will vote against the bill nevertheless, but nobody assumes to state with authority just what Logan's views and intentions in the premises are.

—The motion of Scoville for a reopening of the case of the defense in order to admit of the introduction of additional expert evidence to prove that Guiteau was insane on the 2d of July was yesterday denied by Judge Cox, and after the examination of Mr. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service, who was called by Scoville in the hope of his testifying that Guiteau mentioned the inspiration theory on the day of the shooting, but who testified precisely to the contrary, the evidence on both sides was closed, and the court adjourned till Saturday next. Now all that remains is for the lawyers to present their arguments to the jury, who are already informed of every material fact or trustworthy opinion connected with the case, and have probably made up their minds fully as to the one vital question, that of Guiteau's responsibility for his terrible crime. It is probable that the speeches of the lawyers will occupy nearly a week, and that the case will go to the jury not much before a week from Saturday.

CASE 14,056.

The United States of America Versus Charles Julius Guiteau.

Affidavit that the Trial Has Not Been Long Enough.

Prayer that Additional Witnesses May Appear for the Assasin.

Nearly the Whole of the Session Occupied with Argument on the Matter.

Refusal by the Court of the Petition as to the Hearing of Further Expert Testimony.

Scoville Allowed to Call Detective Brooks, Whose Evidence Proves Valueless.

Law Points on Which the Prosecution Rely to Convict the Accused.

The Main Idea Is that the Assasin Knew He Was Doing a Legal Wrong.

The Case Being Closed for the Defense, the Court Adjourns Till Saturday.

OVER.

THE JURY CAN LOOK AT THE EVIDENCE AS A WHOLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Guiteau trial is ended, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. It ended as it began—with the arrogant, impudent mouthings of the assasin. Probably during the remaining few days that will be occupied with the lawyers' speeches, Guiteau will still rant and bluster. But we have reached the beginning of the end, and can commence to count the days when, in all human probability, the President's assasin will pay the legal penalty of his crime. The audience in the court-room today seemed impressed with this belief. There was greater solemnity than there has been at any time. This will not be apparent from the reading of the text of the routine report. It was, however, apparent—oppressively so to those who sat today in the packed and stifling court-room.

MRS. SCOVILLE

felt it keenly, and, when the last witness had passed from the stand, the last question had been asked and answered, and the Judge had rendered a decision that the case could not be opened by new evidence, and the defense had announced that the case was rested, the poor woman, who has borne up through these exciting weeks with such extraordinary fortitude and with more than womanly courage, broke down in tears. Guiteau, too, was unusually restive and nervous, and played his pranks with greater desperation; but there was not so much evident purpose in his demonstrations. He was more confused, and seemed to feel what all others felt—that

THE TIME OF HIS DOOM IS APPROACHING.

Still, the wretch did not intermit his blasphemy, or neglect to repeat his attempt to make the Deity an accessory to his crime. His fears seem to be getting the better of his vanity as the time approaches when the case will be submitted to the jury. He has from the start insisted that he would make a great speech, which would secure his immediate acquittal, as well as electrify the world. To-day he proposed that the case should close without argument, and promised to forego his speech if the Government would submit its case; and this was not a piece of bluff for the jury. Mr. Scoville's attempt to have the case reopened was

A LEAP IN THE DARK.

He did not know what all the witnessed he named would testify to. He only hoped that their testimony would be in favor of his client. Dr. McFarland, of the Illinois Insane Asylum, who came here at the twelfth hour to testify for the defense that Guiteau is insane, had, it was stated in court, no other ground for his testimony than the fact that he had read the case in the newspapers, and had some knowledge of the peculiarities of Guiteau's father. Judge Cox, in a decision which Scoville was subsequently compelled to admit was just, ruled that the condition of Luther Guiteau's mind had been sufficiently well established, and that the case could not be reopened for any expert testimony. If, however, there was any material fact by which the defense expected to be able to deny that which the prosecution claimed to be a fact, it would be admitted.

FOR THIS REASON BROOKS,

Chief of the secret service, was placed upon the stand. Mr. Scoville evidently hoped to prove by him that Guiteau stated, in his cell, immediately after the shooting, that he was controlled by Divine pressure, and that the crime was due to inspiration. Brooks, who is an extremely careful man, who visited the jail in company with a secret-service operative, for the express purpose of obtaining any possible clew to the cause of the murder, who watched every expression of Guiteau's face, could testify to nothing of the sort. Guiteau did not, at that interview, suggest anything about Divine pressure, and it has never yet appeared in evidence that he did make any such suggestion to any one until he did, on the 19th of July, to Gen. Reynolds, of Chicago, after he learned that

THE STALWARTS WOULD GIVE HIM NO ASSISTANCE,

and that every man, woman, and child in the Nation was appalled at his crime. Reed made a very earnest appeal for Scoville's motion to reopen the case, but it was unavailing. He cited a case before Judge Blodgett, in Chicago, where needed evidence had been admitted after the arguments had been commenced. It was true this trial had been protracted, but it was not the first time that a great cause had taken a long time for trial. He referred to the lack of means on the part of the defense to examine the case. Mr. Scoville, he said, had borne the whole burden of the defense without compensation. He begged the Court, in the name of justice and fairness, to give the defense one more day in which this testimony could be put before the jury. He said the verdict of the jury, whichever way it went, would be more satisfactory if the Court allowed this evidence to be submitted. Davidge, in reply, said there was no shadow of foundation laid for the introduction of the testimony of Dr. McFarland. It would be a scandal to admit it at this time. He was presented here as a man reckless enough to swear upon what he had read. The Government submitted its

PRAYERS FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

It is difficult to see how the Court can refuse to grant these prayers as instructions, or how, guided by them as to the law, the jury can fail to render a speedy verdict of guilty.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—This morning some delay was caused in the proceedings of the court while Scoville was preparing his affidavit. Guiteau said: "This is a good time to make a speech, but I promised the Marshal that I would keep quiet today, so I will try and do so."

Having subscribed to the affidavit, Scoville read it.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOLDING CRIMINAL TERM, UNITED STATES VS. CHARLES J. GUITEAU, CASE NO. 14,056—*Indictment for murder*—George Scoville, being duly sworn, deposes that he was sole counsel for the defendant in this case, in preparation for the trial thereof, as to summoning witnesses and obtaining evidence on behalf of the defense;

That, upon the issue of insanity raised in this case, the defendant himself has not been in a mental condition to afford any aid to this affiant in obtaining the names of witnesses, or in giving him any information as to evidence material for the defense;

That, since the case for the defense was closed, to-wit: since the 15th day of December, A. D. 1881, this affiant has learned of the existence and names of certain material witnesses for the defendant upon the issue of insanity, and whose testimony it is very important on behalf of the defense, should be given in this case;

That such additional evidence is material for the most part, in view of the fact that it relates to the condition of mind of the prisoner at times nearer the date of the commission of the alleged offense in this case than any other evidence produced for the defense, and goes to show his insanity at that date with greater certainty than any evidence within the knowledge of this affiant up to the time this case was announced closed for the defense;

That the names of the witnesses whose existence and names have recently come to the knowledge of this affiant as aforesaid are:

T. Bragdon,	Marshall Greene,
James Brooks,	Thomas Rathbone,
Katie Collins,	George W. McElfresh,
Manville A. Austin,	Andrew McFarland.

That the said affiant is advised and believes it to be true that he can prove by said Bragdon, Greene, Katie Collins, and Austin, that they and each of them frequently saw the defendant in the park opposit the White House during the latter part of the month of June, A. D. 1881, and observed the singular and strange conduct, showing every indication of insanity—so much so that said witnesses were thoroughly convinced he was of unsound mind, and that the fact was freely commented on between them.

That the affiant expects to prove by said Brooks and Rathbone that they had an interview with the prisoner in jail the 3d of July, 1881, or, possibly the 2d, in which the prisoner said: "I wish you people would leave me alone. I have some rights."

That it was some time before the said Brooks and Rathbone could induce him to talk to them, and, when he did talk, he said to them, at that interview, that he had contemplated the removal of the President for six weeks, and was forced to it by inspiration from God, or words to that effect, and that he had no fear of punishment, and no fear he would be liberated.

That the prisoner in such conversation was apparently cool and unconscious of any risk of danger to himself from trial for his act, and showed to the said witnesses by his words and manner unmistakable evidences of insanity.

Affiant further expects to prove by said McElfresh and M. A. Austin that they rode to jail with the prisoner as officers in charge of him immediately after the shooting on the 2d day of July last, and that all the actions and words of the prisoner on that occasion were indicative of an insane man.

That the affiant expects to proved by said Andrew McFarland that he has been connected with insane asylums, and has had almost constant care and oversight of insane people for nearly thirty-seven years past, being for many years in charge of the Illinois State Asylum for the Insane at Jacksonville, in that State, where he now resides, and which position he now holds.

That he knew Luther W. Guiteau in his lifetime, and had the opportunity for a week, during which time the said Guiteau was his guest at Jacksonville, of scientific observations of the mental condition of said Luther W. Guiteau, in or about the year 1864, and came to the conclusion that the said Guiteau was insane on the subject of religion, and that is the present opinion of said McFarland; and that from the circumstances and facts developed in the evidence in this case thus far, the said McFarland is of the opinion that the prisoner is now insane.

Affiant further says he has been misled by the course of the prosecution, in giving the name of said McElfresh to the department as a witness for the prosecution in this case, and then in not calling him as such witness, and that he would otherwise have been called by the defense; that he is a detective, as also are said Brooks, Rathbone, and M. A. Austin, as this affiant is informed and believes, and all in the Government employ, and subject to the call of the prosecution in this case at any time. GEO. SCOVILLE.

Subscribed and sworn before me the 4th day of January, 1882. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

By W. G. WILLIAMS, Assistant Clerk.

Scoville then moved to be allowed to introduce this new evidence.

Judge Cox inquired if counsel desired to be heard upon the motion.

Col. Corkhill—I hardly think anything need be said.

AN AMENDMENT.

Scoville then amended his affidavit by inserting that Dr. McFarland would testify that in his opinion the prisoner is now insane. After he had subscribed to the amended affidavit, Reed addressed the Court in favor of the motion. He was aware the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Court. It was not, however, without precedent, and that, too, in the United States Court. He then cited a case where evidence was admitted even after arguments to the jury had begun. He felt assured the American people would not begrudge the one extra day now asked in behalf of this prisoner, in the name of justice and a fair trial. He then paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Scoville, who had defended this poor creature, alone and unaided, without money and without encouragement from any source.

DAVIDGE REPLIED AT SOME LENGTH,

and denied any precedent existed for reopening the case simply to introduce accumulative evidence, particularly in the case of Dr. McFarland. He believed it would be a scandal to admit the testimony of a man so reckless as to form an opinion and be willing to swear to it merely from reading the newspapers.

SCOVILLE REPLIED AT GREAT LENGTH,

and detailed the hardships and difficulties under which the defense had labored in the preparation of their case. It was almost impossible to get witnesses to come here. The experts for the defense were compelled to be satisfied with $1.25 per diem, the regular witness fee, while experts for the Government came here (it is supposed leaving grave trusts behind them), and remained for six weeks, and every one of them plainly showed by their evidence they expected full pay for their services (and all know what that meant). "And these experts," said Scoville, "are still waiting here to see the results of their evidence in hanging this prisoner, but fortunately for the cause of justice your Honor and this jury stand between him and the gallows."

COL. CORKHILL

could not, at this stage, allow the remarks of counsel to go unanswered. He said yesterday, and would repeat it today, that he would not object to the introduction of any new fact material to the defense. The only objection to be made by the prosecution had been already mentioned by Mr. Davidge. There had never been a trial in this District where so much liberality had been shown by the Government.

GUITEAU

insisted upon being heard. The Bailiff tried to silence him, but was met with an angry, "Let me alone, or I will slap you in the mouth." Guiteau then called out: "Your Honor, all I want is to show that I told these men on the way to jail that it was the political situation and the pressure of inspiration that caused me to remove the President."

JUDGE COX

said that the counsel for the defense came here a stranger to the courts of the District, and even the prisoner himself, and found himself environed with difficulties from the outset. The most serious difficulty was that the odium attached to the assasination made witnesses unwilling to even allow their names to be known to the defense. Appreciating all these difficulties, which embarrassed the defense, he (Judge Cox) had felt disposed to offset this with equal latitude and more than the ordinary facilities in proportion to the difficulties of their case. Evidence of insanity could not be offered in subrebuttal. In his opinion, proof of insanity should be limited to the evidence in chief of the defense, and the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. He, therefore, must exclude the evidence of Dr. McFarland. The testimony, however, of those witnesses by which the defense expected to prove that what the prisoner asserted upon the day of the assasination and upon the day after was motive for his act the Court held should be admitted as evidence in subrebuttal.

GUITEAU'S COMMENT.

When Judge Cox had finished his remarks upon Scoville's motion, Guiteau insisted upon the expression of his opinion. "That's a first-class decision, Judge. That's all I want to get before the jury—what I said at the time relative to the causes that impelled me upon the President; as for the rest, I don't care a snap. I would not give 50 cents a bushel for this expert testimony. If I had money enough I could get fifty of the best experts in the country to swear that I am as crazy as a loon; that's just how much that kind of evidence is worth."

Mr. Scoville introduced a letter written by the prisoner's father, in which he expressed an opinion that the prisoner was insane.

Guiteau called out sneeringly: "Was the object in reading that letter to show that my father was a crank or that I am? You are the biggest jackass, Scoville, I ever saw. If you can't learn any sense I shall have to rebuke you in public."

DR. BEARD.

Mr. Scoville then called Dr. Beard, of New York, who was sworn. Objection was made to his testimony, and the objection sustained by the Court.

Mr. Scoville stated what he intended to prove by the witness, and noted an exception to the ruling of the Court.

J. J. BROOKS.

The next witness called by Scoville was J. J. Brooks, Chief of the Treasury Secret-Service. The witness visited the prisoner on the night of the shooting. Guiteau was in bed at the time. "He arose in great anger and excitement," said the witness, "and wanted to know what I meant by disturbing his rest and quiet at that hour of the night. I said it ill became him, a murderer, to speak in that manner; that he had disturbed the rest and quiet of the whole Nation. He came back at me, that he was no murderer, but a Christian and a gentleman; that his mind was made up that he had been moved to do the act as a political necessity, and that it was for the good of the country." The witness continued: "I told him I was a Republican and a Stalwart, and he replied, 'Then you can appreciate why I did it.'" The witness detailed at some length his conversation at that time. He (the witness) said to the prisoner: "If you had taken the Deity into consideration you could not have done such an act." The prisoner replied he had thought over the matter and prayed over it for six weeks and more; he became convinced that the President must go, and it was his duty to remove him.

GUITEAU BREAKS OUT.

Notwithstanding his promise in the morning, Guiteau continued to interrupt, and became involved in an altercation with one of the Bailiffs who tried to silence him. "I'll slap you in the mouth," he frequently snarled at him, but made no demonstration toward carrying the threat into execution. At another time he said to him: "You are nothing but a miserable underling, while I speak to millions of people when I talk."

Mr. Davidge, on behalf of the prosecution, then requested the defense to make known the law points on which they desired the ruling of the Court.

Scoville said he would like a little time for the proper preparation of the law points upon which they desired the ruling of the Court.

THE LAW POINTS.

Mr. Davidge said the prosecution had already prepared their statement of the law points upon which they would rely, and he would be pleased to give the defense the benefit of them. He then read as follows:

1. The legal test of responsibility, where insanity is set up as the defense for alleged crime, is whether the accused, at the time of committing the act alleged, knew the difference between right and wrong in respect to such act; hence, in the present case, if the accused, at the time of committing the act charged, knew the difference between right and wrong in respect to such act—that is, if he knew what he was doing and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, he is responsible.

Guiteau—I didn't, because my free agency was destroyed.

2. If the accused knew what he was doing, and that what he was doing was contrary to the law of the land, it constitutes no defense, even if it were true that when he committed the act he really believed he was thereby producing a public benefit or carrying out an inspiration of Divine origin or approval. Such belief would not afford any excuse, nor would such excuse be afforded by the fact that in the commission of the act he was impelled by a depraved moral sense—whether innate or acquired, or by evil passion or indifference to moral obligation.

Guiteau—All of which is false.

3. Insanity would, however constitute a defense if by reason of the disease the accused, at the time of committing the act charged, did not know what he was doing; or, if he did know it, that what he was doing was contrary to law.

Guiteau—I had no choice in the matter.

4. The only evidence in the present case tending to show an irresistible impulse to commit the homicide is the claim of the accused that his free agency was destroyed by his alleged conviction that the death of the President was required for the good of the American people, and that he was divinely inspired; but such conviction, even if it really existed, could not afford any excuse when the party knew what he was doing, and that it was contrary to law. No mere delusion or error of judgment, not even a fixed belief that what is prohibited by law is commanded or approved by divine authority—[Guiteau—"God's law is higher than man's law"]—can exempt the accused from his responsibility for

breaking the law. To have such effect the commission of the act charged must have been the result of insane delusion, which was the product of disease and of such force as to deprive the accused of the degree of reason necessary to distinguish between right and wrong, in respect of the act, so that at the time of committing the act he either did not know what he was doing, or, if he did, that the act was wrong or contrary to the law of the land.

At Scoville's suggestion the court then adjourned until Saturday.

A DRUNKARD'S CRIME.

He Deliberately Kills His Wife in the Presence of His Children—Minneapolis, Minn., the Scene of the Tragedy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—At 11 o'clock this morning John Toohey walked into police headquarters in Minneapolis and remarked to Sergt. West: "Well, John, I've done it this time." The Sergeant saw by his looks that something terrible had occurred, and queried: "My God, Toohey, what is it?" "I've killed her," was the deliberate response. "What did you do that for?" asked the officer. "I couldn't stand it any longer," was the reply. The murderer, who was quite drunk, was consigned to a cell, and the Sergeant started for the scene of the murder. The house where the tragedy occurred is a cottage on Twentieth street, where the Sergeant found the dead body of Mrs. Toohey lying on the floor, with not a trace of blood to be seen, with her three little children looking at the dead body of their mother, while a knot of neighbors of the murdered woman looked in at the door. One bright little fellow of 5 or 6 seemed not to realize what had occurred. The next older, a girl of 8, gave no exhibition of sorrow, but the next in years, whose age is 13, was moaning and sobbing piteously. Another son, who is aged 15, and a daughter of 19 were absent from home. Mamie, the 13-year-old girl, gave the following details of the murder: She said her father came home drunk last night. This morning, after he had drank a quart of whisky, he wanted Lizzie, the 8-year-old girl, to go for some more whisky. "Mamma told her not to go; then he wanted me to go, and she told him I should not. Then when mamma was standing over there [pointing to a spot in the kitchen near the door leading to the front room], he drew from his pocket a revolver, and fired. We [the children] were crouching about the room. We were afraid of him. When he shot I ran ahead of mamma, opened the door into the front room, ran through the room, opened the front door, and stepped out into the street. Mamma followed me, but as she reached the front door she whirled and fell on her back on the floor. I started to run to the neighbors', but he [meaning her father] came round the corner just then and called me back. He made me stay where I was, but, after he reached the corner of the street, I told the neighbors."

Toohey has frequently threatened to kill his wife. He has been drinking deeply since the death of his son, who was killed at the mill fire. The bullet passed through the lungs, and death ensued from internal hemorrhage. Deceased was about 45 years old, and leaves five children.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

New Corporations—Religious—Judge Tourgee—Cancellation of Railroad Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to the following proposed corporations: The Belleville Glass Company, Belleville; capital, $25,000; corporators, William D. Slack, John N. Eberle, William B. Hale. The Chicago Piano Company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; corporators, H. T. Merrill, Morris B. Derrick, Russell J. Waters. The Betsche & Rieke Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; corporators, Charles W. Betsche, Henry Rieke, Henry Peter. The Rice and Wheeling Gold Mining Company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; corporators, Duff Porter, John H. Batten Jr., A. L. Porter.

Some confusion appears to exist with regard to the consolidation into one of the three Presbyterian Synods of Illinois, and the meeting of the synod thus constituted. The "Enabling act," so called, passed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly, which organized the three former synods into one, went into effect Jan. 2, 1882. The first meeting of this synod, whose bounds are coterminous with those of the State, will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church in this city on the third Tuesday of next October.

Judge Tourgee lectured at the Opera-House last evening, but owing to the storm not more than 200 persons were present. "The Professor" will be given here next Monday evening.

The Auditor today canceled $50,000 of the railroad bonds of East Lincoln Township, Logan County.

MILITIA NEWS.

Many Massachusetts Officers Will Have to Leave the Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—This is decidedly a cold day for the officers of the State militia, who were elected for five years. The Governor has received the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that officers elected after the passage of Chap. 204 of the year 1876, and before the passage of Chap. 265 of the year 1878, do not continue to hold commission after the expiration of five years from the date of their commissions. This will affect at least seventy-one officers of the militia—Gen. Moore and his staff, leaving Col. Wiles in command of the First Brigade; Gen. Sutton and staff, leaving Col. Strachan in command of the Second Brigade; Col. Beal, Col. Trull of the Fifth, Lieut.-Col. T. F. Edwards of the First Corps of Cadets, Maj. J. Merrill of the artillery, Maj. Felt of the cavalry, the Lieutenant-Colonels of the Eighth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments. Besides this are several Adjutants, Paymasters, Chaplains, and a number of Captains and Lieutenants in the various commands. This decision will cause a great deal of interest in the militia, and it will practically shelve some of the battalion commanders who are not popular enough in their commands to get reelected.

MISMATED.

Such Appears to Be the Condition of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Residents of Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Louise N. Anderson, wife of Dr. Frederick P. Anderson, a gentleman very conspicuous in society circles, and at present a member of the Faculty of the Michigan Medical College here, filed a bill for divorce from her husband in the Wayne Circuit today on the ground of cruelty. The parties to the complaint were married May 29, 1866, in Cincinnati, where Mrs. Anderson, née Nettleton, resided. The complaint alleges that the cruelty charged was practiced by visiting personal violence, by subjecting her to intentional slights, and needless mortifications. The complainant further alleges that the defendant threw the oratrix upon a bed in May, 1879, and attempted to throttle her, in consequence of which and other acts of violence her health is alleged to have been so greatly impaired that she is now, by the advice of physicians, traveling in Europe. Attached to the bill is a verbal process drawn up and signed by the oratrix in Nice, France, where she was residing Dec. 9, 1881. The suit has been anticipated for some time, owing to the separation of the parties and their great social prominence.

A WAIF.

A Homeless Child in Racine, Wis., Supposed to Have Been Stolen in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 4.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl, 7 years old, giving the name of Maggie Jones, called at the residence of ex-Sheriff Fielding and asked for a situation as a servant girl. She was poorly and thinly clad, and, when questioned, stated that she had been living with John Reed as his adopted daughter, having been brought here from Pennsylvania some time ago, but that Mrs. Reed misused and ill-treated her made her work hard, and that she had run away. Chief-of-Police Mills has been searching for John Reed all day, but has been unable to find any man by that name. The little girl, who is bright and intelligent, also says she has a father, brother, and two sisters residing somewhere in Pennsylvania, but she cannot remember the name of the place from which she was taken. It is surmised she was stolen.

CHINAMEN MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 4.—Passengers on the through train from San Francisco report that on last Saturday, near Eagle Springs, east of El Paso, eleven Chinamen engaged in surfacing up the track of the Southern Pacific were massacred by Apache Indians. The deed was not discovered until Monday morning, after the through trains were started East.

LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—John J. Orton brought suit in the Circuit Court today against Matt Finch for libel and slander, claiming $90,000 damages on various counts. Both are well-known lawyers.

WASHINGTON.

The South American Note, So Much Talked About of Late.

It Simply Proposes a Conference of Both the Americas.

Mutual Safeguards Against European Interference to Be Planned.

Grant's Change of Views in the Porter Case Causing Much Talk.

The Democrats Delighted, but Some of Grant's Friends Are Not So Well Pleased.

Last Day of Gen. James in the Post-Office—Gratifying Exhibit.

Thorough Operations of the Committee Investigating the Treasury Accounts.

The Committee Will Be Able to Test the Truthfulness of the Witnesses.

The Indian Nations—Reagan's Bill—Indian Agents—Judge Davis Still Ill.

TO SOUTH AMERICA.

CHARACTER OF BLAINE'S CELEBRATED NOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The general character of Mr. Blaine's circular note to the Republics of Central and South America has become known. It bears date about the middle of November, and was sent by the same steamer which conveyed Mr. Trescott and his secretary, Mr. Walker Blaine. It sets forth at considerable length the attitude of the United States toward the other Republics upon this and the South American Continent, affirming that it is our policy to use the good offices of this Nation to establish and perpetuate peace between the various nations to which this note is addressed. He affirms that it is

NOT THE DESIRE OR POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

to interfere in the domestic concerns of any of these nations, but that the commercial interests of the United States are deeply interested in the existence of harmonious relations between the various Republics themselves, and between each and the United States. The letter, after discussing at great length the mutual interests of the United States and the nations addressed, treats the question of the great influence of European Powers upon the two American continents, and virtually proposes that the United States and the various other Republics to which the circular-letter is sent should come to

A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

in regard to this matter, and proposes mutual guarantees against any interference or supervision from abroad. The letter was prepared with great care, and, while the subjects above alluded to are fully discussed, the tone of the letter is said to be eminently conservative. The letter proposes, on behalf of the United States, an international conference of the Republics of Mexico and those of Central and South America, to meet at Washington on the 30th of next November. The request is made that the authorities of each should name two commissioners to represent their Government

AT THIS CONFERENCE.

The object of the conference is to discuss questions of mutual interest and to promote friendly feelings. It is understood that, at the same time this letter was dispatched, a second circular-letter was mailed to each of our Ministers, setting forth that, while it was well understood to be a very delicate matter for one nation to mention pecuniary matters to another in connection with such an invitation as had been extended by the United States, still our Government desires to defray all the expenses of this conference, and it was, therefore, in the discretion of each Minister to call this fact to the attention of the Government to which he is accredited in such a way as shall appear to him to be the most fitting.

GRANT ON PORTER.

HIS CHANGE OF HEART CAUSING MUCH TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The recent frank, unequivocal declaration of Gen. Grant to the effect that his opinion of the Fitz John Porter case has radically changed, and that he is now convinced Porter is a greatly injured man, is becoming more and more a subject of discussion among Congressmen, officials, and army people. Gen. Grant's statements are a great surprise to persons who have for many years bitterly denounced Porter and stubbornly defended the action of the court-martial. Gen. Grant's outspoken confession of his own error in this case, and his determination to make amends by doing all he can do to remove the stigma from Porter's record, have brought embarrassment to men like Gen. Logan and Gen. Sherman, who during the last Congress claimed to have given a careful study to the evidence produced before the Schofield Board of Inquiry, and who, despite that evidence, stuck persistently to their old opinion. While the Porter bill was pending in the Senate two years ago, Gen. Sherman was a constant attendant on sessions of that body, and voluntarily coached Senators who spoke in condemnation of Porter. It is known here that Gen. Grant has addressed a communication to President Arthur in Porter's behalf.

THE DEMOCRATS DELIGHTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The friends of Fitz John Porter were very much elated at the frank avowal of Gen. Grant that Porter has been wronged and ought to be vindicated. They expect to get a bill for Porter's reinstatement through this Congress now without much difficulty. A prominent Republican said tonight that Gen. Grant's change of opinion would not influence Senator Logan to reverse his judgment, and favor the bill to reinstate Porter. He said Logan may, out of respect for Grant, remain silent, but he will not vote for such a bill. The Democrats generally give Gen. Grant credit for an honest change of opinion in this matter. A leading Democratic Senator said tonight that he took no stock in the theory that Grant was maneuvering to catch Democratic votes in favor of a bill for placing his own name on the army retired list. He said he knew Grant to be a very candid man, and one ready to make acknowledgment if he discovered himself to be in error; that, having recently studied the case for the first time, Grant reached the conclusion that

HIS PREVIOUS OPINION HAD BEEN WRONG,

and frankly said so. This Senator added that in his opinion the bill to retire Grant will pass, as several Democratic Senators—perhaps half a dozen—intend to vote for it. Any bill to simply reinstate Porter will receive the support of all the Democrats in Congress; but should it propose to reimburse him in the shape of back pay it will meet with strong opposition from some Democrats.

JAMES.

HE HAS MADE THE POST-OFFICE SELF-SUSTAINING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Third-Assistant-Postmaster-General Hazen reported to the Postmaster-General today the figures of the receipts and expenditures of the department for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1881. According to these figures the expenditures were $9,687,109.67, and the receipts $9,490,706, leaving an excess of expenditures of $106,402. The figures for the corresponding quarter of the year 1880 were: Expenditures, $9,737,554; receipts, $8,351,587; excess of expenditures, $1,385,966. The large reduction in the excess of expenditures for the quarter ending last September is gratifying to the Post-Office officials, especially to Messrs. James and Hazen. Postmaster-General James said today that when, some time ago, Gen. Hazen had said that the excess for that quarter would fall short of a quarter of a million,

THEY THOUGHT HE WAS DREAMING.

It has fallen short of that figure by almost $60,000, and now Hazen makes the prediction that the figures for the quarter ending Dec. 31, when received, will show the department to be self-sustaining. There was a good deal of bustle about the Post-Office Department today, as it was the last day in office of Postmaster-General James. The new Postmaster-General will qualify and be sworn in tomorrow, and, as a consequence, there was

A RUSH TODAY

from all the divisions to wind up their business as far as possible, and get the official signature of the outgoing Postmaster-General to the various documents to which it was necessary to have it appended. During the day Mr. James paid a visit to the White House to take leave of the President, and had a lengthy conversation with him. He and Van Wormer, who has been Chief Clerk under him, and who goes with him into the banking business, leave for New York the latter end of the week.

THE STAR SERVICE.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer, of this city, sent this morning the following, which he says is his New-Year's present to the Postmaster-General:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—*The Hon. Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General*—SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the month of December, 1881, the following changes in the star and steamboat services were made:

Increase in the star service, $38,881; decrease in the star service, $210,831; leaving a net star reduction of $171,950. Decrease in steamboat service, $8,460. Gross reduction in the cost of steamboat services from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1881, amounted to $2,047,422, while the increase during that period was $608,259, leaving a net reduction of $1,439,163. Very respectfully,

RICHARD A. ELMER,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE TREASURY INQUIRY.

BELIEF THAT IT IS THOROUGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Senate Committee investigating the expenditure of the contingent fund in the Treasury Department devoted their attention today to following the lead given yesterday by Brown, the Treasury carpenter, who testified that he was employed in making repairs on ex-Secretary Sherman's house during the time he was supposed to be at work in the department, and was paid for this work out of the Treasury funds. Among the witnesses examined today was a man named Hessler, foreman of the cabinet-shop in the Treasury. He was questioned at length as to his knowledge of work done in the shop for private parties, among them the ex-Secretary, but the members of the committee are disinclined to state what was elicited from him for the present.

THE THOROUGHNESS OF THE INVESTIGATION

being made by the committee is shown by the fact that nearly every witness examined expresses his surprise on coming out of the room at the extent of the information in possession of the committee, and their knowledge of the routine of business in the Department. One of the Democratic members of the committee in speaking tonight of the Meline Committee's investigation, the details of which are in the hands of the present committee, said it amounted to but little, and that since he had gone over its report he had thought it strange that Senator Sherman should have had objections to its being given to the public.

HESSLER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Hessler is said to be an unwilling witness. He has a very defective memory, and some of the committee think he does not want to remember too much. His evidence has been contradictory of Brown's. The committee are not yet through with Hessler. They are comparing his time-records with the pay-rolls, for the purpose of seeing whether these records and the pay-rolls contradict or substantiate Brown's testimony. The committee are not yet able to tell when they will complete the investigation. They have developed some points which, if substantiated, will, when made public, not look well for the past management of the Treasury Department. In other words, there has been testimony of a damaging character, but whether future evidence will sustain this testimony or refute it, cannot now be told.

THAT CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES

existed in the Treasury is not denied. For instance, some very fine and costly work that was done in the Treasury cabinet shop was taken out of it without its equivalent in value being returned for it in any shape. The contingent fund was, on different occasions, employed in a manner not authorized by the law. But the responsibility for these irregularities has not been definitly fixed. In their report, when it comes to be made up, the committee will recommend certain legislation in regard to the disbursement of the contingent funds, which will tend to prevent abuses hereafter.

THE INDIAN NATIONS.

KIRKWOOD'S OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Secretary Kirkwood has not yet heard the argument of the delegation from the Chickasaw Nation, which is here to protest against the ratification of the act of the Choctaw General Council of 1881, granting right of way through the Choctaw lands to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. Ex-Gov. Overton, the leading man of the delegation, has filed a formal protest with the Secretary, based on the allegation that the Choctaws and Chickasaws hold the lands in common, and that the consent of both is necessary before such an act as that of the Choctaw Council is valid. Secretary Kirkwood said to-day that he was still of the opinion that the granting of right of way through the Choctaw Nation was not a matter of concern to the Chickasaws, as the proposed line would not touch their lands.

HE WOULD WAIT,

however, and hear what was said in the argument against ratifying the act before he made up his mind as to what he should recommend. With reference to the fear expressed by the Chickasaws that the granting of right of way through the Indian lands would open them up to white intruders, the Secretary said that the privilege was so hedged about by conditions as to make the consent of the Indian Councils requisit to securing further concessions. He also said there was no truth in the statement that any large number of the Choctaws were opposed to granting the right of way, that having been decided in their Council.

SLOW-GOING BLAIR.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Senator Blair has been occupied during the recess in preparing for publication the minority report of the committee appointed two years ago to investigate the alleged election abuses in New York and in other States. It was understood that the report of the minority should accompany that of the majority in the separate case of each State. When that portion of the report which related to Rhode Island was published, the views of the minority were appended to those of the majority; but the majority, anxious to make Democratic capital for electioneering purposes, rushed into print their report on the alleged election abuses in New York City, and did not give the Republican minority an opportunity to state the question as it appeared from their standpoint. The consequence is that the official actions of Commissioner Davenport were very incorrectly stated. Senator Blair has now righted matters by the publication of the views of the minority, which completely vindicate Commissioner Davenport, and show the amount of Democratic fraud and rascality which he prevented.

THE "FRESH BLOOD."

IT PROVES POWERFUL ENOUGH TO TRIUMPH OVER THE OLDER CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has solved the problem of how to retain employés who have been carried on the now exhausted "lapse-fund" roll, and yet not create a deficiency, by deciding to split up the salaries of a sufficient number of fourth-class clerks to make enough first-class salaries to carry nearly all those who have heretofore been paid out of the "lapse fund." The remainder will be provided for by cutting off employés where it is found that they are of families which have more than one member in the Government service. Hereafter the appointment of additional clerks to be paid out of the "lapse fund" will not be countenanced by the Secretary, and efforts will be made to discover all cases of more than one member of a family borne on the rolls, with the object of weeding them out and relieving the pressure which makes necessary the dividing up of salaries.

NOTES.

REAGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The bill so widely known as the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill has been by the author reintroduced in the House and referred to the Commerce Committee. While he does not venture to predict positively what the committee will or will not do, Judge Reagan has virtually no hope of favorable action on his bill or any similar bill this session. Speaking of the general outlook of the session, he has said to your correspondent that he is of opinion the Republicans will make an effort to shape a policy, the salient feature of which will be the reduction of taxation with a view to the perpetuation of the National debt and the National banks, and he thinks they may succeed in carrying out this program.

JUDGE DAVIS

hopes to be able to take the chair in the Senate tomorrow, but, in case he should not be, he will invite a Senator to take his place, and it is not possible that any objection will be made.

THE DEBT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The following is a statement of the decrease of the public debt for the year ended Dec. 31, 1881:

Decrease in principal interest-bearing debt	$120,730,800
Decrease in interest accrued and unpaid	6,059,759
Total decrease	$126,790,559
Less increase in debt bearing no interest	24,134,911
Increase in debt on which interest has ceased	43,870
Total increase	$ 24,178,781
Net decrease on principal and interest	102,611,777
Increase of cash in the Treasury	31,078,241
Total net decrease	$133,690,018

THE PRESIDENT TODAY

signed the commissions of T. O. Howe as Postmaster-General and of Judge Gray as Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

COMMISSIONER RAUM'S ATTENTION

was today called to a published statement that, in the event of Secretary Lincoln's retirement from the Cabinet, he (the Commissioner) would probably succeed him as Secretary of War. Raum replied: "I have not had the slightest intimation that such was the intention of the President, and I do not suppose such is his intention

THE SUPREME COURT

reassembled today after the holiday recess.

SMALL-POX.

The President said today he would probably send a special message to Congress calling attention to the alarming prevalence of small-pox, and the necessity for immediate legislation looking to its suppression.

MUCH INDIGNATION

is expressed at the Indian Bureau at the story that, owing to the failure of the Government to pay the Southern Utes' balance of $25,000 due them, serious trouble has resulted, and the Indians are about to take the war-path. The Acting Commissioner says the amount due these Indians is $11,908; that the delay in making the final payment has been caused by a change of Agents, and that as soon as the new Agent reaches the Southern Ute Agency the funds will be turned over to the Indians. No trouble of any kind is reported, and the Indians have not even expressed discontent at the delay in the payment.

TO INDIAN AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has prepared a letter of instruction to Indian Agents with regard to the employment of the military, and to capture criminals. He instructs the agents that they have the power to put intruders off the reservations, and may call out the military to assist them, not as a posse comitatus, but simply as a force to enable the agent to carry out his authority. This, probably, is a precaution against the invasion of the Indian Territory by persons who have in view settlement on those lands. Agents are instructed also that they may arrest criminals who have escaped from the State or Territory, but they must notify the civil authorities of the State or Territory from which the captured criminal has escaped, at what time and place they will be delivered over to such authorities.

THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

Col. Bliss says the star-route cases will be pushed vigorously. Civil suits will be brought wherever the contractors can be found, and the criminal cases pushed here.

NEGRO EXODUS.

The exodus of negroes from South Carolina to Arkansas continues, and has reached about 7,000. It is estimated that 20,000 acres of land in South Carolina will go uncultivated next season for want of laborers.

TENNESSEE.

A letter received from a prominent Tennessee Republican says the Republicans will certainly carry the State next election.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Keifer has returned. Speaking of the committees, he says it is true that he has taken care of friends, but not against the interests of the country or its various sections, as time will show.

CONGRESSMEN

are arriving in large numbers today.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Navy Department has ordered an expert to attend the London electrical exhibition for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the use of the electric light in navy and torpedo warfare.

SARGENT.

Speaker Keifer and Senator Miller of California were at the White House this morning in consultation with the President touching Sargent for the Cabinet. Many believe that Sargent will get it.

PERSONAL.

Representative Smith of the Bloomington District returned this morning. Congressman Thomas was at the White House this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain and snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and rising temperature in the eastern portion.

For the Lower Lake region, snow and cloudy weather, northeast winds, becoming variable, a slight rise in temperature, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, light snow and partly cloudy slightly warmer weather, winds mostly from east to south, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, light snow in Missouri and Minnesota, variable winds, mostly from east to south, falling barometer, with rising temperature.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes a special bulletin.

The storm, which was central in Indian Territory the morning of the 3d inst., has moved slowly to the northeastward, and is now central near Louisville. Snow has prevailed in the Ohio Valley, the southern portion of the Middle States, the Lake region, and the Northwest, and light rains in the Gulf States and Tennessee, followed in the former district by clearing weather. Clear weather continues in New England, and rain in the Northern and Central Pacific coast regions. The temperature has fallen from 5 to 15 degrees in New England, the Middle States, the Upper Lake region, and risen slightly in the Southern States. Northeast to southeast winds prevail in all districts except New England, where northwest winds continue. Indications are that the storm, which is now central near Louisville, will move slowly to the northeast over the Middle States and New England. Indications for New England are that cloudy weather and snow will prevail during Thursday and Friday, with a rising temperature. Indications for the Middle States are that snow will prevail during Thursday, followed by rain in the southern portions during the night, and slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather Friday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	We'r.
Albany	15	7	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	15	17	S. E.	Brisk	.02	L.snw.
Bismarck	31	22	......	Fresh	0	....
Buffalo	10	4	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	37	35	N.	Fresh	.28	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	45	28	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	27	27	E.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Cincinnati	25	21	N. E.	Fresh	.49	L.snw.
Cleveland	14	14	E.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Davenport	27	27	N. E.	Fresh	.08	Clear.
Deadwood	45	40	S.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Denison	48	50	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Denver	54	40	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	29	27	S.E.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Detroit	24	19	N. E.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	41	34	S.	Light	0	Fair.
Dubuque	25	..	......	......	....	....
Duluth	27	24	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	15	9	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Escanaba	18	21	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	41	..	......	......	....	....
Fort Buford	39	30	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	47	..	......	......	....	....
Fort Garry	20	22	S.	Brisk	.04	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	40	40	N.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	71	65	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	18	15	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	32	25	S.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	22	21	N. E.	Light	.10	L.snw.
Keokuk	24	21	N. E.	Light	.03	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	47	39	S.E.	Brisk	0	Haze.
La Crosse	28	23	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	32	30	......	Calm	.01	Cl'dy.
Louisville	30	33	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	19	14	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	63	47	N.W.	Brisk	.15	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	24	25	E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Missouri	33	35	N.W.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	22	24	S.	High	.12	Lt.snw
Nashville	52	55	S.	Light	.28	Lt rain
North Platte	34	25	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	30	30	S. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	11	4	S.E.	Light	*—	Clear.
New Orleans	70	..	......	......	....	....
Pittsburg	16	21	N. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	67	59	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	13	7	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester	10	7	S.E.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	..	60	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	21	22	E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	72	62	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield	27	23	N. E.	Fresh	.15	Clear.
St. Louis	32	26	N.	Fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	22	16	S.	Light	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	21	25	S.	Brisk	*—	Fair.
Toledo	24	23	E.	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	70	62	S.	Light	.02	Lt rain
Yankton	32	..	......	......	....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	30.465	24.8	74	E.	12	0	Cloudy.
10:18a. m.	30.482	25.4	74	E.	12	0	Fair.
2:18p. m.	30.407	26.8	81	E.	16	0	Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	30.414	26.5	82	E.	13	0	Lt. snow
10:18p. m.	30.398	27.0	77	E.	11	.01	Fair.

Maximum temperature, 29.2.
Minimum temperature, 23.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.423.
Mean daily thermometer, 26.2.
Mean daily humidity, 77.3.

Snow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Several inches of snow fell here last night and this morning. Had the streets been smooth this would have made excellent sleighing, but, in their present rough and almost impassable condition, the snow but adds to the difficulties of navigation, and has almost impeded travel on the streets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 4.—A heavy snow-storm has been prevailing in this section since 12 o'clock last night, and the snow is now eight inches deep on a level. The sleighs are out. More snow is falling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Jan. 4.—A heavy snow-storm struck this point about 9 o'clock today, and has been kept up ever since, the wind blowing very strong from the northeast. The snow is now about four or five inches deep on the level, and is still falling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Jan. 4.—Snow fell here this morning to the depth of one foot, and sleighing is good. The snow, however, will cause some distress among our farmers, many of whom have but little food for their stock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 4.—A heavy storm of snow and hail has been raging here since 3 o'clock this morning, and indications are that it will continue through the night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The first snow of the season, sufficient to cover the ground, fell today. This evening it is fifteen inches deep and still snowing. All trains have been delayed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 4.—About four inches of snow fell here this morning—the greatest quantity since winter set in. It now appears like sleighing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—Snow commenced falling about 2 o'clock this morning, and has continued all day. Nearly all railroad trains are delayed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—It has been snowing hard all day. The snow is four inches deep. All trains are delayed.

Close of Navigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—Connecticut River navigation was closed today by ice, and for the present vessels will attempt to come no further up than Saybrook, near Long Island Sound. The unusual mildness of the winter in this section up to this time is shown by the fact that in no other season for forty years has navigation been uninterrupted by ice to so late a date, the average time of closing being the 15th of December.

LACHINE, Jan. 4.—The ferry steamer Port Neuf, plying between Lachine and Caughnawaga, was compelled to go into winter quarters owing to the heavy formation of ice at the head of the new canal. The mail will be crossed by Indians until the opening of navigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Hudson River is frozen over between this city and Hudson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 4.—At daylight this morning the thermometer registered 8 below. During the day it ranged from 4 to 6 below. The Cape Vincent ferry steamer made the last trip of the season today. Ice is forming in the harbor.

ILLNESS OF FATHER SHEEHY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Rev. Father Sheehy, Land-Leaguer, is ill at his hotel in this city, having been confined to his room by an attack of pneumonia since the date of his lecture here, the 28th of December. His illness has seriously interfered with his lecture tour, he having made many engagements in New England and throughout the country. The latest report is that he is improving, and no serious results are apprehended.

ELECTION OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Elgin Guards, Company E, Third Regiment, I. N. G., at a special election this evening chose John Parthen First-Lieutenant and A. Wilthies Second. It is said Capt. Smalles will not approve of the election.

Nothing builds up shattered constitutions so quickly as Brown's Iron Bitters.

BLOODY MISSOURI.

Reign of Terror in the Southern Section of Montgomery County.

Four King Brothers Had Been Making Things a Little Breezy.

They Attacked the Wrong Man's House, and He Killed One of Them.

The Moral Effect of This Was Great Enough to Raise a Mob.

Proceedings of the Mob in Its Attempt to Exterminate Their Line of Kings.

A Horrible Fratricide Reported from Louisiana, Mo.—Full Particulars.

The Montgomery County Riot.

Specials to St. Louis Republican.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—There is great excitement in the southern part of this county, near Americus and Rhineland, caused by the shooting of several persons in the last few days. The southern portion of the county is inhabited principally by Germans, who have brought their own customs to this country. There were a number of tie-choppers in that section, who are generally regarded as a rough set, especially when under the influence of liquor. Among these were the King boys, as they were generally called. These boys would get boisterous as soon as the wine began to have effect, and

THE GERMANS

would then refuse to give them more when they called for it. When liquor was refused them they would break up the furniture and commit all sorts of deviltry, and had become a sort of terror to the neighborhood. Last Thursday evening while drinking three of the Kings—Jack, Joe, and Thomas—endeavored to break into John Nellison's residence, near Rhineland, saying they wanted something to drink. Nellison refused them admittance and barricaded his door, when they broke in a window, whereupon

NELLISON COMMENCED SHOOTING,

and fired three shots at each of them as he saw them. They then left, saying they would return. He started to a neighbor's for help, and found Jack King dead near the yard gate, with a bullet through his breast. His brother Joe was shot in the face with light birdshot. Nellison was exonerated from all blame by a Coroner's jury at the inquest.

FRIDAY NIGHT

about 7 o'clock, the moon shining bright as day, a mob, said to number from twenty-five to fifty, went to old man King's, near Americus, where the body was taken for burial, and on old man King's going out and demanding their business, he was told to go into the house. Mrs. King and Mrs. Austin, mother-in-law of Thomas King, then came out, when, it is said, the mob began firing. The King boys fled out of the back door, and in the

INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING

which followed Mrs. Nancy Austin was killed and Mrs. King received two shots in one of her legs, and Joe King was shot in the abdomen and hand and arm. Thomas King is yet missing, and it is not known whether he is dead or alive, but he is known to be hurt.

Mrs. Austin and Jack King were buried Sunday, and it is probable Joe is dead by this time.

The mob sent word to Sheriff Gregory to be very careful about putting in an appearance there.

Abbie King, a younger brother, came to Danville Saturday and asked to be put in jail for protection, which privilege was granted. Today he swore out a warrant for the arrest of all of the mob whose names could be learned before 'Squire Lewis, of this city, and Sheriff Gregory summoned a posse, which will sort tomorrow to arrest the mobites.

Mrs. Austin was from Callaway County, and the Kings were very quiet when not under the influence of liquor, but had a bad reputation.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DANVILLE, Mo., Jan. 3, 1882.—The southern section of Montgomery County is mostly a wild and hilly country, and during the last two or three years has been inhabited in part by a number of reckless and law-defying young men, among them "the Days," "the King boys," and others, who all, without regard as to who has been most guilty of most wrong, are the objects of intense hatred upon the part of the law-abiding people. This bad state of affairs has been growing worse for a year, and the robberies, horse-stealings, and breaches of the peace generally occurring in that part of the county have been laid at the door of one set or another of the law-breakers. Passing over several bloody encounters of the past year on the road in efforts to capture some of the most daring outlaws, we come to the tragedies of the past few days.

"THE KING BOYS"

consist of John, Tom, Joe, and Abby King. On the night of the 29th inst., the three first-named King boys went to the house of Mr. Nelson, four miles south of Americus (a romantic little village sleeping on a beautiful stream in the hills), the Nelsons claim, for the purpose of robbery, and the Kings denying it. At any rate, the trouble soon began, and ended disastrously to the Kings. The windows of the Nelson house were broken, one of the King boys was wounded, and another started across the dark river with his boots on. A post-mortem was held by Esquire Muehl, and young Nelson, who killed King, was justified. The dead body was borne to the cabin of the Kings, one mile south of Americus, on the next day for burial. This cabin is occupied by old man King, old Mrs. King, two of the boys' wives and their mother, Mrs. Austin. About 8 o'clock that night, the 30th, while Abby was in the village

FOR A COFFIN FOR HIS DEAD BROTHER,

a band of citizens bent on the destruction of the Kings rode up to the cabin and made an assault. Old Mrs. King and Mrs. Austin ran out, when Mrs. King was wounded and Mrs. Austin shot dead. Another of the King boys was crippled, and still another perhaps is dead. During the frightful tragedy old Mrs. King, although wounded, thought of sending her youngest boy Abby away at the village for coffin and winding sheet, and she sped away to warn him. Abby waited for no second bidding, but fled away in the cold night until he got to Danville, the county-seat, where he told his ghastly story to the Prosecuting-Attorney, J. M. Barker, Esq., and claimed that protection of the law, the denial of which to others had brought to him and his so terrible a red harvest. Abby was placed in the county jail under the care of the kind Jailer, Mr. C. M. English, where it is hoped he may remain in security until reason and order are again in the ascendency.

Esq. P. H. Kemp, at Americus, Sheriff Gregory, and the Prosecuting-Attorney are doing everything in their power to preserve the good name of the noble people of old Montgomery, so long the home of peace and good citizenship.

Brother Kills Brother.

Special to St. Louis Republican.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Jan. 3.—The new year was ushered in with blood in this neighborhood, and a second act has been added to an already famous tragedy. The first scene took place on the 18th of May, 1880, when John Morgan Shaw shot and killed his brother Perrin at the home of the latter in Hartford Township, this county. He was still under indictment, and was out on bail. His case had come up in the Pike Circuit Court and on a change of venue was taken to Marion County. The trial was set for the 9th of January, but he has been summoned before

A HIGHER TRIBUNAL.

Sunday afternoon Morgan went to the house of his sister, Mrs. Weatherford, near the boundary line between Pike and Lincoln Counties. While he was in the house his brother Marshall rode up to the gate. Mr. Weatherford, knowing the bad feeling between the brothers on account of the death of Perrin, went out and told him that Morgan was in the house. Marshall turned to go, when Mrs. Weatherford came out and said that Morgan wished to make friends with him. Marshall assented, and Morgan came to the gate and

AFTER SHAKING HANDS

they entered the house, followed by Mr. Weatherford. Scarcely had the latter reached the door when several pistol shots were heard. Rushing in Weatherford found Morgan dead on the floor, with one bullet hole through his head and three in his back. Marshall was standing by the rear door with two revolvers in his hands. He remarked that he had killed Morgan in self-defense, and that he was going to Troy to give himself up, but instead of this he fled, and has not yet been captured.

The body of Morgan Shaw was brought to Bowling Green today and shipped from there to Mexico, where his family, consisting of a wife and four children, reside. Morgan was one of the famous band of guerrillas who, under Bill Anderson, carried death and terror through North Missouri during the War.

Indictment of the Murderers of Stead at Cape Girardeau.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Jan. 4.—The grand jury brought into Court today an indictment of murder in the first degree against Alonzo Gibbs, principal, and David Croucheon, accessory, for the murder of Robert McHeyne Stead at this place on the 7th of December last. The trial is set for Friday. Stead was a civil engineer employed on the Government works here, and was a married man, but leaves no children. His widow resides at L'Anse, Mich. He and a friend, William Stark, of Kansas City, were waiting for the boat going south, when the prisoner, mistaking them for some one else, followed them around, and, locating them at Hersche's Hotel, waited for them to come out. Stead came out first, when Gibbs with an ax-handle gave him a fearful blow on the right temple, from which he died in two hours.

They Will Be Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Gov. Crittenden refused to interfere in the cases of Joseph Michael Kotovsky and Charles Ellis, who are to be hung here on Friday, and the law will take its course.

PUNCTUATION.

How the Misplacement of a Comma Changed a Law Passed by the Last Illinois Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Another illustration of the difficulties of law-making is afforded by a question raised a few days ago by a letter from the County Superintendent of Schools of Cass County to the Hon. James P. Slade, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The question related to the construction of a clause of the act passed by the Legislature last winter requiring officers having in their custody public funds to publish annual statements of the receipt and disbursement of such funds. This act was gotten up in the interest of the country newspapers of the State, and was pushed through mainly by their influence. Its object was a most commendable one, but its real purpose was to increase the amount of advertising required by law, and thus benefit the aforesaid newspapers. As originally presented, the bill required the publication of annual reports from all county officers and others, but the county officials proved too much for it, and the measure met with defeat. Concessions were then made by its projectors, by means of which they were able to resurrect it and finally place it upon the statute-books as a law. The principal concession made was the insertion of the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to sheriffs, circuit clerks, county clerks, county recorders, county superintendents of schools, county treasurers, county collectors, and township collectors in counties under township organization."

In the official publication of the acts of the General Assembly, one simple little comma became misplaced in the clause of the act in such a manner as to materially alter its effect. If the act had been passed as it is officially printed, the result would been that in all counties not under township organization, about thirty in number, the county officials would not have been exempted from publishing these annual statements. The question of construction raised was submitted to Attorney-General McCartney, and in reply Superintendent Slade received the following opinion:

"Your favor of the 31st ult. is received, in which you ask my construction of the act of the last Legislature entitled 'Public Funds,' page 124, Session Laws 1881. You ask what officers are excepted under the first proviso in Sec. 1 of said act, and whether Sheriffs, Circuit Clerks, County Clerks, County Recorders, County Superintendents of Schools, and County Treasurers in counties *not* under township organization are required to publish reports annually, or not. I find upon examination that a mistake was made in the published session laws in placing a comma after 'Township Collectors' in said proviso. There is no comma in that place in the enrolled bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The proviso, therefore, should read, '*Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to Sheriffs, Circuit Clerks, County Clerks, County Recorders, County Superintendents of Schools, County Treasurers, County Collectors, and Township Collectors in counties not under township organization.' Under this reading of the law all Sheriffs, Circuit Clerks, County Clerks, County Recorders, County Superintendents of Schools, County Treasurers, and County Collectors, whether in counties under township organization or not, and Township Collectors in counties under township organization, are all exempt from publishing financial statements under said law. Very truely yours,

"JAMES McCARTNEY, Attorney-General."

OBITUARY.

The Hon. John P. Healy, at Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Hon. John P. Healy, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, died this evening after a very short illness. He was 71 years old, and was for a long time in partnership with Daniel Webster, taking entire charge of the business of the firm while his associate was in Washington. He was appointed City Solicitor in 1856, and held the office to within a year past, when the office of Corporation Counsel was established, owing to the growth of official business, and since that time Mr. Healy has represented the city in the law courts only. He was a graduate of Dartmouth. As a lawyer he was noted for extraordinary sound judgment, and his advice was sought by legal representatives of cities and towns all over New England.

Contemporaries of Napoleon.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Samuel Bickley died at Flint today, aged 109 years. He was a native of Barcet, Middlesex County, England, was pressed into the British navy when a boy, and served seven years, participating in many historic engagements. He came to this country in 1836, and was a much-respected citizen.

RICHMOND, Ky., Jan. 4.—James Isom died in this county last Saturday, after having attained the age of 102 years. His life was an eventful one. During the War of 1812 he passed his time in a cave in the mountains making saltpeter for the manufacture of gunpowder for the American army.

Burial of C. C. Clay.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 4.—A special to the Times announces the death of C. C. Clay at his country residence near Huntsville, Ala., Tuesday. He was buried at Huntsville today with great pomp. The deceased was a United States Senator of Alabama before the War, and a Confederate States Senator during the War. He died of pneumonia after a short illness.

Mrs. Robert Lindsay, at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Robert Lindsay, an old resident, died today, aged 78 years. She was the mother of Mrs. Alexander, William, and Robert Campbell, three daughters marrying brothers, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick. She has lived here twenty-two years.

Col. C. W. Melvin.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4.—Col. C. W. Melvin, a well-known civil engineer, in charge of the Government works at the mouth of Jones Bayou, Red River, died suddenly here yesterday from heart disease.

Sudden Death of a Minister.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Rev. T. A. Chamberlain, of East Springfield, this county, dropped dead in the post-office at that place last night.

John Pratt, at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—John Pratt, D. D., first President of Denison University, died this morning, aged 85.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Civil-Service Reform Association of this city has adopted a report submitted by its Executive Committee, suggesting that a circular be sent in advance of the February election to the employés of the post-office and custom-house, calling their attention to the assurances received from Postmaster Huidekoper and Collector Hartranft that a refusal to pay political assessments shall not imperil the positions of those declining. The Executive Committee also suggests that success can be best obtained by procuring from President Arthur a candid and manly expression of disapproval of the enforced assessments.

JOLIET PRISON STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary reports to the Governor that there were 1,430 convicts in the institution Jan. 1. During December ninety-six were received and fifty-one discharged.

FINANCIAL.

Failure of a Maine Canning Company for Nearly $200,000.

Corn and Lobsters the Articles in Which They Trafficked.

They Owned Thirty-five Factories in Maine and the Canadian Provinces.

Pennsylvania's New Ten-Million-Dollar Loan Placed at a Good Premium.

Eastern Sufferers of a Kansas Bank Failure—Other Unfortunate Business Complications.

Failure of a Maine Canning Company for $182,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.—The largest failure ever known in the State is that of J. Winslow Jones & Co., just announced, for $182,000. There are $92,000 in accounts and $90,000 in unsecured bills. The failure results from endeavoring to carry on a gigantic business enterprise with too small capital. The company was organized two years ago under English laws, with a capital of $299,000. To this during the last year were added eight new factories, costing $50,000. The company owned fifteen corn and five lobster-packing factories in Maine, and fifteen lobster factories in the Provinces. The entire property has been attached by Boston and New York parties whose bills have been dishonored. Samuel May & Co., Boston, attach for $10,000, and N. H. Dudley & Co., of New York, sue for $20,000. Mortgages have been recorded in favor of H. K. Thurber & Co., New York, for $10,000, and the First National Bank of Portland for $30,000. The latter are otherwise entirely secured. The balance of the creditors in Maine are farmers, who will lose nearly all this year's corn-crop. Expecting a large yield of corn this year, the company made large outlays, but the crop was comparatively a failure. It has now on hand over $20,000 worth of empty cans. No basis of settlement has yet been decided on.

Pennsylvania's New Loan of $10,000,000 Awarded at a Good Premium.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The $10,000,000 loan for the redemption of the maturing bonds of Pennsylvania was today awarded to Philadelphia bankers and brokers, with the exception of about $150,000. The bulk of the loan, running thirty years, was taken at 4 per cent, and commanded a premium ranging from 106 to 110. About $1,500,000 of the loan, redeemable in thirty years, was awarded at 3½ per cent, and commanded an average premium of 102½. The short bond series of $2,500,000, $250,000, payable each year from 1883 to 1892 inclusive, was sold at 3½ and 4 per cent. Of the loan of nearly $9,200,000 awarded, $6,150,000 goes to Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, at 4 per cent. Townsend, Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia, get $1,014,000, and Gilpin & Co., James F. Young, and B. K. Jamison & Co., Philadelphia, over $1,900,000. The premiums amount to nearly $430,000. There is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem the rest of the $10,000,000 loan redeemable this year.

The Amory Estate.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—At the Probate Court in Dedham the petition of Augustus Lowell, of Brookline, for the appointment of a trustee of the estate of Frances Amory, of Milton, was contested by George K. Amory, a grandson of the deceased, on the ground that plaintiff's father, John A. Lowell, was grossly negligent in the discharge of his duties as trustee, and that, by his mismanagement, the interests of the beneficiaries were seriously injured and the value of the estate greatly depreciated. The estate was valued at $447,684, and the defendant will institute suit to recover a large amount alleged to have been lost by mismanagement.

The Manhattan (Kas.) Bank Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—By the suspension of the Riley County Bank, of Manhattan, Kas., formerly a National bank, a number of New Hampshire people lost heavily, especially residents of Peterboro, Jaffrey, Temple, Dublin, and probably other towns. The total amount of their losses reaches $100,000.

Washington Butcher's Sons.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Washington Butcher's Sons secured a settlement with their creditors on the basis of 40 per cent—10 per cent cash and the rest negotiable paper. Darlington, the head of the Chicago branch, retires.

A Galesburg Boot and Shoe Firm Succumbs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 4.—Winquist & Johnson, boot and shoe dealers, made an assignment today. Liabilities not known. Their creditors are mostly Chicago dealers.

CASUALTIES.

One Man Killed, Two Others Seriously Injured, by the Explosion of Dynamite.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 4.—An explosion of a can of dynamite occurred yesterday on the line of the Hastings & Stillwater Railroad, about seven miles above Point Douglass, on Lake St. Croix, which resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of two others. It was just past noon, and some of the workmen put the can in a kettle of warm water to thaw it out By accident or carelessness a concussion produced a sudden and violent explosion. One Swede named Quilberg, about 46 years old, who happened to be passing at the time, was killed instantly, and two other Swedes named Charles Nelson and S. M. Nelson were quite seriously injured, each about the face and breast. Their escape from sudden death seems to have been almost miraculous. Quilberg had been in this country only since last spring, and leaves a family in the old country to mourn his sad death. The two Nelsons were brought to this city. The accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of those who were handling the explosive.

Mr. Isaac Turner's Aged Mother-in-Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—A Mrs. Weeks, living with her son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Turner, near Perin's Mills, Clearmont County, this State, on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway, was very seriously if not fatally wounded last evening by discharge of a shotgun in the hands of Mr. Turner. Turner claims he was preparing the gun to shoot a neighbor's dog that had been annoying them for some time past. Having the gun in his lap he was filling the tube with powder (the load had previously failed to explode), when the pipe he was smoking fell off the stem, emptying some of the fire on the tube, causing the gun to go off and emptying the contents in the head, near the right temple, of the lady mentioned, who was seated in the adjoining room. Mrs. Weeks is about 80 years of age, and it is probable that her infirmity and old age will go against her, and although alive this morning her condition is critical. Dr. Klein has so far been unable to extract any of the shot. Mrs. Weeks is well known to the citizens of Columbia, where she had, until lately, resided. It was only a short time since she narrowly escaped being poisoned by drinking coffee sweetened with Paris green.

Drowned While Skating.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—The *Pioneer-Press* has special advices from Red Wing to the effect that two young men—Andrew Gunderson, a Scandinavian, and Fred Matter, a German, 17 and 21 years old respectively—while skating across the head of Lake Pepin, skated into an air-hole and were drowned. Two small boys who saw them state that they had hold of each other's hands while going through the ice. They were found at a depth of twenty feet about forty yards from the shore. Their home is in Isabella, Pierce County, Wis.

The Loss of the Moravian.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 4.—The Caspian sails immediately with the mails and passengers of the stranded steamer Moravian. The officers of the Moravian have now no hope of saving the vessel, but are rapidly getting out the cargo.

The Kennebunk Horror.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.—Six of those injured by the Kennebunk Railroad accident remain at the Maine General Hospital and are rapidly improving. Roberts was able to go to his home in Lawrence today.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Buildings on the Macon County, Illinois, Poor Farm Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 4.—The startling report reached Decatur through special messengers tonight soon after 8 o'clock that the buildings of the Macon County poor farm, valued at $12,000, located five miles north of the city, had been consumed by fire. Your correspondent started out to learn the truth of the matter, and learned that at about 5 o'clock the new insane asylum building had caught fire from a defective flue, and, despite the efforts of the steward, W. J. Magee, and the farmers who rushed to the scene of the conflagration to extinguish the flames, the two-story frame building, which contained twenty cells for insane patients, was totally consumed, and the main building, a very large two-story frame structure, containing thirty to forty rooms, caught fire. In a few moments the large building was enveloped in a mass of flames, whose lurid glare lit up the heavens to a great hight, the light being plainly visible for a distance of ten miles. A man who was two miles away said the light from the fire was so bright he could read a newspaper with ease. There were about thirty-eight paupers in the main building, but, as it was early in the evening when the fire broke out, none were burned, all taking refuge from the heat, cold, and deep snow in the barns and outbuildings on the farm. There were nine patients in the insane asylum, and all but two are in custody of the keeper, and handcuffed. Two of the patients, it is believed at this hour, escaped from the asylum during the excitement which prevailed, and were at liberty at last accounts. One is Henderson Fleet, a colored man, not dangerously insane, and the other is thought to be equally harmless. They may have been burnt up before escaping from the asylum, but nothing definit can be learned until morning. Tonight Supervisor Hill sent omnibuses and wagons to the scene of the disaster to bring in the insane patients and have them lodged in the county jail here for safe keeping. Sheriff Foster has gone out with the wagons. The paupers will be given comfortable quarters in Decatur until a new poor-farm house is built. The insane asylum, which was worth $6,000, was insured with Gay & Carter in the Queen Insurance Company of London for $3,000. The main building was insured with Montgomery & Shull for about two-thirds its value in the Franklin and other companies.

Partial Destruction of Tobacco Works at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—The Holbrook Tobacco Works, on Market street, were partially destroyed by fire this morning about 2 o'clock. The building was not totally destroyed. The stock was badly damaged by fire and water. This is the fourth fire in the same building. The following is a full list of the insurance: On stock—Merchants' of Newark, N. J., $1,000; Traders' of Chicago, $1,000; Commonwealth of Boston, $500. Total, $2,500. On machinery—Union of Philadelphia, $1,500; Commonwealth of Boston, $880. Total, $2,380. On building—Lyman's Agency, $2,000.

Too Hot a Fire.

The alarm of fire from Box 332 at 7:20 yesterday morning was caused by fire being discovered in the rear of the two-story frame building No. 143 South Halsted street, owned by Charles Barnes, and occupied by Mrs. Susan Hutchinson as a residence. The damage to the building and furniture amounted to about $200, on which there is no insurance. The fire was caused by the overheating of a stove.

Only a Trifle.

The alarm from Box 148 at 3 o'clock was caused by a fire in the one-story frame cottage at No. 87 Twenty-ninth street, owned by Joseph Ernst and occupied by Charles Ericson as a dwelling. The fire originated from a lighted piece of cloth which was thrown near a wooden partition; it was extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage nominal. No insurance.

Fuss and Feathers.

An alarm was turned in at 4:20 yesterday afternoon from Box 39 for an incipient blaze in Charles Emmerich's feather house at No. 285 Madison street. It is supposed to have originated in the renovator from a match carelessly dropped into it. Damage nominal.

A Careless Smoker.

The alarm from Box 121 at 2:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a small blaze in a barn in the rear of No. 2230 Wabash avenue. Damage slight. The careless dropping of a match by some laborer started the fire.

South Chicago.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Russell's planing-mill at South Chicago, but was put out before it had made much headway. The loss is estimated at about $100.

A Theatre at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—The Vine Street Opera House, a variety theatre, burned this morning. The fire destroyed the roof and burned out all the staging, seats, and floor of the theatre. Loss, about $5,000.

All the Frame Buildings.

GREENVILLE, Tex., Jan. 4.—A fire last night swept away all the frame buildings on the west side of the public square. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Death of William Bodine, the Man Who Broke Goldsmith Maid to Harness.

New York Sun, Jan. 1.

William Bodine, who is to be buried today at Middletown, N. J., was well known in the sporting world. He had extraordinary success as a trainer of nervous or vicious horses. He made Goldsmith's stables what they were during the Maid's supremacy, and trained a number of horses of note.

"When Goldsmith Maid was first taken to Bodine," said Mr. Chester, of the *Spirit of the Times*, "she was as fractious and nervous as could well be imagined, and had never been broken in. He was a trainer of the old style, and succeeded where many others had failed in bringing the excitable mare around. She was 7 years old when he took charge of her, and no one thought she amounted to anything, but Bodine developed her speed so that in 1871 she made 2:14, the fastest time on record. She was queen of the turf from that time till '78, when Rarus beat her.

"Gloster was another horse that Bodine trained. He made a record of 2:17, and was then sent to California, where he died young. He was a remarkable horse, and the greatest things were expected of him. His stride was greater than that of any other horse on the turf. It measured twenty-three and a half feet. Bodine trained also the black gelding Midnight to 2:18¾. Goldsmith named a magnificent gelding after him. It made 2:19¼, but stopped there. Bodine was not a man of mark outside of his unusual abilities as a trainer, and, as far as I know, introduced nothing new into the mode of training horses. However, he was highly successful in what he undertook, and a man of excellent reputation."

Mr. Bodine died of pneumonia on Friday. He was 51 years old.

AGRICULTURE.

Meeting of the Indiana State Board.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—At the meeting of the State and Delegate Boards of Agriculture today the following were elected members of the State Board: First District, Robert Mitchell, of Gibson County; Second District, Samuel Hayrode, of Pike; Third District, B. H. Hannock, of Washington; Fourth District, W. B. Seward, of Monroe; Seventh District, S. W. Dungan, of Johnson; Fourteenth District, L. B. Custer, of Cass; Fifteenth District, W. A. Banks, of Laporte; Sixteenth District, R. W. Lockhart, of De Kalb. The other districts hold over.

The Illinois Board Revising Premium Lists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The State Board of Agriculture was in session all day revising the premium list for the next State Fair and the Chicago Fat-Stock Show.

A CHEEKY FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 4.—B. C. Walker, a prominent citizen, was arrested last night on the charge of forgery. Walker was in the employ of Gen. L. G. Garrett, who owned a large plantation near this city. He also runs a store and post-office. Frazier Kennard, the private secretary of Gen. Garrett, while making up the mail, noticed a letter addressed to Mallory, Crawford & Co., Memphis, Tenn., in a printed envelope which is used expressly for the correspondence of the General. He opened the letter and found that it advised the firm that a draft for nearly $150,000 had been drawn on them in favor of one James. Gen. Garrett came at once to this city and took such steps as led to the arrest of Walker, who is now in jail. His fall is greatly regretted.

Medical Science in 1711.

One hundred and seventy years ago the Emperor Joseph I. of Germany died from small-pox, in spite, or rather because, of his physicians' treatment. These intelligent gentlemen wrapped him in twenty yards of scarlet broadcloth, and kept all the air possible out of his room. Such folly would be impossible nowadays, but the science of 2051 may be as contemptuous of some of that of 1881 as 1881 is of 1711.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Situation of Affairs at Keokuk, Ia.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 4.—There are no new cases of small-pox. There was one death at the pest-house today. Dr. Hillis, President of the Board of Health of Keokuk, having been addressed by the President of the Board of Health of Hannibal relative to the small-pox, answered:

G. S. Smith, M. D., President Board of Health, Hannibal, Mo.—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours bearing date Dec. 31, 1881, inquiring about small-pox in this city, I answer that there is a limited number of cases, confined entirely to medical students, and as yet no apparent tendency to spread among the citizens outside of the students. It originated from an affected cadaver within the Medical College. There are nine cases in all, four of whom have been removed to the pest-house, three miles from the city. Two died, and three are in the city doing well, but too sick to move. The Medical College has been closed by order of the Board of Health. You may rely upon this as being a true statement of the situation at this writing. Every means are being used to head off and stamp it out at once, with a good hope of success. Citizens are being generally vaccinated. The town is quiet, and business is moving in its channels. Thanking you for your inquiry, I have the honor to remain, yours respectfully,

D. B. HILLIS, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

Cases at Fayetteville, Ark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 4.—A commercial traveler who came in today from Fort Smith, Ark., reports in that city yesterday a number of students from the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville. They left the latter place on Monday by private conveyance without standing on the order of their going, being frightened away by the small-pox. They represent an alarming state of affairs in the town named. On Sunday three cases terminated fatally, and last Tuesday several new cases were reported. There is a general stampede from the place. A quarantine is expected to be established shortly. The disease is reported as constantly spreading, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities. Great anxiety is felt by those having friends and relatives there.

Burying the Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILLBROOK, Ill., Jan. 4.—A 15 year-old daughter of George Middlemus died here Sunday night of small-pox, and her body was not interred until tonight. Her father being absent, no one would touch the corpse, until finally one citizen, braver than the rest, nerved up and performed the solemn duty tonight after dark.

Small-Pox at Dwight, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The State Board of Health is informed of the existence of two supposed cases of small-pox at Dwight, and that a case of varioloid was seen at Lincoln which came from Hartsburg, Logan County, and was there pronounced chicken-pox.

Correction of a False Statement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 4.—The reported cases of small-pox in this city was an error, as there is no small-pox, nor has there been any for over a year. The report was false in every particular, and has been used to keep people from this city.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Kelly Still Bulldozing His Enemies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The legislative deadlock is likely to continue until Wednesday next, when, it is said tonight, it will be broken in the Senate. The Senate program of the Democrats is to have a Democratic member offer a resolution appointing committees, upon which the Republicans are to have a fair representation, and a number of them will vote for the resolution. The Tammany leaders scout the idea of such a combination, and say Senator Jacobs called upon them this evening and proposed to accede to their demands in every instance, which proposition they say they declined unless he withdrew as a candidate for the Presidency pro tem. The New York County Democracy leaders left this morning, feeling convinced no organization can be perfected before next week.

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Governor's message was sent to the Legislature today. It is devoted entirely to local affairs.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The extra session of the Legislature adjourned today.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Day's Record of Misdeeds Collected by Busy Correspondents in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALL, Mich., Jan. 4.—In November, 1879, C. T. Gorham loaned F. V. Rowley, a farmer, $4,000, which was secured by mortgage on Rowley's farm, represented to be free from any incumbrance. An abstract of title was procured to bear him out in this representation. Since that time it has been discovered that the conveyance by which Rowley took possession of the farm contained a reservation of a life lease to the grantors, his wife's parents. Rowley was arrested today on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, and is to appear for examination Jan. 17. His bonds were fixed at $1,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—Simeon G. Taggart, of Graceville, charged with swindling the Minneapolis Millers' Association, has been held in $1,000 bonds. Taggart was in the employ of the elevator at Campdell, and visited Minneapolis a few days ago disguised with goggles and with his coat buttoned around his neck, and evidently thought that his mask would not be penetrated. In this way he presented wheat checks to the amount of $916 to Mr. Andrews, and receiving the money on them started for home, but the swindle was soon discovered, and he was pursued and arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 4.—N. B. Hurd is in jail here on a charge of perjury. He was married in this city Dec. 30 to Miss Lucy Porter, of Clinton. He swore her age was 18 years. She is but a few months past 15 years of age. Her mother had Hurd indicted by the grand jury now in session. He will go to the penitentiary, as the proof of his perjury is positive. The child-wife is with her mother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Martha Andrews, an unmarried woman, of Galesburg, who has been charged by the authorities of Knox County with infanticide, was arrested in this city this morning, and has been taken back home tonight. On her way to the depot she told the officers that she should plead guilty and leave her case to the leniency of the Court.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 4.—In the Marion election-riot inquiry today the evidence closed. Arguments tomorrow.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—In the case of Mrs. Jeffs, found guilty of killing her husband at Gloucester, the Supreme Court overruled the exceptions taken by the counsel for Mrs. Jeffs.

ASHLAND, KY.

No New Developments in Connection with the Murder of the Gibbons Family—Lynch Law Discouraged.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—Special dispatches from Ashland, Ky., indicate that the excitement over the confession of the Gibbons family murderers has somewhat abated. There is a disposition to allow Craft an opportunity to have a fair hearing. He will try to prove an alibi. There is a suspicion that there may be another criminal, and the committee in charge of the prosecution desire to get the true story of the crime. Hence they will discourage lynching. George Ellis' wife has made some statements to the committee which corroborate his confession. All look for more developments at Craft's hearing, which will take place tomorrow.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Arrived, the Arabia from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived, the Allemania and Frisia from Hamburg.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The France, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived, the Circassian from Liverpool.

A Resort for Snakes.

Newton (N. Y.) Herald.

Two gentleman were out riding in the vicinity of Wawayanda Station, on the N. Y. S. & W. R. R., in Orange County, on Tuesday of last week, when they suddenly came upon a number of snakes, estimated to be at least twenty-five, alongside the roadway. The snakes were of all sizes and varieties, some of them being harmless garter and black snakes, while others were poisonous copperheads and pilots, and they ranged in length all the way from twelve inches to upwards of four feet. The sight was such an unusual one that the gentlemen stopped at the residence of a farmer living in the vicinity and inquired the cause of the congregation of the reptiles. The farmer stated that near the locality where the snakes were seen was an old, disused well which a number of years ago had been filled up with stones, and that it had since become the winter home of a vast number of snakes. In the fall of every year all the snakes in the neighborhood for miles around flocked to the well and passed the winter in the crevices between the stones, emerging again in the spring after their five months of hibernation. The farmer also stated that in the early warm spring days the snakes were in the habit of coming out to sun themselves, and on those occasions he and others would repair to the locality for the purpose of killing them. On one day upwards of 100 were killed, while every year at least that number were exterminated; but the tribe is so prolific that there appears to be no decrease in their numbers.

THE TRAIN WRECKERS.

Confession of a Lad Who Accompanied the Villains.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 3.—The developments in the case of the train-wreckers on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road are many, and the mystery of that terrible crime is fast clearing away. The most important revelation today comes with Detective Johnson and Sheriff Lodwick from East Palestine. They have the boy, George Lewis, in custody, and are holding him as a witness. He is a small, nervous little fellow, apparently as bright as boys of his age usually are. He is accompanied by James A. McGowan, a blacksmith, doing business at East Palestine, and residing just across the line from that town in Pennsylvania. Twelve weeks ago, while McGowan was hammering away at his work in the shop, a small, half-starved and badly frightened little boy slid into the shop and took a seat on a box. The blacksmith soon began questioning the newcomer, who said his home was at Beaver Falls, but that he had stopped the night before with his uncle, a man named Hune, a resident Palestine.

"Do you go about the country much?" asked the blacksmith.

"Yes, some."

"Do you ride on the cars?"

"Yes, sometimes."

"How far do you ride on the cars?"

"Once I went clear to Alliance."

Here Mr. McGowan remembered having seen, a day or two before, the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Company offering a reward of $500 for evidence that would lead to the conviction of the parties who had run the cars down on the main track on the night of Sept. 28, resulting in the death of engineer Teehan and his fireman.

"When did you go to Alliance last?" he asked, cautiously.

The boy replied: "I know who let the cars down that killed the engineer and fireman."

Mr. McGowan then took charge of the boy. He took him home and has since treated him very kindly, giving him new clothing and sending him comfortably to school. Before the day of his first meeting had closed the boy had told the whole story, straight and convincing, of the crime his father, brother, brother-in-law, and Jack Shaughnessey had been guilty of perpetrating. He said he had often heard his father and the man Evans say they would have revenge on the company, because the walking boss, a man named Brown, had refused to give them work; he had heard his brother-in-law (Evans) say he would kill the s— — —. His father and Evans went down to Alliance on a freight train. He, his brother John, and Jack Shaughenessey went down in a passenger. His father paid his fare. Heard the four talking about the matter before they left, and the reason they went away so far was they didn't want to do anything dirty near home. They were all together when the cars were let down; his father and Evans climbed upon the cars and Shaughenessey opened the switch. After the crash, when the engine was turned over and the men killed, they went back to town and stopped all night at a hotel, so that McGowan knew where it was, and closed with the statement that they all returned home on the cars in the morning. After the boy had detailed this thrilling experience to the blacksmith twelve weeks ago, the latter took him to the office of the Mayor of the village, William Saint, where his statement was reduced to writing and testified to by the boy. From that time until now McGowan has guarded the boy with great care to see to it that he made no outside statements, and that nobody spirited him away. What he wants is the $500 offered by the Pennsylvania Company. He is here with the boy, who is fearfully afraid his father will get hold of him. When he parted with McGowan at the jail the little fellow cried piteously. John Lewis Sr., Man Evans, and Jack Shaughenessey are locked in the women's department of the jail. Young George Lewis is locked up in the main part. The defendants are not aware of the existence of this last evidence, but they claim that they will be able to establish their innocence by ample proof.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—A special states that Jack Shaughnessy, Emanuel Evans, and John and George Lewis had a preliminary hearing at Youngstown today, charged with wrecking a train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near Alliance, last September, causing the death of the engineer and fireman. After the testimony of a few witnesses the defendants were committed for trial on a charge of murder in the first degree.

MADDENED BY LOVE.

Desperate Tragedy on a Louisiana Plantation.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 3.—News reached here today of the terrible tragedy which occurred on Bonnie Doon plantation, known as Puckette Place, in River Parish, last Friday night, resulting in the wounding of two highly accomplished ladies and the death of a well-known young man by his own hand. The particulars, as learned, are about as follows: Several years ago Mr. Will S. Lewis, son of the late Judge Lang Lewis, of Minden, married Miss Ermine Degraffenried, of Macon, Ga., a beautiful and highly-accomplished lady, and brought her to Louisiana to reside. For some time they lived on the plantation referred to above, and Robert S. Lewis, a brother of her husband, resided with them. The latter is spoken of by those who knew him as "high-toned" and honorable and much liked by all who were acquainted with him. Some few months ago Mr. Will S. Lewis died, and his widow remained on the plantation, which is placed in charge of Robert. It seems Robert fell desperately in love with the wife of his deceased brother, and the story goes she had promised him not to leave the place. It was his intention, no doubt, to have claimed her hand at the proper time.

A short time ago Mrs. Thompson, a widowed sister of Mrs. Lewis, came to the place, and an arrangement was made between them to return to Macon, which somewhat exasperated Robert. The two ladies expected to leave on the down trip of the Jewell, which boat they were awaiting on Friday night last. Robert went into the room where his sister-in-law was, and had some conversation with her about going, which resulted in his shooting her in the right breast with a pistol. She fell to the floor, and her sister, Mrs. Thompson, hearing the report of the pistol, came out of her room and started toward them, when the exasperated young man shot her in the side of the neck, the ball passing around, not making a serious wound. Young Lewis then knelt beside his sister-in-law and begged her to speak, but she kept her eyes and lips closed. Supposing that he had killed her, he placed the pistol to the side of his head and blew his brains out, falling beside her a corpse. Your correspondent is informed that the wound of Mrs. Lewis is considered mortal.

Robert Lewis will be remembered as the young man who, in a duel shortly after the War, shot the Hon. Clarence Pratt, who was a member of the Legislature from Claiborne Parish, Webster Parish not being in existence then, from the effects of which wound it is thought he afterward died. The cause of the duel was some remarks made by Pratt in the Legislature reflecting upon the character of Lewis' father. Many of the friends of Lewis think the death of Pratt has been weighing upon his mind since, and at times made him reckless.

THE FEMALE BROKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Marion L. Dow, the female broker, was brought before a Magistrate this afternoon for hearing upon a charge of defrauding Mrs. Harriet S. Dunning of $1,000. A similar charge, preferred by Mrs. Cottman, a boarding-housekeeper, who claims to have lost $265, which she intrusted to the defendant, was preferred before another Magistrate. The witnesses failed to appear in both cases, and the defendant was returned to prison. Mrs. Dunning, it is understood, has a suit pending against the accused.

INDIANA FISH ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The President and Secretary of the State Fish Association today completed its organization by selecting the following Executive Committee: J. D. Thurston, Seymour; John M. Stevens, Greensburg; George W. Grubbs, Martinsville; W. B. Engard, Cambridge City; Ignatius Brown, Indianapolis; Joseph Gilbert, Terre Haute; E. H. Waldron, Lafayette; George B. Forgy, Logansport; Col. Josiah Farrar, Peru; Col. Spencer, Fort Wayne; and Dr. Mulholland, Goshen.

CANE-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—A number of the members of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Convention visited the Belcher Sugar-Refinery this morning, after which the regular session was resumed. Prof. S. H. Willey, of the State University of Indiana, and delegate for that State, spoke on sorghum culture, giving much information on the subject. He was followed by C. Bogarth, of Iowa, who related the result of various experiments in manufacturing sorghum sugar. A discussion ensued, and the morning session was consumed in general talk.

Leaping from a Coffin.

Syracuse Herald.

Daniel Doherty, a horse-tamer of Weedsport, indulged in too much liquor, and became insensibly drunk. The boys thought they would have a little fun at Dan's expense. They therefore procured a coffin of the undertaker and "laid him out." The coffin was then carried to Mr. Kelley's blacksmith shop and deposited, and the shop locked for the night. Poor Dan awoke in the night, and, realizing his narrow escape, was so frightened that it took but one bound to carry him through the glass door and into the street.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

It Is of Peculiar Interest to Dealers in Grain and People Interested in Insurance Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—An opinion of great interest to grain-dealers and insurance men was delivered by Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court today in the case of George S. Barnes et al. vs. The Hartford Fire-Insurance Company. The suit was submitted to the court upon an agreed statement of facts, and was instituted merely to determine the basis of adjustment of the insurance. The material points in the decision are as follows: This suit is brought against the defendant upon an insurance policy dated Feb. 22, 1881, by the terms of which it insured the plaintiffs, as their interest might appear, against loss or damage by fire, "to the amount of $20,000 upon grain held by them in storage, or in trust, or on commission, sold but not delivered, contained in elevators and warehouses situate on the lines of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, as per schedule herewith, as the same may be owned, controlled, or leased by the said assured" to meet the demand of the grain business conducted by dealers owning and controlling numerous elevators, at which they purchase and from which they ship and distribute large quantities of grain, continually changing and shifting in the location and in the amount of property to be protected, the insurance company insuring a gross sum upon all grain in the elevator as certainly as though the amount allotted each were set opposite its name in the schedule. It appears that on March 13, 1881, while the policy was in force, the elevator at Mapleton was destroyed by fire, and the net loss on grain belonging to plaintiffs was $12,968.18. At the time this policy was procured the same agent insured the plaintiffs in other companies upon the property described in defendant's policy and concurrent therewith to the amount of $20,000, which additional insurance was in force at the time of the loss, and at that time the plaintiffs also had insurance against loss or damage by fire to the amount of $330,000 upon the grain contained in two elevators at Duluth, and the elevators and warehouses described in defendant's policy. Policies to the amount of $330,000 covered the elevators in Duluth as well as those outside. There was contained in the elevators at Duluth at the time of the fire plaintiffs' grain of the cash value of $168,107.28, and in the elevators and warehouses mentioned in defendant's policy of the cash value of $189,220.25. The amount of defendant's liability is the only question at issue in the view taken by the Court. To arrive at this, it is necessary to ascertain what proportion of the $330,000 insurance upon the grain, both in and outside of Duluth, was applicable to pay the loss at the date it occurred. The aggregate value of the grain at the time of the fire was $357,327.50; of that outside of Duluth $189,220.22; so that there would be $189,220.22 and $357,327.50. The part of the $330,000 insurance which could be applied at the time to the losses outside of Duluth is $174,749. If to this is added the $40,000 taken by the defendant and other companies upon grain outside of Duluth it will give $214,749, the total amount of insurance which must pay the loss. The proposition which defendant and the other companies having $20,000 of like insurance must bear is $40,000; $214,749 of $12,968.18; $2,415.50, and the defendant company one-half of this sum, which is $1,207.75. [Printed as telegraphed.]

MAD PROPERTY-OWNERS

Protesting Against the Opening of Union Street from Twelfth to Madison Street—How Frank Lawler Caved In.

The property-owners on the line of Union street from Madison to Twelfth street held a large and highly enthusiastic indignation meeting last evening at the corner of Desplaines and Bunker streets. James McDonnell was called to the chair, and John O'Donnell elected to keep the minutes. The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of devising means to defeat the proposed opening of Union street from Twelfth to Madison, in order to connect the north and south sections. He suggested as the best means the appointing of a committee of three, empowered to retain a competent lawyer to attend to their case when it came up in the courts.

Mr. William O'Donnell, a patriarch of the locality, was the first to take the floor. He said that without the opening of Union street there were thoroughfares enough for the present demand. Halsted and Desplaines streets were near enough for residents on the cross streets in the vicinity, and that none wanted the opening but men who had property to sell. It was of no earthly benefit to those who intended to live and die in the neighborhood. The Aldermen of the ward were then hauled over the coals, for what he called their absolute disregard for the remonstrance, with the signatures of 500 interested property-owners attached, which had been sent to them, in which the petitioners protested against the condemnation of property for the proposed purpose. He urged them to go into the courts to defend their rights, since to look for further favor from the Council was useless, as it was

EVER ON THE SIDE OF MONOPOLISTS,

and they were monopolists who were looking for the opening of the street.

At this point excitement ran high, and cries of "No! No!" "Bounce the Council!" rang through the room. Ald. Lawler, who was present, was severely criticised for his supposed apathy in the matter, as was Smyth and Spofford, who were not there. Mr. O'Donnell, continuing, said that their ward representatives wanted to confiscate their property for their own purposes and the purposes of corporations such as the West Division Railroad, and he would favor passing a vote of censure upon them.

Patrick Casey was next heard from, and spoke in the same strain.

Ald. Lawler's presence was now discovered in a remote portion of the room, and he was loudly called upon for a speech. He said that he had come there for information by which he might be guided in his future conduct. He was a neighbor of theirs and had their interest at heart. He claimed the right to his own opinion on all subjects, and in regard to the one before them, as a property-owner in the vicinity, he certainly favored the opening improvement; but, if it was the wish of his constituents to disfavor it, he would put aside personal interest, and vote and fight against it.

Then followed a number of warm speeches from indignant ones, and the meeting closed with the election of the following committee to receive all contributions, and engage a lawyer to defend their case when it comes up in court the latter part of this month: Patrick Casey, Thomas Buckley, Capt. Egan, William Ray, Edward Powell, and James McDonnell. They then adjourned until Saturday night.

SELF-DEFENSE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—Detective Bligh, who shot and killed a Chinaman Saturday night, had a preliminary trial in the City Court, and was discharged. After a full hearing of the testimony the Judge held that he was entitled to his discharge on grounds of personal defense, and, if not, he was justified in slaying deceased, who was about to commit a felony, to prevent said felony being committed.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The seventh annual exhibition of the Indiana Poultry Association began this morning, with 500 entries from all parts of the country. The exhibition comprises all varieties of poultry stock, and is an unusually fine one. The exhibition will continue for a week, and the award of premiums will be made next Friday.

THE IRON TRADE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Western Iron Association met in regular quarterly session here today. The attendance was large, and, after a full and free interchange of views in regard to the condition of the trade, which was found to be in a healthy condition, it was unanimously decided to reaffirm the present card rate of $2.50.

AN APPLICATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Merchants' Association voted to apply for membership of the National Board of Trade.

Mrs. Partington at the Soldiers' Fair

The Sword and the Pen.

Mrs. Partington sat at the refectory table, her face radiant with satisfaction, her bonnet hanging by its strings from the back of her chair, and her benevolent spectacles contemplating the surroundings.

"What will you be helped to?" whispered a gentle voice in her ear.

"Thank you, dear, for your polite attenuation," she replied, looking benignly upon the charming attendant; "I will take, if you please, a cup of oblong tea, without milk and sugar—not too sweet—and if you will be sure that it is not made of the eelymosinary water, that the doctor wrote about, I shall be much obliged.

"How are you enjoying the fair?" asked Dr. Spooner, as he dropped into a vacant chair alongside of her, somewhat to her surprise.

"I dare say," said she, as she scanned the list of delicacies lying before her, "that I shall enjoy it with my tea. When one is decomposed by walking there is nothing like a cup of tea to restore the equal-abraham, and here is enough to saturate the appetite and give strength to the exasperated limbs. This is different, Doctor, from the poor soldiers' fare, with only hard tactics and the long roll to sustain them, to say nothing of the avalanches; and how they could stand it, it is hard to see."

"I meant by my inquiry," said he, "to learn how you were enjoying the fair—the 'Bazaar'—designed to secure a home for disabled veterans."

"Ah!" she replied, with a fervor that seemed to add to the exhalation from the decoction now set before her; it is a grand display of patriotism and donation for those who helped us in our hour of need, when cotton-cloth was 60 cents a yard and sugar 33; and it has my warm corporation."

She went out with the Doctor, and made him interest himself in many schemes for swelling the fund.

THE CAT IN DELAWARE.

Prominent Citizens Who Have Been Led to the Whipping-Post—How a Magistrate Was Made to Suffer—Curious Stories of the Past.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 24.—The whipping-post in the New Castle jail-yard had seven victims yesterday. Three boys, who had stolen something like $15, got ten lashes apiece. Twenty lashes were applied to the backs of four other prisoners who had been convicted of larceny. Sheriff Clark did not handle the cat in a particularly forcible manner, and the men who were strung up in the pillory didn't seem to mind the blows much. The whipping-post has greatly degenerated in late years. There was a time when it was applied indiscriminately to thieves and felons of high and low degree. Now it is mainly used as a scarecrow for chicken-thieves, sneak-thieves, and errant tramps known as "peach-plucks." There are Delawareans living in this city who remember as children, or youths, a time when some of the Blue Hen's most respectable citizens were put into the pen known as the pillory and made to expiate their offenses against the law and morality by a forced embrace of the whipping-post.

As a child the writer remembers having seen men who, after being whipped, were by law compelled to wear the letter "F" (felon) over the back of their coats as long as they remained within the boundaries of that State. Other people, a little older, will recollect how in Dover a man, who had been a prominent church member and most highly respectable citizen, for some act of dishonesty was publicly whipped and condemned to wear the stigma of disgrace, the letter "F," as long as lived, or to abandon his home and business and take up his abode in another State. He resolved to stay where his interests and affections inclined him to remain. Although he was a storekeeper and his occupation necessitated his constant appearance in public, he attended to his business in person, and it is said by those who frequented his store as purchasers that he had his stock so arranged and was so adroit in his movements that no one ever caught a sight of the badge of his disgrace whilst being waited on by him. In the old time, when Delaware was more rigid in her righteousness than she is today, it was held by those who made and those who administered the laws that dishonesty was much more heinous when engaged in by those placed by social position above want and amidst respectable surroundings than when indulged in by those tempted by necessity and evil companionship. Consequently, when a prominent citizen was caught stealing or forging, his punishment was always made heavier and more severe than that meted out to rogues of either of the classes contemptuously known as "poor whites" or "free niggers." In fact, a half century ago so large a proportion of the criminals punished by whipping was of the respectable class of society, that a lady on visiting Delaware some years ago, having heard that this, that, and the other distinguished citizen was the descendant of some one who had been publicly whipped, asked: "Do not all the aristocrats of Delaware derive their patents of nobility from the whipping-post?"

Toward the close of the last century an eminent and well-beloved gentleman of Sussex County, a public benefactor, distinguished for piety, fell from his high estate. He was a magistrate, and noted for wisdom and excellence of judgment. On one occasion there was brought before him in his official capacity some counterfeiters, who had been arrested for passing bad money, a large amount of which was found upon their persons. The magistrate, as was his duty, took possession of the counterfeit stuff, to destroy, it was supposed. The rogues were committed for trial and subsequently pilloried and whipped. Years afterward the neighborhood was flooded with "bogus money," at length traced to the "Squire," who had committed the culprits alluded to, and who, it was afterwards discovered, had been for a long time passing the money he had confiscated for destruction. Every effort was made to shield this beloved and respected citizen from the consequences of his offense, but without any avail whatever. He was whipped most severely in the jail-yard at Dover, and the Sheriff who inflicted the punishment was so fearful that he might be accused of partiality for a rich and respectable criminal that he cut so deeply into the flesh as to cause the blood to run off the end of the lash and down his own hands, whilst the back of the unfortunate offender was a sight on which the most stoical could not look without being sickened with horror and pity.

Some thirty-five or so years ago a well-known and very able politician of Wilmington ran for Congress and came within three votes of being elected. He spent more money than he could afford, and in order to tide over a temporary embarrassment forged the indorsement of his brother-in-law, a distinguished physician of the city, to a note given by him, intending to take it up before it came to maturity and so escape any bad consequences. It so happened that he was not on good terms with the brother-in-law, and this the Teller of the bank at which the note was presented for discount knew. It was therefore retained until the matter could be inquired into. The Teller took occasion speedily to see the doctor, and said, suddenly: "Why, you have made your quarrel up with J——, and have commenced indorsing for him, eh?" "I have done nothing of the sort," said the doctor, who was thrown off his guard, and who, for family reasons, would have cut his tongue out before giving his relative away had he taken time to think before speaking. His after attempts to hush up the matter were without avail. Political opponents of the unfortunate culprit got hold of the story and he was indicted, tried, and found guilty of the crime of forging, and sentenced to be whipped. That he would have been so punished there is no doubt had not his lovely and loving wife gone to the Governor and to the Governor's wife, and so wrought upon the sympathies of both as to secure his pardon. But from that time forth he was politically and socially dead.

Among the most beautiful, highly-cultured and charming women of the State some thirty years ago were the four daughters of a high official who had the misfortune to be born kleptomaniacs. It was well known to all the citizens of the town in which they resided that they had inherited this mania from their mother, who was a constitutional thief. These girls would take anything they could lay their hands on, from mouse-traps to fishing-tacle. The acquisitions made in this way were, in nine cases out of ten, wholly useless and worthless to them. Their father, knowing this propensity of wife and offspring, visited the different storekeepers of the town and requested them to send the bill to him for any articles they might miss after visits from the female members of his family. There was, therefore, no particular trouble about the peculations of these young ladies until a new storekeeper came to town, who, on receiving the usual intimation from their father, said to some of his neighbors, "Kleptomania be hanged; it's nothing but thiefomania, and if they were poor women they would have it thrashed out of them at the whipping-post. If they come into my store to do any stealing I'll have them arrested and whipped as quick as if they were chicken-thieves." No one believed the fellow would carry out his threat, but he did. Two of the sisters came into his place, and after they were gone he missed a bundle of gloves. He followed them up the street, called a Constable, had them arrested, searched, and would have had them committed to jail as common thieves had not bail been promptly offered by a score of citizens for their appearance to answer the charge at court. Now began the tug of war. It was known that if the case came to trial the young ladies would be sentenced to be whipped, and that this sentence would not be remitted by the Governor, who was one of the sternly righteous men, who believed his position demanded of him the exaction of the sentence pronounced by law, save in the case of after-discovered extenuating evidence. The only thing left for the afflicted father, who had already been much impoverished through the peculations of his family, was to buy the prosecutor off.

This he did, and reduced himself to almost absolute want by complying with the demands made upon him. The father never recovered from this public disgrace, and died soon after. The daughters, however, who never seemed to understand that they had been guilty of any criminality, held up their heads bravely, and all married well. Some of them are living today, beloved wives and good mothers, who, under the very shadow of the whipping-post, it is said, get their dry goods and other merchandise in the old fashion, whilst husbands or sons pay up, just as their father did.

Secretary Hunt on Marriage.

Washington Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

Secretary Hunt has placed upon the official files of the Navy Department a letter of a very unusual character for office files. The letter is an answer sent by the Secretary to a young naval officer who wants to get married and will in a very short time consummate that desire. The young officer in question has a most excellent record, but is not troubled with a superabundance of funds. In order that he might carry out the marriage ceremony in some style, he made a request for an advance of pay. Secretary Hunt has replied that he has directed that the advance asked for be made, and that he commends both the efficiency and good standing of the correspondent, to whom he wishes all prosperity: and then Mr. Hunt adds a little homily upon marriage, and advises, in a general way, that it is a good thing for all young men, even naval officers, to get married. The clerks of the Navy Department, who have a copy and record for future use of all the official letters of the department, do not remember, nor can they find any record of, a letter of this character, or of any character except purely business, ever having been put in the Department records. The ethics of marriage is an entirely new thing to the files of Navy Department.

NATURAL GAS.

Proposition to Conduct It from Pennsylvania to New York—An Inexhaustible Well Burning Spontaneously Day and Night.

New York Herald.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—The published announcement that John Hoey and other capitalists of New York have organized a company for leading gas from the Pennsylvania coke regions to New York excites considerable interest in Pittsburg. To some Pittsburgers, however, interest gives way to surprise, for the reason that to them the plan is not a new but an old story—a scheme that has been thoroughly investigated and proved impracticable. Nevertheless, to readers of the *Herald* an outline of the nature, scope, aims, and possibilities of the gas-conducting plan may prove of interest.

A word first regarding that source of supply of the inflammable vapor—i. e., the Pennsylvania coke region. This is in many respects one of the most interesting localities in the country. The limited area underlaid by the ten-foot-deep deposit of soft or "coking" coal is only found in Southwestern Pennsylvania, and some fifty miles east of Pittsburg. To convert this coal into the coke of commerce at present requires the services of over 7,000 ovens and the labor of 12,000 men and the employment of nearly $12,000,000 of capital. The product is sought for by reason of its 90 per cent of pure carbon, its strength of fibre that resists the crushing pressure of ore and metal in blast, smelting, and cupola furnaces, and its freedom from sulphur. The ovens are simply bee-hive-shaped structures wherein the coal is subjected to slow combustion, liberating the gases and leaving almost pure carbon. The gas and smoke escape from the apex of each oven, no effort having been made as yet to utilize the vapor for any purpose.

Repeated measurements have shown that the amount of valuable heating gas which escapes thus in these regions from the 7,000 ovens every twenty-four hours is 400,000,000 cubic feet. The gas is described as a lean carburetted hydrogen—lean in carbon but rich in hydrogen, the element of heat. As compared to the lighting power of good coal gas, properly purified, this coke gas possesses six to eight "candle-power," photometrically speaking, as compared to sixteen candle-power in the case of the purified gas. That this waste of splendid fuel did not attract the attention of Pittsburgers until 1880 is accounted for by the fact that in this city fuel is at all times cheap. The mills, the greatest consumers, usually own and operate their own coal-pits, an no other fuel is so cheap or available as their own supply of Pittsburg coal. But about two years ago the question of utilizing the gas of the coke region presented itself forcibly to two Pittsburgers, and they began experiments and researches. Mr. Roland H. Smith was engaged in the manufacture of gas-making machinery and Mr. C. C. Markle was interested in coke-making. These gentlemen obtained patents which protected them in the right to use certain devices for collecting the gas at the coke ovens and for the elimination of certain impurities in the gas. Mr. Smith then devoted himself to experiments looking toward the conducting of gas in pipes or conduits over unusual distances and in enormous quantities. To compete with coal in Pittsburg the gas would have to be furnished to puddling and heating furnaces under steam boilers, and elsewhere, at not more than 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. This hard fact stared Messrs. Smith and Markle in the face at the outset and governed all their subsequent operations. The final result of the experiments then begun and carried to a conclusion was, in fact, that to bring the gas from Connellsville, in the coke region, fifty miles to Pittsburg would require an outlay of at least $3,000,000. This sum would be needed for motive power necessary to create 150 pounds per square inch at the spot and gas main alone, right of way not being considered. Further, that in order to conduct sufficient gas to realize a payable interest a main forty-eight inches in diameter at the influent end and fifteen inches at the effluent end would be absolutely required.

Mr. Smith, being in a position to speak knowingly of the New York project, was yesterday called upon by your correspondent. To a question as to whether the coke region gas could be conducted over the 250 miles between the source of supply and New York City, he replied in substance as follows:

"It cannot for several reasons, which I shall enumerate. The first is the immobility of the gas itself. Oil can be pumped great distances without trouble, but my experiments justify me in saying that a seaboard gas-line would require pumping-stations every twenty-five miles. Again, there is the deterioration of gas under pressure and in long conduits. Both the heating and illuminating qualities of gas are rapidly deteriorated under these circumstances. A pressure of ten atmospheres will lessen the value of lighting-gas 25 per cent, and in every mile of conduit there will be deposited from this heating gas some of its valuable properties as a heat-producer. I found that in a pipe thirty-six inches in diameter and only 12,000 feet long, with the weight of a fifty-ton 'holder,' exerting a pressure of about one ounce per square foot (two and five-tenths inches in gas pariance), only 416,000 cubic feet of gas was discharged. And this and other experiments convinced us of the immobility of gas in long-distance conduits, and induced us to abandon the project of so conducting it altogether."

"And how do you propose to bring down the gas?" asked the correspondent.

"It can't be done. We have given that up. But we do propose bringing down the coal, putting up coke ovens in the suburbs, and collecting and using the gas from these. About 2,000 ovens will supply the City of Pittsburg with fuel for her industries and her homes, and we will then have the coke as a clear profit. One hundred bushels of coal, you know, will make 120 bushels of coke. And if the New-Yorkers will lay aside their idea of a tremendous seaboard gas-main and do as we propose doing they will, in my opinion, succeed. If they will transport, not the gas, but the coking coal, convert this into coke and gas near New York, and sell both products, they will have two sources of revenue, and cannot well fail to succeed."

Another contingency in the way, according to the gentleman interviewed, was the variability at the point of supply. At present, and at all times when the coke trade is active, all the ovens are in operation; but with the coming of dull times and consequent falling off in demand fires would be quenched all through the region, and the gas supply therefore fails at many points. The cokemakers spoken to by the *Herald* correspondent were not disposed to look favorably upon the gas main project. They are averse to any attachment being made to their ovens, for the reason that the gas, flame, and smoke escape from the oven is the only one available for charging the oven with coal. The form of the oven and the process of coal handling is such that any attachment or process for collecting the gas now going to waste would perforce require a radical change in all the existing ovens where such gas would be collected.

A GREAT NATURAL GAS WELL CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING THE WANTS OF THREE OR FOUR CITIES.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22.—A ride of fourteen miles over beautiful ranges of hills and through picturesque valleys brings the traveler to the dilapidated village of Murrysville, situated almost due north of Greensburg, the county-seat of Westmoreland, the famous coke county. Murrysville was at one time in its history quite a flourishing community, as well as the seat of learning for the young boys of Westmoreland. Many of the most prominent men in this county received their education at the old academy of Murrysville. But with the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad the enterprise and glory of this quaint village departed, and it was soon numbered with the decayed places of abandoned trade routes. Four years ago, however, the sleepy village was suddenly startled into activity by a party of adventurous oil speculators, who conceived the idea of boring for oil near the little stream which skirts the village. The machinery and rigging necessary for this kind of work were soon on hand, but boring operations were conducted slowly, as it took nearly a year to finish the well, but which, instead of producing oil, proved to be the greatest gas well on the continent.

At the depth of 1,300 feet the operators struck the gas vein, which at once blew out the tools to the top of the derrick with terrific force, and making a noise like the roaring of Niagara. The men ran for their lives, and a panic at once spread through the village. For several hours no one dared to light a lamp or candle for fear of a dreadful explosion. The alarm was, however, soon quieted, when the more adventurous ones risked lighting their lamps. This wonderful well has been flowing with unabated volume and force ever since—now more than three years. For a few months only was an attempt made to utilize the gas. A company was formed for the purpose of erecting suitable works to manufacture lampblack. This was run successfully, great profits being made, until one night the building was destroyed by fire. This happened less than a year ago, and since then nothing has been done toward rebuilding. A pure carbon lampblack was obtained, which brought a high price in the market.

The gas-jet is burning day and night. It produces a brilliant effect at night, lighting up as it does the whole village and the surrounding hills. The jet where it escapes at the mouth of the well is eight inches in diameter, and flames up to a hight of about a hundred feet. The force is inconceivable, as no gage has yet been found with capacity sufficient to even ascertain the pressure of only a portion of the gas coming through an eighth of an inch pipe. The experiment was tried once by a party from Pittsburg, and the result was the ruin of a $200 machine.

An effort is being made to have pipes laid to the City of Pittsburg, which is only fifteen miles distant, for the purpose of supplying the city with gas and fuel. The gas is of superior illuminating quality, and the supply is as great today as it was three years ago. Enough gas escapes and goes to waste to supply New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, with plenty to spare. The noise of the escaping gas can easily be heard a mile away. The recent formation of a company to utilize the gas escaping from the coke ovens around Connellsville, Mount Pleasant and Scottdale, on the southwest branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for lighting the City of Pittsburg, has directed attention to the Murrysville well. A new company has just been formed and a charter applied for, with the intention of supplanting the Coke Oven Gas Company. The principal owner of the gas-lands is at present engaged in boring another well some three miles distant. He has every assurance of success, as the gas can be seen escaping in many places through crevices of the rocks and is easily ignited.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Operatic Concert by Mme. Adelina Patti.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Sol Smith Russell. "Edgewood Folks."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Jarrett & Rice's "Fun on the Bristol."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State street. Concert by the Yale College Glee Club.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* warns Congressman Henderson, of Illinois, that he has underestimated the political power of the big railroad corporations of this country. "If he will but look around, he will see how some of the brightest men in the land have been shelved for daring to cry out for justice for the people against railroad tyranny and oppression." The Salt Lake paper has had some experience with the Pacific railroads, and it knows whereof it affirms.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER has become an important man in National politics. He is a member of the National Republican Committee, and Chairman of the sub-committee which has in charge the preparation of a call for the next National Convention. The general committee has been instructed to issue a call providing for district representation. It has the discretion, moreover, to give special representation to Republican districts. It would spoil the plans of the Stalwart officeseekers if the call should give two delegates to each Republican district and but one delegate to each Democratic district.

AN office-begging newspaper has invented this happy anecdote concerning the Acting President:

> When a Congressman goes to Acting-President Arthur to ask for the appointment of a Postmaster, or similar official in the smaller towns, the Acting President says: "I want you to suggest the name of some young, active, progressive Republican. I want to encourage the young men."

It was this desire of the Acting President "to encourage the young men," no doubt, which induced him to choose for his Cabinet advisers four ancient politicians who will never see the sunny side of 65 again. Howe is a youth of budding promise. Frelinghuysen is a dashing young blade. Folger and Brewster are sprigs of the law. Edwin D. Morgan, who was invited to be Secretary of the Treasury and declined, was another youthful person. The next call will unquestionably be directed to Peter Cooper or Sojourner Truth.

MR. E. F. BULL, of Ottawa, who made himself conspicuous in the Chicago Convention by tearing down the Illinois banner when Garfield was nominated, is said to be a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Illinois, to succeed Judge Craig. Mr. Bull, spite of his political eccentricities, is an able lawyer, and we should look to him, if elected, for a vigorous and broad interpretation of the laws. Our Supreme Court, unfortunately, has been too much inclined to put the narrowest and most technical interpretation on the statutes and practice against the people in all criminal cases, and so to save the letter at the expense of the spirit of the laws. The English courts have frequently ruled that no error of the Judge which did not tend to prejudice the rights of a defendant on the merits should be cause for reversal or new trial. The Illinois practice has been to reverse or award a new trial for any error however immaterial.

MR. MILLS, the former Warden of the Cook County Hospital, has entered a defense of his administration which may be satisfactory to himself and his friends, but which will be regarded by the general public as quite incomplete. For example: Mr. Mills virtually admits that a pair of scales which registered 120 pounds when a weight of 170 pounds was placed upon them remained in the hospital on his leaving it as a legacy to his successor. The ex-Warden claims, however, that these scales were not used for weighing supplies received and accounted for by him. For what purpose, then, were they used? They stood in the place ordinarily occupied by receiving scales, and one employé of the hospital avers that they have been used in all transactions, though they were known to be incorrect. According to the ex-Warden's theory the scales were retained in the hospital merely for purposes of ornament. The fact is, that the Cook County Hospital has been for a number of years a political institution. It has been a recognized force at the Twelfth Ward primaries, and had to be provided for as regularly as the elections came on. Mr. Albright, one of the County Commissioners, owed his nomination and election so distinctly to the County Hospital interest that he has been ever since an avowed representative of its management, and bolted the Republican caucus when he could not have his own way in the election of the Warden. There is not now a more promising field for the civil-service reformers than the Cook County Hospital. It is to be hoped that the new Warden, Mr. Joseph Dixon, will have the good sense to steer clear of ward politics. If he espouses the cause of any faction in the ward, he is likely to arouse enmities that will shorten his official tenure. The part of wisdom for him and all other county employés is to let the politicians fight it out among themselves, while they—the employés—attend strictly to the business of the county.

THE branch Criminal Court has been held for several months in an unfit place. The old County Court room, which was vacated by Judge Loomis when the new Court-House was completed, was allotted to the Criminal Court Judge. It answered the purpose well enough during the summer months, when the doors and corridors could be kept open, but it has become, since cold weather set in, a veritable black-hole. Judge Tuley was induced through false representations to hold court there for three months, but he did so at a great sacrifice of personal comfort and health. Judge Smith has properly refused to enter into possession of the pig-stye, and has thrown the responsibility for its condition and the want of a better place on the Board of County Commissioners, where it belongs. The board has already voted a proper appropriation to fit up the former rooms of the County Treasurer for the occupancy of the second Criminal Court; but time will be required to complete the contract. The delay is solely due to the obstinacy of the County Board, which, having a duty to perform, and having agreed to perform it, wholly neglected to fulfill its agreement.

THE New York *Public* has prepared a valuable table showing the rise of prices in various staple commodities in the last twenty years. This comparison is especially useful as it takes account of the changes of brand, quality, and demand in respect to various articles of merchandise. Prices were lowest Dec. 1, 1878, and the comparison of this date with the same time in 1860 and 1881 gives the following results:

	1860.	*1878.*	*1881.*
Wheat, 2 red winter	$1.33	$1.01	$1.44½
Wheat, 2 spring	1.17	90	1.32
Corn	68	46¼	69
Oats	38	28½	47
Beans	1.25	1.55	2.75
Pork, mess	13.25	7.75	18.00
Bacon, cwt	10.00	5.68	9.62
Butter	14	16	25
Cheese	10	17¼	11½
Eggs	19¼	22	26½
Hay, cwt	80	45	65
Potatoes, brl	1.12	2.69	2.39
Cabbages, cwt	3.50	2.50	8.00
Apples	1.50	1.25	3.00
Sugar	7	7¼	8½
Coffee, Rio	13¼	11¼	10½
Tea	33	15	15
Codfish	4.00	4.25	5.50
Salt	90	65	75
Cotton	11½	9¼	11¼
Sheeting	8¼	7½	8¼
Wool	48	35	46
Hides	25¼	20	22
Pig-iron	22.50	16.50	25.00
Lumber, white pine	16.00	15.00	16.00
Brick	5.00	3.75	7.50

The only articles in which there has been a positive decline are tea and coffee. The abolition of the duties on these commodities seems to be fully enjoyed by the people of this country. The *Public* finds on examination that the same amount of food which could be bought for $62.58 Nov. 1, 1878, would cost in December, 1881, $88; and clothing which could have been bought then for $27.57 would now cost $33.86.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

THE TRIBUNE last week called public attention to the fact that, while American capital was seeking investment rapidly and to immense amounts in railroads constructing in Mexico, the revenue laws of both countries practically forbid any exchange of commodities between the two countries. The United States tariff is so exacting in its taxation of raw material that American manufacturers cannot produce their wares at a cost which permits their export and sale in competition with the like manufactures of other countries; and the Mexican tariff so increases the cost of imported goods that their cost to consumers forbids the purchase of even the most ordinary articles by the great mass of the Mexican people. The American people, when they look upon the rates of the Mexican tariff, cannot fail to regard these rates as barbarous, though they are not so very much different from those which are provided in our own enlightened tariff. We take the following list of American goods and give the rates of tariff imposed by the Mexican and the American tariffs, reducing the kilometre and the metre to yards and pounds:

Articles.	*Mexican duties.*	*American duties.*	
Cotton, unbleached, sq. yd.	$0.08¼	05	
Cotton, bleached, sq. yd	15	05¼	
Calicoes, sq. yd	13	58	pr c
Thread, white, lb	28	75	pr c
Thread, colored, lb	44		
Thread, spool, doz	14		
Woolen dress goods, yd	1.35	75@90	pr c
Buggies	132.00	35	pr c
Carriages, open	176.00		
Phaetons	396.00		
Wagons	80.00		
Harness, lb	1.00	35	pr c
Furniture, per cent	55	35	pr c
Pianos, lb	20	30	pr c
Hams, lb	10	02	lb
Meats, salt, lb	10	02	pr c
Lard, lb	8	02	lb
Cheese, lb	7	04	lb
Candles, lb	4	05	lb
Canned fruit, lb	22	30	pr c
Soap, lb	50	50	pr c
Glass, common, lb	8	40	pr c
Gunpowder, lb	90	36	pr c
Nails, lb	5	38	pr c
Tools, lb	8	50	pr c
Clothing, per cent	1.32	35	pr c
Rubber clothing, lb	70	35	pr c
Leather boots, doz	16.50	35	pr c
Leather boots, calf, doz	27.00	35	pr c
Women's shoes, fine, doz	17.00	35	pr c
Carpets, 2 and 3 ply, sq. yd.	40	85	pr c
Carpets, Brussels, sq. yd	40	71	pr c
Carpets, velvet, sq. yd	1.30	50	pr c
Salt, lb	2	40@65	pr c

It will be seen that our Mexican neighbors have not only studied our tariff, but have carried the doctrine of protection in some things much further than it has been in this country. In addition to the heavy duties imposed by the national tariff of Mexico there is an additional tariff imposed by each State upon all foreign merchandise, and the importer has to settle at a fresh custom-house every time he moves his goods from one State across the line into another State.

Two years ago Mr. Foster, our then Minister to Mexico, in several letters published in THE TRIBUNE concerning the legal difficulties in the way of trading with Mexico, stated that a barrel of flour costing $6 in New York could not be sold in the City of Mexico for less than $30, because of the various tariff taxes; and for the same reason a box of crackers, costing $5.22 in New York, cost $22 in the City of Mexico. As the law now stands, a stock of American goods, upon reaching the Mexican border at El Paso, would have to pay tribute at the national custom-house and then have to pay additional duties at the custom-house of each State it had to cross on its way to its destination.

The present evidently enlightened Government of Mexico proposes to frame a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; to admit all American commodities free, or at most a nominal duty, the United States admitting everything of Mexican growth and manufacture upon the same terms. This treaty would open Mexico to our manufacturers as an additional market, but it would also remove the duty on sugar and salt, and jute and wool, and many other commodities which at present are objects of special protectionist patronage. While making this most desirable treaty with Mexico, without which the railways now building in that country will be a useless and profitless expenditure of capital, the treaty should provide for its own extension to all the Central and South American States, and thus open by the means of free and liberal commercial intercourse all these countries to reciprocal trade with the United States. We now buy largely of all these Central and South American States, but instead of furnishing them in exchange with the manufactures and other products of the United States we pay them in bills of exchange on London, where the money is expended for European goods. The admission of many of the products of these American States free of tax or duty would cheapen the cost of many of the American manufactures and enable them to be sold in competition with European goods, and this would hasten the building up of an interchange of commodities so desirable, and ending in so great a profit to all concerned.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

The debt statement at the beginning of the new year suggests a comparison which cannot fail to be a source of pride and gratification to every American citizen.

At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1866, something more than fifteen years ago, the ascertained, recorded debt of the United States was $2,773,236,173. This statement excluded from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of claims which had been paid out of the current revenues since the close of the War, and perhaps $150,000,000 paid off in the same manner within the next three or four years which never figured in any statement of the funded debt. It may be fairly assumed, therefore, that the War left the Government a debt legacy of not less than $3,000,000,000. This debt was carried at an annual interest charge of about $150,000,000 by a population numbering about 33,000,000 when the War closed. In other words, the cost of carrying the debt fifteen years ago was about $4.25 per capita of the population.

Contrast that statement with the showing made by the first debt statement of this year. The total interest-bearing debt is now $1,554,534,600, and the entire debt, counting the greenbacks, but a trifle more than $2,000,000,000, which is really reduced to $1,750,000,000 by over $250,000,000 of available cash in the Treasury. The annual interest charge for carrying this debt has been reduced to about $60,500,000, with a population of about 53,000,000, or, in other words, about $1.10 per capita.

This is certainly a most remarkable exhibit. In less than sixteen years the actual amount of the debt has been reduced by more than $1,000,000,000, and the interest on the debt by about $90,000,000 per annum, while the burden of carrying the debt, which is the chief consideration, is only one-fourth as much to the present population as it was to the American people at the close of the War. There is certainly much to be proud of and to be thankful for in such a showing.

But this is not all. Sixteen years ago the outstanding, non-interest bearing Government notes were worth only about 67 cents on the dollar; now they are worth par. These notes at that time represented an unfulfilled promise to pay; now they can be converted into specie at the nearest bank or broker's office. Then there was no cash in the Treasury available for a reduction of the debt, or any other purpose except to meet the current expenditures; now there is more specie in the Government vaults of the United States than in the Treasury of any other nation on the face of the globe, and the reduction of the debt continues at the rate of $150,000,000 a year. Then both gold and silver were unknown to the American people, except as they might be remembered by the older citizens or seen in museums by the younger ones; now gold and silver are both in actual circulation to as full an extent as a perfected system of bank exchanges will permit.

If any one is ever inclined to question the inexhaustible resources of the American people or take a gloomy view of the future, such a comparison as we have made ought to restore confidence. The reduction of over $1,000,000,000 of public debt has been accomplished in spite of a lavishness of expenditure approximating profligacy, and one-third of the period during which it has been accomplished was a season of depression in which people of every class in life complained of poverty. But the resources of the country were so abundant and unfailing, and the good faith of the Government was so repeatedly and steadfastly confirmed by the votes of the people, that resumption of specie payments, reduction of the debt and of the rate of interest, and an increase in the overplus revenues went hand in hand, accomplishing in the aggregate the magnificent result we have described.

CHANGE OF VENUE FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The experience of Mr. Robert Law in his proceedings against the Hankins brothers, professional gamblers, exhibits forcibly the defects of the Illinois laws relating to changes of venue.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mr. Robert Law is one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Chicago. He is a life-long Democrat, and until recently was in entire political sympathy with the present Mayor of this city. Mr. Law has suffered several times through the defalcations of his clerks. The last defalcation was traced to the losses of the delinquent in the gaming-rooms of the Messrs. Hankins, a place of open and notorious resort on Clark street, as well known to the police as the City-Hall or the County-Building.

Mr. Law lodged an information against the Messrs. Hankins. The first step of the defense has been a change of venue from the Police Magistrate. Owing to the peculiar provisions of the Illinois law and the advantage taken of it by petty offenders, this involves a delay of at least ten days, during which the defendants will exert themselves to the utmost to effect a compromise or secure the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution. It is an axiom of criminal procedure that every delay benefits the defendant; and a great part of the skill of successful criminal practice in Illinois now consists in wearying out the witnesses for the prosecution by endless changes of venue, continuances, new trials, and other tricks sanctioned by the laws and the courts.

The statute providing for changes of venue from Justices of the Peace and Police Justices is as follows:

> Previous to the commencement of any trial before a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate the defendant, or his or her agent, may make oath that it is the belief of such deponent that the defendant cannot have an impartial trial before such Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate; whereupon it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate immediately to transmit all the papers and documents belonging to the suit to *the nearest Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate* in the same county, who is not of kin to either party, sick, absent from town, or interested in the event of the suit as counsel or otherwise, who shall proceed as if the suit had been instituted before him, anything in any special charter or law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, that distance as contemplated in this section shall mean to be by the nearest traveled route.

The practical effect of this statute has been (1) to promote perjury by inducing parties to swear that in their belief they could not have an impartial trial, when they in fact believed nothing of the sort; (2) to cause needless delays and obstruct the administration of justice; and (3) to make collusion between Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates a matter of course. The practice in Chicago is for two Justices to satisfy the requirements of the law by getting together in one building, and "the nearest traveled route" in some instances is from one door to another in the same hallway.

Change of venue from Justices of the Peace or Police Justices is a simple parody upon law. There ought to be no such statutory provision for the following reasons: First, a Justice has not the power to prejudice the rights of a defendant, inasmuch as the right of appeal is unlimited, direct, and immediate. Secondly, the practice of taking changes of venue habitually from one Justice to another holds forth a direct inducement to lenity in the case of one or more of the Justices. For example, Justice Summerfield, who happens to be the Justice to whom changes of venue must be taken from the South Side Police Court by the "nearest traveled route," complains that his docket is overflowing, so that cases cannot be heard by him ten days after the change is taken. How convenient it would be for him under the circumstances to have a reputation for great tenderness in passing upon police offenses. We do not say that he has such a reputation, but it is true that the law holds out an extra inducement for him to cultivate such a reputation.

Change of venue from Police Magistrates is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the incongruous method of criminal procedure in Illinois. The criminal laws were first interpreted by a backwoods Supreme Court to the advantage of offenders against the laws; they have now been twisted and perverted by the Legislature and the courts, not merely to obstruct justice, but to defeat it.

Many of the States of the Union do not permit changes of venue in criminal cases, even from courts of record, and Illinois and Arkansas are almost the only States which make such a change "peremptory." Massachusetts now permits a change only in capital cases; and in all of the more enlightened communities the common-law rule, which confides a motion for a change of venue to "the sound discretion of the Court," has been adopted.

The Illinois law allowing a change of venue from Justices of the Peace is a natural curiosity of itself. It ought to be repealed forthwith.

THE ENGLISH LANDLORDS' MEETING IN DUBLIN.

On Tuesday last there was a mass-meeting of 3,000 "suffering" English landlords and their agents in Dublin, gathered together to protest against the decisions of the Land Courts, and as the gist of their proceedings the following memorial was adopted, which is to be presented to the Queen:

> This meeting sees with alarm the Land act being administered in a manner at variance with the pledge that it would not diminish the value or disturb the foundation of property, and contrary to assurances on the faith of which Parliament was advised not to provide for compensation to landlords; that the antecedents of many of the Assistant Commissioners do not insure the impartial judicial exercise of their function; that the Commissioners have determined the rents after a cursory examination of lands, and that they have been indiscriminately reducing rents; that if the appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioners result in the sanctioning of these decisions, the Legislature should provide compensation for those landowners whose property will be thereby unjustly diminished; that a petition embodying the views of this meeting be presented to the Queen.

Before considering the character of this memorial the character of those who adopted it should be considered, as it has an important bearing upon the case in its real merits. These were not the men who have dealt fairly by Irish tenants, for the law has worked no "hardship" for them. The meeting was composed of hard landlords, the cormorants so to speak, who have sucked the life-blood out of that afflicted island. They were the men from whose brutal mastership and grinding oppression have ensued the poverty, wretchedness, and squalor that the Irish have suffered; who have made paupers of nearly an entire people; who have driven penniless millions to this country to escape starvation: those remaining behind have called on their countrymen in the United States for millions of dollars to help pay rack-rents to hard, overreaching landlords demanding their pound of flesh. The members of that meeting, by rack-renting and evictions, have reduced eight and a half millions of people to five and a quarter of millions in a single generation. This is the class of landlords who assembled on Tuesday in Dublin to demand "compensation" for loss of rents and alleged diminution of the value of their property, that diminution being the value of improvements made by tenants at their own expense, which these taskmasters have hitherto stolen and added to the valuation in assessing more rent.

When the Irish Land bill was passed, it was said by Mr. Gladstone that, in cases where a reduction of rents worked injustice or values of property were unjustly diminished, landlords ought to be entitled to some compensation from the Government. How has the law been administered? In no case where a landlord has done justice to his tenants and exacted only a fair rent and the tenant has enjoyed the rights which tenants enjoy in other countries has there been any reduction of rent made by the court. In one-fourth, perhaps in one-third, of the applications the reductions have been very slight. In many cases the tenants, being satisfied, have made no application for reduction. It is only in cases where actual hardship has been worked to the tenant, where his improvements have been taken away from him and taxed for additional rent, and where he has been held at the mercy of evicting, rack-renting landlords, that important reductions have been made by the Land Court.

With what grace, except that of official insolence and brazen assumption, can this rapacious class now come forward and demand to be awarded recompense for the reduction of their unjust and extortionate rentals, based upon an improved condition of the holdings upon which they have not expended a penny and which they cannot own upon any principle of justice except through purchase? If the Government is to be called upon to recoup these rack-renting landlords for rent-reductions, why should it not be consistent and offer to pay those landlords who have been just and lenient to their tenants a bonus equivalent to the reductions made on the rentals of the other class?

In a few words, this Dublin gathering was confined to those landlords who have been drawing rents upon tenant improvements. The Land bill does not reduce the rent of the landlords' capital, but the rent on the tenants' improvements. In every case where a tenant has reclaimed his lands, laid drains, introduced improved implements, built houses or barns, these landlords have doubled up on the rentals, and this crowning injustice lies at the bottom of the struggle. It is a fight over the improvements robbed or confiscated by landlords, and on which 25 millions of rent was added to the rental value of the property after the tenant had been despoiled of it. The case would be precisely similar if a man should lease a piece of land in Chicago and erect a building upon it, and the owner of the land should then charge him rent on his own building and take it himself when the lease expires, without any compensation. It was to cure such villainy and injustice as this that Mr. Gladstone introduced the Land bill. It is to compel these unjust landlords to disgorge property stolen from their tenants, and these cormorants now have the assurance to meet and resolve if they give up this plunder they shall be paid for it by the Government. An ordinary thief caught with another's property in his hands might with equal consistency demand that the owner should pay him for it if the law compels him to give it up.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.

The people who talk about extending our commerce by creating new markets in foreign countries for the sale of American manufactures, and at the same time of maintaining our protective tariff, may learn something from the practical lesson taught by the results of the treaty with the King of the Sandwich Islands. That treaty provided for the admission of the products of each country into the other free of duty. The treaty went into operation in 1877, and the results of the four years' trade ending with 1880 are instructive. Certain classes of goods produced in the United States and not obtainable in any other country at like prices, such as lumber, groceries, canned goods, breadstuffs, naval stores, coal oil, tobacco, and cigars, have had a large sale to the islands, but these would have had to be purchased in this country, treaty or no treaty. The treaty was expected to open a market for our manufactures. But the islanders, though they got a free market in the United States for their wares, have not patronized the United States for what they needed except in the matter of lumber, oil, breadstuffs, and other things which they could not get as cheap elsewhere. The importations into Honolulu during the four years the treaty has been in operation thus compare:

	From United States.	*From foreign countries.*
Cotton and woolen goods	$392,613	$864,938
Machinery	705,035	649,164
Clocks	4,527	13,038
Guns, rifles, etc	9,777	35,912

Outside the classes of goods peculiar to the United States, all others are purchased from other countries in excess of those purchased in the United States, this excess amounting in the four years to $1,135,000.

The reasons for this are obvious. Our manufactures of dry goods, etc., cost too much to produce them. Our manufacturers have to purchase protected materials, and they cannot sell their goods at the Sandwich Islands at prices as low as those at which the British, German, and French goods are sold. The Sandwich Islanders, therefore, sell their goods in San Francisco, and send the money they receive to London to pay for cotton and woolen goods. The lesson is clear and direct. We must relieve our manufacturers of the burden of paying protective duties on the raw materials they use; they must be placed on an equal footing as to the cost of materials with their foreign competitors, and in that case, being able to sell their wares as cheap as others can sell them, they can extend their trade to the various markets of the world, now closed against them. Even the Sandwich Islanders have intelligence enough to buy and sell in the most advantageous markets, a privilege which our tariff forbids to the American people.

A QUESTION OF COUNCIL ETHICS.

The following conversation is reported as having taken place yesterday between the Mayor and one of the city Aldermen:

> "Is there such a thing as corruption in the Council?" said the Mayor. "I see THE TRIBUNE makes a direct charge this morning." "I tell you, Mr. Mayor," responded the Alderman, "we hadn't much suffering in my ward last winter, I am happy to say. Last winter I gave away to twenty-one poor families in my ward, the poorest I could find, twenty-one turkeys, a pair of chickens, two quarts of cranberries, and a quart of oysters to each. I've got to get the money somewhere to pay for them, and the only way I see *is to steal some of it from some of these rich robbers who ask privileges of the Council.*"

If such a conversation actually took place—and the fact that it was reported in a newspaper scarcely admits of a doubt on the subject—it involves a general confession that the corporations are assessed for the favors they ask at the hands of the Council, and also a justification on the ground that a certain number of poor families are thereby enabled to enjoy a Christmas dinner of turkey and cranberry sauce which they would not otherwise have. It raises the question whether the end justifies the means.

It is related of a couple of darkies down South, who were robbing a chicken-roost, that one of them asked the other whether it was right, and that Sambo replied: "Dat am a great moral question which we haint got time to discuss. Cæsar, you hand down anodder pullet." But Aldermen have abundant time to ponder over the ethics of robbing the corporations, and one of them at least seems to have quieted his conscience by distributing a small amount of turkey and cranberry sauce among a small number of his poorest constituents.

Looking at this question from a business point of view, it may be fairly suggested that $20,000, or $10,000, exacted from a corporation as compensation for Aldermanic favors is a high price to pay for twenty-one turkeys, even with the cranberries thrown in. If all the Aldermen who share in the corporation plunder were to distribute turkeys in the same proportion in different wards of the city the case might assume a different aspect, but economical people will be persuaded with difficulty that $1,000 a turkey, or even $500 a turkey, is not too high a price for poultry, notwithstanding the present inflation of values and even though a railroad or telegraph company must foot the bill. In order to be entirely fair, however, it must be remembered that twenty-one poor families in one ward of this city would not have had turkey and cranberry sauce for dinner so much as one day in the year if the corporations had not been assessed for the privileges granted them by the Council.

There are other circumstances which have some bearing upon the case in hand. On the one hand, it may be urged that the privilege granted to corporations by the Council belong to the city, and that, if any money is paid for them, it ought to be paid into the Municipal Treasury. But that is manifestly a narrow view of the case. There are more important considerations. In the first place, the city itself is merely a corporation, and therefore a proper subject for plunder. In the next place, if the money were paid into the City Treasury none of it would be distributed among twenty-one families, or any other number of families, for turkey and cranberry-sauce; it is the business of the County and not of the City Government to take care of the poor. Finally, if there were no distribution of turkey and cranberry-sauce there might be fewer votes to reëlect the Aldermen who have the courage to make the corporations pay for their benefits.

People are so apt to take a contracted view of things that the Aldermanic theory of Council ethics may not be received with popular approval; but it must be conceded that the turkey and cranberry-sauce argument is the strongest that has yet been put forth. It would have been still stronger if more than one Alderman were in the habit of distributing turkeys and cranberries in season; but perhaps this practice will increase when it shall come to be accepted as a justification for plundering the corporations.

In the meantime, it is still undecided whether or not the Mayor will sign the ordinance permitting the Mutual Union Telegraph Company to erect telegraph-poles in spite of the general ordinance prohibiting the same.

THE Republicans are in the minority in the New York House by six votes and in the Senate by three, and the Kelly men hold the balance of power. The way the Republicans came to be in the minority was that the Conklingites voted against the Garfield Republicans. Kelly is now getting in his revenge on the Tildenites for kicking his delegates out of the last State Convention. Says the New York *Tribune*, Jan. 3:

> A deadlock in both branches of the Legislature looks inevitable. With the exception of one Senator, all the Tammany men staid away from the Democratic caucus last night. The Senate caucus took a recess and sent a committee to the Tammany absentees to try and persuade them to come in, but the mission was a failure. After the committee returned and reported that the Tammany Senators declined the invitation, the caucus proceeded to nominate Senator Jacobs for President *pro tempore*, and Daniel S. Lamont for Clerk—both Tilden men. In the Assembly caucus Charles E. Patterson, another Tilden man, was nominated for Speaker, and the rest of the slate was left blank, with the plain purpose of leaving the way still open for a trade with John Kelly's followers. The Tammany bolters are determined to support candidates of their own and thus prevent an organization. They hold the balance of power in both Houses, and no Democrat can be elected to any of the offices without their votes. The whirligig of time has speedily brought Mr. Kelly his revenge. Last fall the Tildenites shut him out of the State Convention. Now he steps in between them and the spoils of office, which they are eager to clutch, and says: "Not so fast; get down on your knees and beg first." Their dilema is a distressing one. His conditions are humiliating, but if they reject them they must go hungry; and never was a body of men more famished for patronage. It is tolerably safe to predict that they will eat the leek.

THE returns from the recent census in India present some very curious figures. In the Bombay Presidency no less than forty languages are spoken, besides several negro dialects. "Twenty-seven Irishmen, all living in Kurrachee, returned Irish as their language, and five Welshmen described themselves as speaking Welsh; but among the large number of Scotchmen in Bombay no one was patriotic enough to return Gaelic as his language," says the London *Times*. The returns from Burmah show that the province has an area of 87,220 square miles and a total population of 3,736,771, which is an increase of 989,623 since 1872. The religious returns show that the Buddhists number 3,251,584, Mohammedans 168,881, demon worshipers 143,581, Christians 50,000. Although there are nearly 11,000 Europeans in Burmah, there is not a single American there. Some of the occupations are very curious, the province containing 1 poet, 698 tattooers, 1 scientific person, 1 tea-planter, 1 dog-poisoner, 255 opium venders, 41 idolmakers, 1 independent man, 26 gamblers, swindlers, and cock-fighters, 16 wizards, and 2 travelers.

DR. VINCENT RICHARDS, who is experimenting on the efficacy of permanganate of potash as an antidote for the poison of the cobra, writes to the *Indian Medical Gazette* that he has obtained some very remarkable results. When permanganate of potash was mixed with cobra poison and hypodermically injected no fatal result followed, although a fatal dose of cobra poison was used and the mixture injected into the vein. He adds, however, that before any definit opinion can be formed many experiments will have to be performed, not only with cobra, but also with viper poison. The *St. James' Gazette* remarks that, under the Vivisection act, Dr. Vincent Richards could not perform these experiments in England without a couple of licenses from the Home Secretary and running the risk of a criminal prosecution and public vituperation at the hands of the anti-vivisectionists. The importance of such investigations is shown in the statement that between 20,000 and 30,000 people die from snakebite every year in India.

THE Town of Waynesville, O., has been thrown into a state of excitement and dismay by the discovery that the mysterious disappearance, during several years past, of innumerable articles of every description belonging to citizens of the place is due to the midnight maraudings of a venerable maiden lady whose reputation has always been above reproach. In, under, and around her house have been found stores of movable property, including scarfpins, bricks, lumber, carpets, plasterers' hair, shingles, crockery, carriage-aprons, and a host of other things of all values and no value at all. No one can conceive what the woman's object was, for she does not seem to have sold or used any of her stealings. If there is such a disease as kleptomania this would appear to be a case of it.

THE Denver *Tribune* (Rep.) doesn't mince its language in speaking of the Acting President. It says:

> President Arthur has insulted the memory of Garfield by appointing as his Secretary of the Treasury a man whom Garfield positively refused to put in the Cabinet. He insulted his memory again when he appointed Howe, who had said that Garfield's nomination was a blunder which amounted to a crime. He insulted his memory again when he declined to recognize any of the men connected with the elected President, and took in their place the men who are part of the faction to which the accidental President belongs. His course, taking it from the beginning, has been an utter and a great mistake. It seems to be his intention to recognize only the minority faction in the Republican party. This is neither a wise course nor one to be commended. It is not a course which will win.

THE State of West Virginia acknowledges no indebtedness, the Constitution of the State forbidding the creation of any liability in the nature of a public debt. West Virginia, however, does in equity owe the public creditors of Old Virginia about one-third of the ante-bellum State debt. Before the State was dismembered Virginia had a State debt of thirty-odd millions. About one-third of this debt rightfully attaches to the detached portion which was erected some nineteen years ago into the State of West Virginia. Some day she will have to pay it.

THE Boston *Journal*, a stanch Republican newspaper, believes in the designation, "Garfield Republicans." It says:

> There are tens of thousands of men in this country who believe in the exalted, progressive Republicanism devoted to the interests of the people to which the "Rock of Ohio" devoted his life in contradistinction to that Republicanism which is satisfied with the victories of the past, and in the present is engrossed in a scramble for the spoils of office and in securing local appropriations. Those tens of thousands—fast increasing—have the right to call themselves Garfield Republicans.

THE New York *Post* also indulges in the gift of prophecy:

> If, as is thought by some of President Arthur's friends as well as some of his opponents, it is his purpose to turn the old third-term or "Stalwart" faction, which now forms only a small minority of the party, into a majority, or to subjugate the majority to it by giving it all the offices, it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that he will wretchedly fail in his purpose and wreck his Administration upon that very point.

THE star-route organs have made Blaine the heir to the abuse which they had begun to lavish on Garfield. Let them have a care that they do not make the ex-Secretary of State the heir to something else. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> The same lot of persons—the same newspapers—that were abusing Garfield up to the day he was assassinated, the star-routers whose effort was to stain Garfield with their own dirt—are now abusing Blaine. They are determined to associate the ex-Secretary of State in every way with the murdered President.

THE late Col. Henry S. McComb, whose name will naturally be remembered chiefly in connection with the exposure of the Crédit Mobilier scheme, was the wealthiest citizen of Delaware. His fortune is estimated at from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. Before he turned to railroad enterprises he was a prosperous currier in Wilmington, and made a great deal of money by furnishing knapsacks to the Government.

WHAT the *Office-Beggar* is afraid to do directly it does through its next friend, the *News*. It assails the leader of the Illinois Stalwarts under an *alias*. It heads a Washington dispatch pitching into Logan as follows:

> John A. Logan's Treachery—Betrayal of Friends for the Spoils of Office—The Senator's Desertion of the Stalwart Leaders Unforgotten and Unforgiven—Chilling Attitude of the Administration Toward His Presidential Aspirations—A Severe Blow from Gen. Grant.

THE *Mining Record* makes a point, thus:

> In the standard dollar about 3.06 per cent more silver is given as the legal-tender equivalent for *one hundred cents in gold*, than is given by France, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain in their silver circulation, to the extent of about $1,000,000,000. By what right, therefore, do the New York *Tribune* and the *Evening Post* newspapers characterize that dollar as undervalued?

MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN and Mr. W. S. Gilbert are said to be on excellent terms with Oscar Wilde, the original of *Bunthorne*. Mr. Wilde, it is reported, was engaged by cable at Liverpool to write, at a guinea a line, a poem for a new weekly in Philadelphia. He will bring out almost immediately, through a publisher of that city, a new volume of poems, to the production of which he will give his personal attention. This he intends to follow by a volume giving in prose details of his esthetic theories and doctrines.

E. C. GRENVILLE MURRAY, in the *Continental Times*, quotes the Prince of Wales as saying in reference to the perpetuation of the monarchy in England:

> If the country wants us, I suppose we must stay. The moment it has no further need of us, there will be a friendly good-by—on our part, at all events—an end of the matter.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY are to go from England to Paris and conduct in the latter city revival services by request of a committee under the Presidency of Mr. R. W. McAll. The French are expected to learn the American language by a miracle so as to understand these evangelists.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) speaks of Mr. Blaine as a man who "has found his way into the popular heart by means that stamp him as a lion leader of men."

THE Empress Augusta of Germany is far from being a beautiful old lady. She is tall, painfully slender, a woman of many angles, whose sharp features express a stern, hard, and haughty nature.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Oscar Wilde smokes cigarets. With this fact in mind no honest man need hesitate.

The freedom of the City of Dublin has been conferred upon Mr. Parnell. This is a good deal like handing a glass of water to a Kentuckian. It is doubtless a fine thing, but he has no use for it.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that a story is current that the ghost of the late Czar appears nightly in the Kazan Cathedral. Perhaps the best way would be to leave a heavy overcoat and a fan in the cathedral and see which one Aleck takes.

Cashier Baldwin, of the Newark bank, has made a sworn statement to the effect that none of the money stolen from the bank was diverted to his own use, and that therefore he ought not to surrender his property for the benefit of the bank's creditors. When Baldwin was arrested he expressed his willingness to spend the balance of his days in jail. By spring he will probably begin suing somebody for damages.

A little cream of tartar mixed with the sugar of which you are to make boiled frosting will improve the frosting greatly; it will harden at once, and you will be spared all anxiety in the matter. A good rule for making this kind of frosting is this: Two cups and a half of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of water; boil until it candies, that is, until it will drop from the spoon in threads, or will harden in cold water. Then add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth; stir it briskly for a few minutes, till it is perfectly smooth; add the juice of one lemon. This quantity will be enough to put between the layers of a medium-sized cake, and will also frost the top and sides. If you wish to frost the top and sides only, one cup of sugar and one egg will be enough.—*Carl Schurz.*

There's Shakspeare, and Jonson, and Spenser
Who sang for all peoples and times;
And Milton, from whose golden censer
Arose the divinest of rhymes.

There's Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Byron,
Each with his peculiar delights;
And Shelley, who smote his weird lyre on
Sun-lighted, aerial hights.

But there is another, and better
Than all in this brilliant array;
Her work is a simple love-letter,
Kiss-sealed, I received yesterday.

—*Young Man Who Is Having the Tear-Stained-Letter Racket Played on Him.*

Out upon the solemn stillness of the star-lit night pealed the tones of the church bells—those brazen-throated harbingers of peace and good will to men. Sweet was their jangling as they rang out to all alike—the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the invalid on a bed of pain and the sturdy man who had never known sickness—a farewell to the old year that would so soon be gone forever.

It was on this night—a night whose every hour is hallowed and softened by the tender memory that cluster round the latest moments of a dying year, that Pansy Perkins, the soft-eyed, cleanskinned belle of the social circle in which she moved, stood beneath the mellow glow of a turned-down gas jet in the parlor of her father's palatial residence and looked, with a sad, pitying expression on her pure, North Side features, at a young man who was nervously pulling at a don't-look-cross-or-it-will-fade-away mustache, while a look of pain flitted ever and anon across his features.

"No, Cigaret-Charley," she said, using the name by which he was known among the wild, reckless set with which he associated: "I can never be your bride. I know that you love me deeply and truly, and that to win a love like yours is something of which any woman might be proud. I will not deny, Reginald"—and here the girl stepped closer to him and placed a soft, white hand in his, while the deep, brown eyes that could lure a soul through Inferno or to St. Louis gleamed forth with a topaz tint that intoxicated with the sweet nectar of love all who came within their gaze—"that with you I could live happily forever in the Lotus islands of a Chicago boarding-house, but my father says—and you know how I adore my dear, kind papa—that you are not of the nervously-active, pushing sort that always gets ahead in the world; that he does not object to my marrying a poor man, but that man must be one who will rise in the world—'a hustler from Hustletown,' as dear papa says. So we must part."

"Pansy—Miss Perkins," said Reginald in those deep, thrilling tones of his. "I cannot—indeed I cannot let you go! Stay one moment—only one moment!"

How that rich voice rang in her ears! Despite herself it moved her strangely. "Very well," she said, "I will stay."

Darting hastily to the hat-rack in the front hall Reginald fumbled for a moment in the upper left-hand pocket of his overcoat and drew therefrom a piece of white paper. Returning to the parlor he knelt beside the *fauteuil* on which Pansy had thrown herself in an agony of grief, and kissed away the bitter tears of pain and sorrow that were welling up into the beautiful brown eyes.

"See, my darling," he exclaimed eagerly, placing the paper before her. "Look at this, my precious one."

Pansy opened her eyes and gazed languidly at the paper. "What is it, Tootsie?" she murmured.

Drawing himself up proudly, and holding in one hand the paper and in the other his pancake hat, Reginald Green said in proud tones:

"It is a notice of my promotion to the ribbon counter. Hereafter my salary will be $12 per week. Pansy, my precious one, we are saved."

The girl looked at him lovingly. "You bet we are," she said, and her arms were clasped about his thirteen-inch neck in an ecstacy of passion.—*From "A Raise and Its Result," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Capt. De Long of Arctic fame was an office boy at $3 a week in New York twenty years ago.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord believes in real estate for investment. She has just bought another $70,000 house in New York.

Mrs. Moore, wife of a Tennessee member of Congress, is said to carry off the palm for beauty at Washington this winter.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., and Miss Ada J. Brackett, daughter of Joseph M. Brackett, Esq., of Rock Island, Ill., and niece of Col. N. S. Brackett, U. S. A.

Madison Riddleberger, the father of the new Virginia Senator, was a gunsmith by trade, but for many years drove a stage on the famous turnpike in the Valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Staunton.

England is rejoicing over the recovery of her great surgeon, Sir James Paget. No member of the healing art ever stood higher in the estimation of his countrymen or of the profession which he adorns.

After a wedding party had assembled in a church at Bloomington, Ill., the father of the girl offered her $500 if she would back out. She took the money, remained at home, and sent word to the minister to dismiss the assembly.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, has set in England one excellent fashion. She has made so public a display of her attachment to her young sons and daughters that it has become the mode for the fashionable British matron similarly to express her affections. Small boys and girls have, it is stated, completely eclipsed toy-terriers and pugs as the pets paraded by ladies in Victorias and on foot in Hyde Park at the hight of the season.

FOREIGN.

A Piece of Political Gossip from the Blue Danube.

The Austrian Court Expects to Have Secretary Hunt for a Minister.

A Tumble in the Prices of American Stocks in London.

The Courts to Be Asked to Issue a Mandamus Against the Dublin Corporation.

Death of Ralph Bernal Osborne, a Well-Known Liberal Politician.

Speeches of John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham.

The Failure at Bordeaux a $3,000,000 One—Bismarck's Present Plans.

AUSTRIA.

GO AWAY FROM HOME TO GET THE NEWS.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The *Political Correspondence* professes to have information that Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, will succeed Phelps as United States Minister here.

THE BRITISH.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Standard* says: "The disorganization in Americans here yesterday amounted almost to a panic."

The *News* says: "The fall in American stocks yesterday may produce a temporary trouble, but can hardly cause, as yet, a serious crash."

JENKINS, A LIBERAL,

has been returned to Parliament from Caermarthenburghs without opposition.

RALPH BERNAL OSBORNE

died today, aged 68 years. He was a son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years member for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of vertu which was disposed of by auction after his death. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by royal license in 1844 through his marriage with the only child and heir of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. He was in the army, was Secretary to the Admiralty from December, 1852, till March, 1858, and was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for County Waterford. He was elected one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Wycombe in July, 1841, for Middlesex in August, 1847, for Dover in March, 1857; was defeated at Dover at the general election in April, 1859; was returned for Liskeard in August, 1859, resigned his seat in June, 1865, sat as one of the members for Nottingham from May, 1866, to 1868, and was returned for the Borough of Waterford in 1870. Mr. Bernal Osborne was well known in Parliament by his frequent criticisms on public men and measures, characterized as much by lively sallies of wit as by a keen spirit of sarcasm.

THE IRISH.

BRITISH LIBERAL STATESMEN ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Rt.-Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, spoke at Birmingham yesterday. The former charged the cause of Irish disaffection to a long course of Tory misrule, and justified the coercion measures on the ground of their absolute necessity. He pointed out that much Irish discontent arose from misconception or ignorance of English liberality, while Irish poverty resulted from driving away English capital.

Mr. Bright added: "I do not pretend to be a democrat. What I favor is such a degree of freedom as will give security to freedom, but not such a degree as would destroy it. Some who blame the Government are ignorant of the principles on which alone democracy can be made tolerable. The principles they profess in regard to coercion might lead them, if at sea, to object to mutiny being suppressed by putting the mutineers in irons. The Irish-Americans have organized conspiracy committees with the miserable idea that they could influence the policy and safety of Great Britain by such means. Doubtless many of this class who were at the Chicago Convention were, though mistaken, honest and patriotic, but they took their ideas of Ireland from the basis of bygone times."

Chamberlain said the Government would suppress open or covert rebellion, and would find means to enable the Land Courts to deal with cases coming before them. He had no sympathy with absentee agitators, who, from a safe distance, counsel others to commit crime while they administer funds sent from America in safe retreat in Paris or London. Chamberlain ridiculed the landlords' demand for compensation. He thought the tenants rather ought to be compensated for the excessive rents extorted from them for many years.

SO-CALLED FREEDOM.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—A copy of the Dublin corporation's resolutions, conferring the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, will be sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by a request that Parnell and Dillon be allowed to attend at the City-Hall to receive the certificates of freedom.

WHELAN AND RYAN,

last week committed for trial on a charge of treason and felony, were released today on application of the Crown, but subsequently arrested under the Coercion act.

THE POLICE SEIZED

at Kilrush a box containing twenty rifles and bayonets and 450 rounds of ammunition.

GAVAN AND DICKSON,

members of Parliament, are making arrangements for a series of meetings of tenant farmers in Ulster. They state that the tone of the landlords' meeting yesterday was calculated to intimidate the Assistant Commissioners.

A MANDAMUS

to quash the resolution passed by the Corporation conferring the freedom of the city on Dillon and Parnell will be applied for in the Court of Queen's Bench. The mandamus will be applied for on the ground that a clause in the Corporation act prescribes that nobody who is not a Burgess can receive the freedom of the city, and has not been repealed.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S HOPE.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Bismarck hopes to secure the support of the whole Centre, and with it carry all the Government measures, including the Tobacco Monopoly bill.

THE RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Berlin published in Paris, in a semi-official form, confirms the statement that the Archbishops of Posen and Cologne will resign their sees, Prussia on her side reinstating several of the deposed Bishops. Dr. Busch, while in Rome recently, conducting the negotiations begun by Von Schlözer with the Vatican, promised a conciliatory administration of the May laws, but would not touch the wider questions mentioned in newspaper rumors.

BRAZIL.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS IN COFFEE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 4.—Average daily receipts of coffee since Dec. 28, 6,000 bags; stock, 225,000 bags; sales for the United States, 45,000 bags; sales for Europe, none; clearances by steamers for the United States, 35,000 bags; exchange, 21½ pence; lay down cost of prime good firsts in New York, 10½ cents. This shows a decrease in receipts since last week of 4,400 bags daily; decrease in stock, 25,000 bags; increase in sales for the United States, 15,000 bags; decrease in sales for Europe, 22,500 bags.

FRANCE.

MORTON.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Morton, United States Minister, gives a banquet Thursday in honor of Gambetta and other French Ministers.

THE FUNERAL OF HEROLD

was today attended by a large procession, including many troops. There was no religious service.

EGYPT.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—It is thought that in the improbable event of Anglo-French interference in Egypt becoming necessary, from 6,000 to 8,000 men, partly Indian troops and partly French marines, will be sufficient, and such a composition of the force shows that permanent occupation is not intended.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4.—The Tribunal of Commerce has formally declared Joseph Charriol bankrupt. Liabilities, 15,000,000 francs. He has absconded. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

RUSSIA.

EXPORT DUTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The question is mooted in Government circles of imposing an export duty on grain in order to increase the resources of the Commissariat Department.

STILL FURTHER.

It is announced that the Government has decided to establish a telegraph line between Irkoutsk and Iakoutsk, Siberia.

SWITZERLAND.

GETTING EVEN.

GENEVA, Jan. 4.—In anticipation of the completion of the St. Gothard Railway, which will open by way of Genoa the Central European markets to American breadstuffs, the Austrian railway companies announce the intention to make important reductions in the rates of foreign-bound cereals.

CUBA.

THE LOTTERY FRAUD.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Two persons are now in prison in connection with the Madrid lottery fraud—one the seller of a ticket, the other a telegraph operator. Borjes & Co. have stopped payment of a Paris credit of $200,000, and have recovered $150,000 here.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ENTERIC FEVER.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Maritzburg says a serious outbreak of enteric fever occurred among the troops in Natal, and the disease is especially prevalent among those stationed at Newcastle.

EGYPT.

HARMONY.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Cherif Pasha has appointed Arabi Bey Under Secretary of War, thus restoring harmony to the relations of the Khedive, the Chamber, and the Ministry.

"CROOKED" COPPER.

Arrest of a Coppersmith Who Is Alleged to Have Stood In with the Game.

Charles P. Holmberg, a coppersmith doing business at No. 56 Wells street, and living at No. 42 North Centre avenue, was arrested yesterday by officers of Pinkerton's agency and lodged at the Harrison Street Station, where he was placed in a cell without being booked at all. The warrant upon which he was arrested was sworn out by Mr. Archibald Winne, the manager of Park, Scott & Co's. establishment at No. 144 Lake street, and charges him with receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. The case in which he is alleged to be mixed up is the one written up at length in Monday's TRIBUNE, concerning the systematic theft of copper from the firm of Park, Scott & Co., and for which two young men named Otto and Pope were arrested by the Pinkertons. Holmberg claims that his dealings with the firm have always been honest. He has been buying copper from them for three years, and will not admit any deviation from a perfectly honorable course in his business with them. He said that the young man Hattendorf usually waited on him, but not always. Sometimes it was the bookkeeper and sometimes another clerk. Holmberg denies all knowledge of crooked work of any kind and maintains that he is ignorant of any act that could have caused his arrest. So far as could be learned the officers believe that he knowingly bought the "crooked" copper from the alleged dishonest employés. Late last night some of Holmberg's friends went before Justice Summerfield, who issued the warrant for his arrest, and had a bond for $3,000—recognizance for the prisoner's appearance for a preliminary hearing—approved, and Holmberg was released.

LARCENY AND ARSON.

Ellen Larsen, a domestic aged 18 years, was arrested last night and locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station on a charge of larceny and arson. It is alleged that she stole $25 from a fellow-servant named Lillie Ross, and that she then set fire to the barn in the rear of No. 2230 Wabash avenue, where they were both employed. This was the fire that caused the alarm from Box No. 121, and which was at first supposed to have originated from a match carelessly dropped by one of several laborers who were then employed about the place. The prisoner has returned part of the money.

A DARING ASSAULT.

A couple of tramps made a bold attack on Mrs. J. W. Ware, of No. 2932 Michigan avenue, and her mother, who resides at No. 713 West Adams street, while they were on Lincoln street, between Adams and Monroe. One of the tramps snatched a satchel from Mrs. Ware and made off with it. The other fellow did not succeed in getting a satchel carried by the elderly lady, and finally left in disgust. No accurate description of the thieves could be obtained. The value of the property with the money was $30. The matter is in the hands of the police.

A WAIF.

A newly-born female child was found in a market-basket upon the steps of No. 20 North Throop street, the residence of Mr. P. T. Fishburne. The infant was taken to the Foundlings' Home by the West Lake-street patrol wagon.

An Angry Father Captures His Young Daughter at the Marriage Feast.

Chattanooga Times.

Tom DeSha, a worthy young farmer living in the Sixth District of this county, and Miss Delia Rose, a buxom and comely damsel of 15, living with her parents in the same district, have loved each other faithfully for years, and a short time since asked the consent of the bride's father for their marriage, but he gave a stern refusal. Unabashed, the couple on Tuesday met and proceeded to the house of the Rev. Mr. Thrower, who is also a Justice of the Peace, and were married, along with a brother of the bride and a young lady named Wilson, who also were secretly married. The two couples then proceeded to the residence of young Rose, where a number of their friends met them and were having a grand festival, when suddenly the irate father of Miss Rose and his three sons, all armed with clubs, entered the house, tore the trembling bride from her husband's arms, and compelled her to accompany them home. Yesterday morning about daylight young DeSha, in a state of great excitement, came to the residence of Lewis Shepherd, Esq., and related to him the circumstances. During the day a writ of habeas corpus to restore the bride to his custody was applied for from Judge Trewhitt, pending the hearing of which the young lady was declared to be at liberty, and the Sherliff proceeded to her father's house and brought her into court. She immediately flew to her husband, and today at 3 p. m. all parties will appear at court for trial. Special interest attaches to the case from the fact that the Legislature at its last regular session passed a law prohibiting a minor from marrying without the consent of the parents.

The *Sanitary Engineer* of New York is published Thursday at 140 William st. Interesting to every one. 10c. All newsdealers.

NEW YORK.

Death of Prof. John William Draper, the Eminent Scientist.

Brief Sketch of the Labors Which Made Him Famous.

Particulars of the Gigantic Swindle on the Madrid Lottery.

A Bold but Unsuccessful Stroke for a Stake of Over Half a Million.

A New and Novel Way of Raising Money to Defray Funeral Expenses.

List of the Enormous Losses by Insurance Companies in the Warehouse Fire.

Schaefer and Sexton to Try It Again—Theatrical People Have a Small-Pox Scare—Items.

PROF. DRAPER DEAD.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—John William Draper, M. D., LL.D., the eminent chemist and physiologist, died today at his residence in Hastings-on-Hudson. For the past six months Dr. Draper had been troubled with an obscure affection of the kidneys and rheumatism. His sickness had not been severe, but it had kept him from attending to his regular duties at the University of the City of New York during the present college year. Dr. Draper was 71 years old, and was of English birth, coming to this country when 22 years of age. He had prosecuted his chemical studies in London and continued them at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1836.

HIS GRADUATING THESIS

was so excellent that the medical Faculty selected it for publication. A few weeks later he was selected Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology in Hamden-Sidney College, Virginia. During his Professorship there he made many original experiments and investigations in chemistry and physiology. Throughout his long career, Dr. Draper seemed to prefer publishing his discoveries and investigations in European scientific journals. For that reason he is today

BETTER KNOWN IN FOREIGN LANDS

than in the country of his adoption. He concluded to make a collection of these scattered papers about 1860. The Harper Brothers published them in one octavo volume. But, before the work had circulated, the great fire in their publishing house destroyed the edition and valuable plates, and one of the most valuable and characteristic works of the scientiest was lost to the public. Dr. Draper, in 1839, became Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, and ever since he had been closely allied with all the interests of that institution. He was the senior Professor in the faculty, with one exception,

PROF. MORSE,

inventor of the telegraph, who pursued his chemical studies in Prof. Draper's laboratory. It is recorded that the first application of the principle of photography to the making of pictures of human beings was made by Prof. Draper. To him is due the discovery of many fundamental facts of spectral analysis, and among his latest papers are "Experimental Examinations of the Distribution of Heat and of Chemical Force on the Spectrum." His "Conflict Between Religion and Science" caused considerable wide comment. On scientific subjects Prof. Draper has written a number of books, among them a "Treatise on the Forces Which Produce the Organization of Plants," 1844, a "Text-Book on Chemistry," 1846, and "Human Physiology," 1856. He was the author of many literary works and reviews on general topics. His best-known literary production is the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," 1862. It has been translated into many European languages. Between 1867 and 1870 appeared his most ambitious work, the three-volume "History of the American Civil War."

THE LOTTERY SWINDLE.

A GIGANTIC OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The lottery-ticket swindle in Havana, Cuba, proves to have been a gigantic operation, and one almost unparalleled in boldness. Nothing like a correct account has yet been printed, and the true story was not known until cable dispatches brought the details today to an interested party in this city. The fraud was practiced upon the banking house of J. M. Borjes & Co., of Havana, the junior member of which is Mr. William Auld, who arrived in New York by Tuesday's steamer. A reporter saw Mr. Auld at the Windsor Hotel this evening, and from him learned the particulars of the operation. The lottery is known as the "Madrid Lottery," with headquarters in Madrid, Spain. It is a Government concern, and it was established to afford a revenue to the country, whose

EXCHEQUER IS SOMEWHAT DEPLETED.

Stations for the sale of tickets are situated in different parts of Spain and Cuba. The December drawing, which occurred on the 23d, was an extraordinary one, and the grand prize was 30,000 doubloons, which is little less than $500,000 in the money of the United States. The tickets were 500 pestas, or $100, each. On the afternoon of the Friday on which the drawing occurred what purported to be an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid was posted in Havana and bulletined in the money and stock markets. It stated that the grand prize was drawn by ticket 04,745, and the dispatch was printed in the Havana newspapers the next morning as authoritative. The next day, Saturday, a man appeared at the banking house of Borjes & Co., and, saying that

HE HELD THIS LUCKY TICKET,

desired to sell it. Nothing strange was thought of this, as it is customary for the banks to buy the tickets, which are redeemed by the Spanish General Treasury at Madrid. Wishing to make sure that the number was the correct one, Borjes & Co. told the man to return Monday, and cabled to their correspondent in Madrid asking the number of the ticket that drew the grand prize. The answer was 04,745. When the holder appeared Monday he was paid $510,000 for the ticket, and Borjes & Co. expected to realize about $150,000—the premium on Spanish gold—by the purchase. Mr. Auld, although in Cuba when the ticket was bought, was not in Havana, and, as he sailed before the fraud was discovered, he could not tell the exact manner of its discovery. He received several dispatches from his house today, and will be kept fully informed of

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CASE

during his stay in New York. This afternoon he received a dispatch which stated that the seller of the ticket and an operator in the cable office had been arrested and $350,000 recovered. Another dispatch stated that a good share of the remainder would probably be secured. Mr. Auld's dispatches gave him an idea of the manner in which the fraud was perpetrated. In the first place, the press dispatch giving the number of the ticket was bogus. The ticket was regular, but it was not the one that drew the prize. The dispatch was manufactured to make a sale for the ticket. The number of men engaged in the operation is not known, but an operator in the cable office was enlisted in the scheme. He wrote the press dispatch and sent it out with others as though it came over the wires. The dispatch prepared by Borjes & Co., inquiring of the Madrid correspondent the number of the ticket

NEVER WAS SENT,

and the answer was prepared in the cable office. It must have been the intention of the swindlers, the cable-operator among the rest, to leave the country as soon after obtaining the money as possible. Even if none of the money had been recovered, the house of Borjes & Co. would have been unimpaired, as it is one of the oldest and most substantial on the island. The cable is the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Auld said, but is under Government espionage. The probable manner of the discovery of the fraud was the receipt of another dispatch from Spain announcing the correct number of the ticket. A gentleman formerly of Cuba, but now engaged in the banking business in this city, said that the laws were very strict in such operations, and that the swindlers

RAN THE CHANCES OF BEING SHOT,

hanged, or imprisoned for twenty years. He added that Borjes & Co. could have borne the loss of the whole amount without their standing being affected in the least. Señor De La Ceuva, the Vice-Consul-General of Spain in New York, said the Government, if none of the money had been secured, would have sustained no part of the loss. The Havana newspapers were not kept under strict surveillance, and it was doubtful if it was in the power of the Governor-General of Cuba to prevent the insertion of fraudulent notices if the publishers were inclined to print them. The Spanish laws, he said, were strict, and the Government would probably make an example of the swindlers. The Consul thought the Government would be apt to take precautions to prevent its lottery from being the subject of fraudulent transactions in the future.

THE WABASH.

WHAT HUMPHREYS SAYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—It is said there is good authority for denying the statement from Chicago that the consolidation of the Wabash with the roads comprising the Southwestern system was under consideration, and that opposit opinions held by Jay Gould and Solon Humphreys in regard to the scheme had had the effect of causing Mr. Humphreys to retire from the Presidency of the company. The matter has not been considered by the Directors of the Wabash Company. Mr. Humphreys said today that the scheme certainly was not the cause of any difference between him and Gould, because it had not been discussed by them; that, in fact, he should favor the union of the roads whenever it should be practicable to do so. A person for a long time identified with the railroad companies said that the railroads

PROBABLY WOULD BE UNITED IN TIME,

but that no steps toward it had been taken yet. He said that he believed that the consolidation of the several roads into one corporation was the ultimate purpose of Gould. An intimate friend of Gould laughed at the report, and said that there was no truth in it. Gould, who was elected President of the Wabash last week, left the city Tuesday night in company with his son, George J. Gould, and Vice-President Hopkins to make a personal examination of the company's property.

KINKOWSKI.

A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Kinkowski, the murderer, who is to be hanged in New Jersey on Friday, has conceived a novel plan for the raising of funds for his funeral. Kinkowski has stated to the Rev. Dr. Maas, his spiritual adviser, that he would very much like to have a decent burial, and that the idea of being buried at the expense of the public is very repugnant to him. He suggests a novel mode of obtaining this "decent burial." It is allowed, according to the New Jersey law, that, besides the thirty-six persons who are witnesses of the execution as a jury, the prisoner may select three "friends" to see him swung off into eternity. Kinkowski thinks that $30 will be sufficient to decently inter his remains, and is desirous that each of the three persons whom he may select shall pay over to the officiating clergyman the sum of $10 for the privilege he gives them of seeing him hanged.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

THE COMPANIES VERY SORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The insurance companies have been very reluctant to give information as to their losses in the recent bonded warehouse fire at South street and Maiden lane. At the first meeting of the underwriters interested, held after the fire, it was decided to make no statement to the press. The losses of many of the companies were so heavy in 1881, and it was generally so hard a year for the fire-insurance business, that many of the insurance-men seemed to think it desirable to let the public know as little about the condition of their companies as possible.

IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE

to make up any list of insurance at the South-street fire for many days after it occurred. Even now it is a work of great difficulty, requiring extended investigation. The heaviest losers are the Commercial Union, German-American, Liverpool & London & Globe, London & Lancashire, Manufacturers' of Boston, North British & Mercantile, Niagara, Phœnix of London, Queen, and Royal. It will be seen that the British companies suffered most extensively, two companies—the Liverpool & London & Globe and the North British & Mercantile—losing together over $250,000. Following is the list:

American	$11,000
Ætna	16,000
Brooklyn	5,000
Clinton	5,000
Commercial of New York	1,200
Continental	19,350
Commercial Union	73,000
Colt Association	6,000
Fire Association	5,000
German-American	33,300
Globe	8,000
Guardian of London	18,000
Girard	2,500
Hanover	10,000
Knickerbocker	4,500
Lancashire	13,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	126,000
London & Lancashire	27,500
London Assurance	10,000
Merchants'	7,000
Montauk	2,500
Manufacturers' and Builders'	2,500
Manufacturers', of Boston	26,000
Nassau	1,000
Norwich Union	5,000
North British and Mercantile	128,000
North American	10,000
Niagara	40,000
Phenix of Brooklyn	2,000
Pacific	5,000
People's	6,000
Phœnix of London	60,000
Queen	23,500
Republic	4,000
Royal	31,200
R. O. Glover	10,000
Rutgers	2,000
Star	15,000
Standard, of London	6,000
Transatlantic	3,000
Temple	15,000
Westchester	4,000
Williamsburg City	3,000
Total	$806,050

CHARLES A. BYRNE.

HE IS AGAIN ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Charles A. Byrne, the former editor of *Truth* and the *Dramatic News*, was arrested today at the District-Attorney's office by Officer Gardiner, of the Tombs Court squad, on a charge of perjury, the complainant being Joseph Hart, of *Truth*. On being conducted before Justice Smith, at the Tombs, he stated that he was prepared to give bonds for his appearance on examination before Judge Bixby, by whom the warrant was issued. He was then accompanied back to the District-Attorney's office by the officer, where the necessary documents are to be executed. It is alleged that Mr. Byrne is wanted in Brooklyn at present on other charges of a grave nature.

THE "SUN."

IT DOES SUPPORT ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Says the *Sun* editorially: "Our esteemed contemporary, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, honors the *Sun* by describing it as an Arthurian journal, meaning thereby that we support the Administration of President Arthur. This is so, and we trust it may continue so, though our hopes are not unmingled with fear. We support Arthur as long as he does what is for the honor and the welfare of the American people; but, when he ceases to pursue that course, and does what is injurious, we shall tell him of it with a plainness and a pertinacity that may perhaps startle our esteemed contemporary of Chicago. Then we shall be as decidedly against Arthur as we are now for him. Mark that."

GEN. GRANT.

AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *World's* Washington special says: "Gen. Grant made his appearance here today, and this afternoon, with ex-Collector Murphy, paid his respects to the President. There is, as usual, more or less uncertainty as to the full purpose of his visit, but there is reason to believe that he will put in a word for the removal of Public Printer Defrees, who went out of his way during the Hayes Administration to say many harsh things of Gen. Grant. S. P. Rounds, an Illinois Stalwart, is prominently mentioned for the place. His appointment is said to be urged by Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, Senator Logan, Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton, the Illinois delegation in the House, and Republican members of the Illinois Legislature. No one has yet openly taken the field against Mr. Rounds."

ITEMS.

SCHAEFER AND SEXTON TO TRY IT AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Jacob Schaefer, the billiard player, with his backer, Richard Roche, of St. Louis, and William Sexton, with Henry Stedeker, his backer, met today at the *Spirit of the Times* office and made arrangements for another billiard match between Sexton and Schaefer. Articles of agreement were signed, and call for a cushion carrom game, 600 points, winner to take stakes and gate-money, and the loser to pay all expenses. The game is to be played in Tammany Hall the 27th of April, and will be for $2,500 a side. Both sides deposited $500 forfeit today with Buck, of the *Spirit of the Times*, who is stake-holder, and the final deposit of $2,000 a side will be made the 22d of April.

FRIGHTENED ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Nearly one-half of the actors and actresses of this city have been vaccinated at police headquarters. The cause of the scare was that Samuel W. Piercy, leading man of Booth's troupe, was sick with small-pox in Boston, and Saturday night three traveling troupes, the members of which had associated with Piercy, had arrived in this city from Boston. The rumor current in this city that Piercy had died in Boston of small-pox is not true. An Associated Press dispatch from Boston states that Piercy, although down with the disease, is improving.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States tonight, a letter from Mrs. Garfield was read acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions passed by the commandery on the decease of President Garfield. After routine business, a formal reception was tendered Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Acting Commander-in-Chief of the order. Dinner was partaken of by 150 guests. Gen. Henry W. Slocum presided.

EXPLOSION OF A GENERATOR.

A copper generator containing a solution of acids, used in closing the joints of the tubing now being laid for the Edison Electric Light Company, exploded today. Two employés were slightly burned by the acids. The accident was caused by a stranger tampering with the generator, which stood on the sidewalk. The shock of the explosion was felt in all the neighboring buildings.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS BY THE MORE-TARIFFITES.

A call will be issued tomorrow for the committee appointed by the National Tariff Convention to present the views of the convention to Congress to meet at the Riggs House, Washington, Jan. 18.

THE CREMATION SOCIETY

elected Dr. J. D. Brugless, of the United States Navy, President.

J. H. HAVERLY

has leased the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for a term of years.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Reminiscence of Patti.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—It was something like twenty [?] years ago that quite a respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen met one winter evening in the dining-room of the old Tremont House, for that was the only available hall in Chicago, except what was called "the old Market Hall," on State street. The occasion was a concert given by Mr. Strakosch, and the prima donna was his little sister-in-law. We wish we could reproduce as vividly as is now presented to our mind's eye the picture of the charming little girl, with her black brows and long braids of raven hair. Her vivid Italian [?] beauty was enhanced by the delicate rose-colored silk dress that she wore, with dainty white embroidery peeping out from under the folds of the short skirt. Pink silk stockings and bottines of the same color completed this simple and effective attire. We remember the very tones of that rich, childish voice as she sang an Italian aria, and the storm of applause that greeted the young débutante, for we have never heard a voice which so impressed us, now, after the lapse of so many years, like music remembered in a dream.

Of course there was an encore, an encore which was not to be denied, but the little girl, as she stood on the platform looking down and smiling upon a row of young girls on a front seat who had been her playmates at the hotel, shook her head most decidedly. Mr. Strakosch stepped to the front and whispered in her ear, but again she shook her head, and her black brows were drawn together, and the genuine native shrug of the pretty shoulders spoke a most emphatic denial. Again a hearty round of applause from the audience for the pretty by-play and a deep courtesy and a winning smile from the little girl, and a flash of her black eyes on her playmates. Another coaxing appeal from Mr. Strakosch, and a more decided shrug and frown so very emphatic that it was greeted with another demonstration of applause from the admiring audience. Another deep professional courtesy of thanks from the little girl, not understanding how the audience could be so much entertained when there was no singing. The same scene of whispered entreaties, of frowns, and all the native expressions of decided refusal for Mr. Strakosch, and the sweet professional smile and courtesy for the audience, so instantaneous from thunder-clouds to sunshine, was repeated again and again, calling down rounds of applause from the audience; but the pretty Adelina had her own way, as she often has had since.

E. M. BRACKETT.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The sale of course tickets for John L. Stoddard's new series of illustrated souvenirs of foreign travel will begin tomorrow morning at box-office Central Music Hall. The lectures cover an entirely new route, and have proved extremely popular in Boston, Philadelphia, and all the large Eastern cities.

Mr. John Stetson, whose tenure of Booth's Theatre has been shortened somewhat abruptly, has made Mr. Haverly an offer for the lease of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, which has three years to run. It is reported that this offer is one of $25,000 in cash and a note of whose amount the gossips are still in ignorance.

The Yale Glee Club concert takes place tonight at Central Music Hall. Last year it was a general matter of complaint that so few genuine college songs were on the program. This year the objection no longer holds good, for nearly all the selections are college songs. The club is a strong one, vocally, and an enjoyable evening's entertainment is assured.

Referring to the engagement being played by Jeffreys-Lewis in Detroit this week, a paper of that city says: "That she is not wanting in appreciation of her own value is not to be doubted when one learns that her latest imperative command to her manager was to announce her Detroit engagement in letters the exact size of those used for the name of the play."

The stage lost by death during the year 1881 the following well-known persons: Mr. H. L. Bateman, Edward A. Sothern, Mrs. Anna Maria Hall, Francis A. Durivage, Henry Hunter, Thomas S. Hind, David Whiting, Mrs. W. R. Blake (Caroline Placide), Charles Dillon, Samuel Emery, Joseph O. Sexton, John W. Carroll, and Mrs. Edwin Booth (Mary F. McVicker).

This evening at McVicker's Theatre there will be given to all who attend the representation of "Hazel Kirke" a copy of the souvenir recently presented in Boston on the 1,000th performance of the play. The souvenir consists of twelve silhouet illustrations of incidents in "Hazel Kirke," designed by Miss Helen M. Hinds, of Boston. They are finely printed on heavy paper and contained in a handsome cover.

The sale of the manuscript of Sardou's new comedy "Odette" was consummated last Saturday afternoon in the business office of Daly's Theatre, New York, the transaction being between Augustin Daly and Stephen H. French, the representative of the author. The sum paid was $3,500. The contract is for a full right to the piece in the United States. The manuscript, together with the scene plots and a neatly illustrated book, descriptive of the several situations of the comedy, arrived on Tuesday. "Odette" will be put into immediate rehearsal.

There is some difference of opinion as to the success of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new play of "Foggarty's Fairy," recently produced in the Criterion Theatre in London. The chief objection urged against it seems to be that it is somewhat obscure and bewildering, and so involved in curious speculative subtleties as to be occasionally incoherent. It is, however, generally admitted that the scheme is entirely new, the method daring, and the humor delightful. The late Mr. Sothern, whose part is now taken by Mr. Charles Wyndham, always spoke of it in terms of enthusiasm, and thought that he saw in it an opportunity for the great success of his career.

A ROMANTIC SUIT.

How the Robert E. Lee Mine, Originally Sold for $5,000, Was Made a Bonanza—The Means Taken to "Freeze Out" a Woman Owner, and How She Warmed the Freezers in a Chancery Litigation.

Correspondence New York World.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 21.—An important mining suit, involving new and important principles relating to several mining suits of a like equitable character, was decided very recently by the United States Circuit Court in this city. It involves the question of sale under deceit and the right to a million of dollars, and its history includes the history of the Robert E. Lee Mine, which is romantic enough for a Braddon novel. The plaintiff is a woman and the defendants are men. The woman is poor and unprotected by a husband, and the men are millionaires, shrewd in business, and of extended personal influence. The woman makes a startling charge of conspiracy and fraud against the men, who are prominent citizens of hitherto unblemished reputations. The case was strongly fought, and the decision is in favor of the woman.

There are few people in the East who have not read the marvelous history of the Robert E. Lee Mine of Leadville—a mine that was bought for $2,000 and that has yielded $3,000,000 and is now stocked for $10,000,000; a mine that made honest poor men rich and then made some of the rich men rogues. The trial of the suit which has resulted in this decision has brought to light still another chapter of this strange, eventful history. The chapter is told in the plaintiff's amended bill of complaint, and condensed and stripped of its legal involutions and verbiage would read as follows:

The Robert E. Lee mine was discovered on the 25th day of June, 1878, by George W. Belt and William Knight, who with the usual luck of professional prospectors, sold their millions for a pittance. The purchasers were Irving Howbert, of Colorado Springs, a banker and ex-Treasurer of El Paso County, Colo., and Mrs. M. Seymour Rogers, the wife of William H. Rogers, who, being a prospector, acted as his wife's agent in the transaction. Prior to this sale, however, Belt and Knight bonded one-fourth of the mine to James V. Dexter on condition that he procure a land patent for the claim. The Rogerses were poor people and lived in very modest quarters at Colorado Springs. Mr. Rogers drifted with the tide to Leadville, and there met Belt and Knight. Learning of their prospects in the Robert E. Lee, he negotiated for a purchase, and, getting an offer from them, went to Irving Howbert, a man of some capital, and induced him to advance $7,000—the amount demanded for the property. In the meantime James M. Sigafus, a freighter between Colorado Springs and Leadville, had brought a suit to recover a half interest which he claimed in the mine. Rogers went to Sigafus, and the latter agreed to withdraw his suit for a third interest. Howbert and Rogers agreed to this, and the latter on the 13th of November procured a title-bond of Belt, Knight, and Dexter, wherein for $7,000 they agreed to deed the property to Rogers and Howbert. Howbert paid $2,000 down, and the remaining $5,000 were to be paid on the 18th of February, 1879. The first payment was made on the 22d of November, 1878, and Rogers took charge of the mine. Three days later the adverse suit of Sigafus was settled, and Rogers went vigorously at work to develop the mine. No great discoveries were made by him, although the prospects were very encouraging. In the latter part of February, 1879, Rogers was stricken with paralysis, and lost all powers of motion of speech. Before he was thus stricken one Harmon F. Lee had threatened to bring an action to secure half of the mine, and, although he had no right save the accidental similarity between his name and that of the mine, Howbert became alarmed and refused to pay Belt, Knight, and Dexter the $5,000 when it fell due. In January, 1879, Lee conveyed his title to Charles Stockbridge, a liquor dealer, of Colorado City, and Stockbridge brought a suit against Belt, Knight, and Dexter, Howbert, Sigafus, and Rogers to recover. Rogers, continuing helpless, was removed to the care of his wife in Colorado Springs, when Sigafus took charge of the mine and the interests in the property were sold by Sigafus and Howbert to B. F. Crowell, a rancheman of El Paso County, and J. F. Humphrey, a clerk in the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, of which Howbert was Cashier and Crowell a Director. When the $5,000 fell due Howbert refused to pay it, claiming that Belt, Knight, and Dexter could not give a clear title because of Lee's claim, assigned to Stockbridge. Belt and his partners claimed that Howbert & Co. had forfeited their claim, and therefore they sold the mine to Joel W. Shackelford in March, 1879, for $1,000. On the 1st of April Shackelford sold five-eighths of his interest to Mr. Henry R. Wolcott, of Denver, Superintendent of the Boston Smelting Works, belonging to Senator Hill, and situated just north of the city. He also sold three-eighths to John B. Sampson. Wolcott and Sampson at once brought suit against Howbert & Co. to obtain possession of the property. They secured an injunction from the court restraining the sale of ores, but not prohibiting prospecting, which was vigorously carried on by Sigafus. In these suits John Y. Marshall, a Leadville lawyer, acted as counsel for Rogers. In March $16,000 worth of ore had been taken from the mine, giving the impression that it would prove a very valuable property. By this time things were pretty thoroughly mixed up, and it was hard to tell how the affair would turn. On the 15th of May, 1879, Lorenzo D. Roudebush appears upon the scene, and Howbert, Crowell, Sigafus, Humphrey, and Rogers agreed to sell him the mine for $125,000, payable July 15, 1879. Raudebush paid $10,000 down, which was to be forfeited if the remainder should not be paid as agreed. Roudebush gave a bond with Wolcott and Sampson in the sum of $135,000, with a forfeit of $10,000, the purchase money to be paid Aug. 20, 1879.

Up to this time there had been a good deal of shrewd practice, but nothing crooked. The situation was critical, the fight vigorous, and something decisive must be done. Sigafus delving away with his miners developing the mine had made the startling discovery that the property was worth millions. He had sacked and stored in the ore-house $125,000 and had uncovered in the mine $1,250,000. These discoveries were known to Sigafus, Crowell, Howbert, and Humphrey, but not to Rogers or Mrs. Rogers, nor to Roudebush, Wolcott, and Sampson. The problem then presented itself to Howbert & Co., "How shall we get a clear title to this colossal fortune?" Somebody must retire from the firm if the other members held their proportional interests intact, and who more likely to sell than the poverty-burdened wife of the paralysis-stricken Rogers? The plans were made as follows: Roudebush was to make the purcase of Wolcott and Sampson valid by the payment of the remaining $125,000 on his bond. Then Mrs. Rogers was to be "frozen out" and her share apportioned among those who remained. Mrs. Rogers knew nothing of the great discoveries made in the mine. She had faith in it, however, and lived in hope of future wealth. How was she to be frightened into selling? As the allegations run, Howbert sent telegrams from Leadville to Crowell at Colorado Springs, showing the straits the mine was in, and the danger of its falling into the hands of Wolcott and Sampson. Crowell and Humphrey called one Sunday upon Mrs. Rogers, and, commiserating the illness of her husband, related several instances where men so afflicted had entirely recovered by a removal to new scenes and a different climate. They said Colorado was a bad country for one afflicted with paralysis, and they suggested that Mrs. Rogers remove her husband, and as they were not in immediate need of money they would give her the first chance to sell out of the mine in order to secure means to move her husband. These men had not been in the habit of calling on Mrs. Rogers. She was surprised and gratified at their kindness. The next move was to inform Mrs. Rogers that her share and all their interests in the mine would be forfeited unless she raised at once half of the $135,000 to purchase the property of Wolcott & Sampson. Her husband's brother, a young man entirely inexperienced in mining, was with her at this time. She sent him to Leadville, told him to consult with Irving Howbert, in whom she confided, and also to consult her attorney, John Y. Marshall, and to abide by their decision. The young man went. He says Howbert showed him through the mine: that Sigafus, armed with a shot-gun, met them at the mouth of the shaft and used threatening and abusive language to him, causing him apprehension as to his bodily safety; that Howbert warned him against Sigafus as a dangerous man; and that he told Howbert he knew nothing of mining, and what he saw was only "so much dirt" to him. Howbert advised him to sell; so did Marshall, his counsel; and finally, having a power of attorney from Mrs. Rogers, he did sell her interest for $45,000, and then discovered for the first time that John Y. Marshall was the purchaser. This sale was effected July 31, 1879. Shortly after Mrs. Rogers had been disposed of, that is on the 28th day of August, 1879, the property was all consolidated in the hands of Sigafus, and then distributed as follows: To Howbert and Crowell, twenty-eight and four-ninth one-hundredth parts of the mine; to Humphrey, seven and one-ninth one-hundredths; to Roudebush, twenty one-hundredths; to Marshall, thirteen and one-third one-hundredths; to Sigafus, thirty-one and one-ninth one-hundredths. Then rich discoveries were made, and the Robert E. Lee became the world's wonder as the richest and most productive mine of a phenomenally rich and productive region. The money to pay the bond of Wolcott and Sampson, $125,000, was taken out of the mine in thirty days after Mrs. Rogers sold her interest. Between the date of this sale and the November following a net sum of $500,000 is alleged to have been realized, and that after January, 1880, the average daily net output was about $12,000. And in one day of January $118,000 were taken from the mine. These facts were not learned by Mrs. Rogers until nearly a year after her sale. Her case, alleging inequity and demanding restitution, was brought before the District Court for Lake County, sitting in Leadville in April, 1880, and transferred to the Circuit Court in this city for adjudication. In March, 1880, Howbert, as trustee for all the owners of the mine, sold it for $10,000,000 to the Robert E. Lee Mining Company. This made no change in the ownership, but gave each owner his proportion of stock, which each still holds. The decree of Judge McCrary settles Mrs. Rogers' right to an undivided one-third of the Robert E. Lee Mine and of all the money received from the sale of ores taken thence. The total money value of the property thus passed to her is estimated at various sums, no one putting the amount less than $600,000, and many reckoning it at a round million of dollars.

The fight upon the part of Mrs. Rogers has been a plucky one. The $45,000 paid to her to retire from the company no doubt put the means into her hands of pushing her cause. Meanwhile Mr. Rogers is recovering from his paralysis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. **It gives relief in five minutes after using.** WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, soothes pain, allays the intense itching, especially after getting warm in bed, acting as a poultice. It is prepared for Piles, itching of the parts, **and nothing else.** Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—$1, by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Twenty years ago it was modestly claimed that Buck & Rayner's "Mars Cologne" was the finest achievement of the science of perfumery. It has never since been equaled by any other distillation. Today it is sold from Maine to Texas.

A friend to all housekeepers: Electro-Silicon for polishing gold and silverware. Jewelers.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

GREAT

Clearing Sale

OF

Housekeeping

"Linens"

During January.

Table Damasks,

Napkins,

Bed Linens,

Towels,

Bed Spreads,

And everything pertaining to Housekeeping at

Greatly Reduced Prices

To make room for Early

Spring Importations.

We especially call attention to a lot of

Pattern Table Cloths,

In all widths and lengths,

(Manufacturer's Samples,)

AT

Cost of Production.

Chas. Gossage & Co.



Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate.

Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.

In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.

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$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch-st., Phila., Pa. None genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, $1. Chicago depots, 183 West Madison-st.

RAILROADS.

The True Inwardness of Jay Gould's Wabash Manipulations.

Slight but Natural Falling Off in the Alton's Earnings for 1881.

Judge Blodgett Refuses to Set Aside the Reorganization of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.

A Reform That Doesn't Reform—Renewed Efforts to Rehabilitate the Iowa Pool.

The Chicago & Alton Protests Against the Illinois Commissioners Fixing Its Rates.

Reported Purchase of the West Chester & Philadelphia by the Baltimore & Ohio.

Gould's Schemes Regarding the Wabash.

The stock-jobbers and their organs are still assiduously at work trying to bring about a boom in Wabash and other Gould stocks. The "pointer" given last Sunday that Gould would pay the interest on the Wabash bonds upon the understanding that Vice-President A. L. Hopkins would hereafter manage the road, did not have the desired effect, owing, no doubt, to the dissection that "pointer" received from the scalpel of THE TRIBUNE, and, instead of bringing about a boom in Wabash stocks, they experienced a still further decline. The stock-jobbers and their organs have now hit upon another scheme to bring about the desired result. They now give circulation to rumors that Jay Gould contemplates a consolidation of his Missouri Pacific and Southwestern system with the Wabash system. This "pointer" is about as thin as the previous one, and will hardly have any better effect. There is not a railroad manager in this city who takes any stock in the report. They say Gould is too shrewd a man to commit suicide in so reckless a manner as that. To tie the Wabash, they say, as a tail to Gould's Southwestern system of roads would have the same effect upon those roads as the tying of a millstone to the feet of a swimmer to keep him afloat. The Wabash would drag Gould's Southwestern roads into certain ruin, and Gould evidently has no desire to bring this about, especially as his interest in the Wabash is but slight as compared with the interest he holds in the Southwestern system. It is the general opinion among railroad men here that Gould's principal object is to force the Wabash into bankruptcy, and thus enable it to shake off the large number of unprofitable lines it has acquired by lease during the last two years, and which are the principal cause of its being in so deplorable a financial condition at present. But before Gould goes to work to bring about that result he seems to be anxious to give the Wabash stock a boom, so as to be able to unload upon the "lambs" before the crash comes. It is the general opinion in railroad circles here that Mr. Humphreys resigned the Presidency of the Wabash because he did not care for the odium which would attach to him if the road was forced into bankruptcy while he remained at its head. Jay Gould does not care as much for public opinion, and is willing to stand the blame as long as he can make money by the transaction. He evidently calculates that, by forcing the Wabash into bankruptcy, he can benefit his Southwestern system. In such an event the Wabash would no longer be compelled to pay interest on its indebtedness, and it would therefore be able to make much lower rates than its competitors, which have to meet their obligations or share the same fate. Then, by getting his men appointed Receivers of the Wabash, they can and will give the business to Gould's Southwestern lines, and receive their business in return. By such an arrangement Gould would not only benefit his Southwestern roads, but he would also succeed in dealing a severe blow to the competitors of the Wabash, which would not be able to meet the Wabash's competition, and many of them would therefore be pushed to the wall. Gould might then step in and gobble up all of them, thus gaining full control of nearly the entire railroad system between the lakes and the Missouri River, and putting an effectual stop to all the competition from which his roads have had to suffer heretofore.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning rendered a number of decisions, the most important of which was that in the case of Jonathan Hancock against the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company. This was a creditor's bill filed on behalf of complainant and all other creditors of the company who might choose to join against the road, and Morris K. Jesup, R. C. Martin, C. E. Whitehead, W. L. Putnam, and Henry Hill, a committee of the creditors. On the 23d of November, 1875, Hancock recovered a judgment against the road for $3,835, and he charged that the railroad was heavily incumbered and in the hands of a Receiver pending foreclosure proceedings; that on the 13th of June, 1877, was an agreement made between the holders of the mortgage bonds and other creditors, providing that the committee—Jesup, Martin, Whitehead, Putnam, and Hill—should purchase the road on behalf of all the holders of bonds, stocks, and other indebtedness of the road, and organize a new company under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company. The creditors indiscriminately were to surrender their securities to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of the committee, who were to transfer their title to the road to the new company. The latter was then to issue a first mortgage on all the property to secure $4,500,000 of bonds and to issue a second mortgage for $3,900,000, of which $2,900,000 was to be called "first preferred income bonds," and the remaining $1,000,000 "second preferred income bonds," the bonds being for $1,000 each. The new company was also to issue 30,000 shares of common stock for $100 per share par value. The old mortgage bondholders were to receive the new first and second mortgage bonds at fixed rates in place of their original securities, while the unsecured creditors agreed to receive second preferred income bonds at par in exchange for their claims. The holders of the first preferred stock of the old organization were to have stock of the new road to the amount of 50 per cent of the amount of old stock they held, and the owners of the second preferred stock were to get 30 per cent of their claims in new stock, and owners of old common stock agreed to take new stock to the amount of 25 per cent of their old stock.

This scheme, it was charged by Hancock, was fraudulent as against the unsecured creditors of the company, and he asked to have the stock of the new company put into the hands of a receiver and sold, and to have the proceeds used in paying his claim and the claims of all other creditors who might join with him in the suit.

Judge Blodgett, however, held the agreement valid. He said the present case was not like that of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company vs. Howard, decided in 7 Wallace, U. S., 392, for there the reorganization was held to be void because it made no provision for the payment of the claims of the unsecured creditors, the intention being to absorb all the property of the company free from all liens. In the present instance, however, a provision was made for the payment of the creditors by the second income bonds, the interest on which was to be paid before any dividend could be declared to the stockholders, thus preferring the creditors to the stockholders. The evident intention was to put the unsecured creditors on as good a footing in the new company as they had had in the old one. They received a second mortgage bond, which bore the semblance of a security. There was no complaint that it was inequitable in the preference of the holders of the mortgage debt being paid in the first-mortgage bonds of the new company, nor was there any hint of a collusion between the board and stockholders to defraud the unsecured creditors. It was not likely the property of the old company could be sold for cash. If a cash sale had been insisted on it was not probable that the first-mortgage bonds could have been more than partly paid. The plan adopted appeared to be fair for all, and complainant had been equitably treated. He unquestionably had been offered much more than he would have received had the bondholders insisted on their right to be paid in full. The bill would accordingly have to be dismissed for want of equity. Messrs. Lyman and Jackson appeared for the defendants.

The Result of the Year's Business by the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railway for the fourth week in December were $131,779, against $115,324 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $16,454. The gross earnings for the month of December were $635,307, against $574,695 for the corresponding month last year; increase, $60,612. The gross earnings of this road for the year 1881 were as follows: Passengers, $1,688,818; freight, $5,549,250; miscellaneous, $315,919; total, $7,553,988. The total gross earnings last year were $7,718,198. The decrease in gross earnings for the year 1881 was thus $164,210. For the months of November and December the earnings are estimated, and the corrected report may show a slight change from the above figures.

This is about as good a showing as any Western road will be able to make for the year 1881. When it is considered that the Chicago & Alton in 1880 showed an increase $1,931,548 over the gross earnings of the preceding year, a decrease of $164,210 in 1881 is but a mere trifle. During 1880 railroad business was more prosperous than ever before, while in 1881 it has greatly fallen off on all the roads in the country, the rates were much lower, and the competition more active.

The expenses for the year 1881 have not yet been figured up, but of course they will be higher than during 1880, as the cost of labor and material was considerably greater, yet the managers of the Alton do not think that the increase in expenses will reach $100,000, and thus the decrease in net earnings for 1881 will not be over $250,000. As the net earnings in 1880 were $3,625,402, those for 1881 will be over $3,375,000, against $2,706,156 in 1879. The excellent result of the year's business on the Chicago & Alton shows the wisdom of the managers of this road in not burdening their line with new branches and extensions into territory which either is not able to support a railroad, or has already more railroad facilities than are necessary—the course pursued by a majority of the roads in this country. While the railroads which have burdened themselves with unprofitable new branches and extensions to keep other lines out of their territory or to get into the territory of other lines will have earned hardly enough to pay the interest on their bonded debt, letting alone the payment of dividends, the Alton has earned sufficient, not only to meet all its obligations but to pay its usual dividend and leave a handsome surplus besides. There are but few roads in the country which will be able to show as satisfactory results for 1881.

The Ticket-Commission Reform Movement.

Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, announces that his company will, until further notice, pay commissions on the sale of tickets from Chicago and Milwaukee to all points on its own lines, and also to all points on connecting lines north of St. Paul or Minneapolis. The commissions are paid by the company direct. The commission rates to the principal points on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and its connections north of St. Paul, range all the way from 50 cents to $3 on each ticket. Mr. Carpenter states that he is compelled to pay those commissions to meet the competition of competing lines, all of which are paying those commission rates to ticket agents.

Mr. Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern, calls attention to the resolutions passed by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents at their meeting in this city about two weeks ago, prohibiting ticket agents from receiving commissions for the sale of tickets, and Mr. Hughitt wants the ticket agents on his lines to comply with the provisions of the agreement. The Northwestern, however, like the Milwaukee & St. Paul, continues to offer commissions for the sale of tickets to ticket agents of other roads, no matter whether those ticket agents are with roads which are parties to the agreement or not.

If the railroads meant to be honest in their ticket-commission reform movement, they would at least abstain from offering commissions to the ticket agents of such roads as are parties to the agreement. There is no justice in railroads prohibiting its own agents from receiving commissions for the sale of tickets when they offer commission to the ticket agents who are similarly situated as their own. In the eyes of the law, the briber is just as criminal as the one who receives the bribe, and, consequently, the railroads which offer bribes to ticket agents who are prohibited by their companies from receiving them are just as guilty as those who receive them.

Efforts Are Being Made to Bring About a Reorganization of the Iowa Pool.

The affairs of the Iowa pool, the most successful pool in existence, have long been in a deplorable condition, and its dissolution has been looked for for some months past. This pool, as is well known, is on the business between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and is participated in by the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. These lines run parallel with each other, and the original agreement provides that they should keep out of each other's territory. But during the last two years each one of these lines has violated the agreement by building and acquiring new lines, and now they intersect each other like a perfect network. Besides this a new competitor—the Wabash—has appeared upon the scene, and demands a full share of the business, while another competing line is now in the course of construction by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and will also demand a share of the business. Under these circumstances, it is no longer possible to work under the old agreement. Still the roads which have composed the Iowa pool are very anxious to keep up the pooling arrangement, and are trying to get the new lines to join them. They fear that if the pool is broken the competition will become so great that rates will go all to pieces. A final effort to bring about a reorganization of the Iowa pool will be made next week in this city. Although the officers of the pool lines confidently declare that the pool will be reorganized at that meeting, yet there are many Western railroad men who predict that no satisfactory arrangement can be made at this time.

The Chicago & Alton Directors Antagonize the Illinois Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today received an official copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, held in Chicago, Dec. 31, 1881, for the purpose of considering the communication from the commission calling on the company to comply with the new schedule of reasonable maximum rates. The Directors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the charter of this company in express terms imposes upon its President and Directors the duty of fixing rates of toll for the transportation of freight and passengers over its railroad, our obligations to the public and to the stockholders alike forbid our transfer of such duty to others, and any abandonment of the performance of the same; and we respectfully protest against all undertakings by others to perform our duties in this respect. This company contends that no tariff of rates can be made in conformity with the legislation of the State of Illinois upon business principles, and that any tariff made in accordance with such legislation will be unsatisfactory to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the State. To avoid an expensive and vexatious litigation, this company has made and published rates for the transportation of passengers and freight over its railroads, which rates now in force harmonize substantially with the tariff made and published by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. In making such rates we have deemed it better for the public and our stockholders to adopt the course indicated, until our rights are finally settled, rather than to maintain constant contention relative to them.

The Directors also directed the President to forward to the Commission copies of the tariffs now in force on the lines of the company, as well as a certified copy of these proceedings.

Annual Meeting of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Stockholders.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad was held here today. President McCullough reported for the year ending Nov. 30—receipts on account of rental, interest, and sinking fund, $1,225,225.34; interest on cash balances, $1,096.03; total, $1,226,321.37; expenditures, mortgage and interest, $344,780; dividends, $786,890.74; consolidated mortgage, $1,000,622.18; construction and equipment bonds, $21,275; maintenance of organization, $9,089.87; total, $1,224,259.61; balance, $2,061.76; capital stock, old issues outstanding, $18,450; guaranteed outstanding, $11,215,200; scrip issues outstanding, $10,686.31; total capital, $11,244,336.31; total funded debt, $5,264,343.63; net earnings, $10,311.06; guaranteed income, $572,092.78; total income, $582,403.84. The following Directors were elected: J. N. McCullough, B. F. Jones, George B. Roberts, William Bucknell, Frederick Sturges, S. J. Tilden, Charles Lanier, William C. Eggleston, E. A. Ferguson, J. V. Painter, James F. Clarke, R. P. Ranney. There is no change in the board, except William C. Eggleston, elected in place of F. S. Walker, deceased. The election of officers rests with the lessees of the road, the Pennsylvania Company.

The Baltimore & Ohio's Latest Purchase.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The report published this morning as emanating from Philadelphia relative to the purchase of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railway by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, so as to make a through connection between Baltimore and New York by way of the Bound Brook route, is regarded by the representatives here of all the roads concerned with some surprise, as no one seemed to have heard anything about it before the publication of the rumor. The West Chester & Philadelphia Railway is only twenty-six miles long, and is now connected with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway. The proposed branch cannot be distinguished by reference to any of the maps in the possession of the representatives of the roads. As it is reported that the negotiations would be completed after the Reading election, many railroad men here are of the opinion that the rumor was started with the design of influencing that election, and also to have some effect in Wall street and on the stock of the roads said to be interested.

Arrangements for Connecting Several Roads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The officers of the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company have made an agreement for a connection near Wampum, Lawrence County, Pa., and for the joint construction of a connecting railroad between the lines of the representative companies. This agreement provides for an interchange of passengers, freight-cars, and locomotives between the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company and the lines of the Pennsylvania Company. The railroad to be built under this agreement will connect the tracks of the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway with those of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway, and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway.

The Proposed Extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—Capt. W. W. Rich, Chief Engineer of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, returned today from an extended reconnaissance, extending from Taylor's Falls to Lake Superior, with the view of selecting the most desirable location for the proposed extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis from Taylor's Falls to the lake. Capt. Rich states that he found an unexpectedly favorable route, and surveys for the additional line or extension will commence before spring. The terminal point on Lake Superior has not been decided upon up to this time, but that the important extension will be built is now a fact positively assured.

Election of Dayton & Union Directors.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 4.—At the election of the Dayton & Union Railroad, branch of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, today, the Vanderbilt party showed its hand, electing the most of their own Directors and all their own officers. The Directors include James McDaniel, P. Smith, and R. D. Marshall, of Dayton; J. H. Devereux, E. B. Poppleton, and Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland; S. H. Short and John Carlisle, of Cincinnati. The officers are S. H. Short, President; Stevenson Burke, Vice-President; G. H. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer; E. B. Thomas, General Manager; P. A. Hewitt, Auditor. James McDaniel, retiring, has held the office of President thirteen years.

Jay Gould and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Jay Gould will take charge of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road as President tomorrow. Gould and party, accompanied by John C. Gault and other Wabash officials, will pass over the road tomorrow, leaving Toledo in a special train tomorrow morning for St. Louis. Orders have been given to clear the track, and the special will run from Danville to East St. Louis, 185 miles, in four hours and three-quarters at the outside.

Progress of the Survey of the Burlington & Ohio Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 4.—The survey of the Burlington & Ohio Railroad is completed to Staunton, on the Wabash & Pacific. The people along the line are enthusiastic in behalf of the projected road, and the right of way has been obtained for a great portion of the road. Every effort will be made to build it. Chief-Engineer George T. Prince pronounces the country through which it passes as fine an agricultural and mining country as there is in the State.

Gould and Party at Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—Jay Gould, accompanied by his son and Vice-President Hopkins, arrived in this city on their Western tour at midnight, and were met here by General Manager Gault and Superintendent Andrews. The party stopped for rest and consultation, and will leave for St. Louis at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. John W. Deitrich has been appointed agent by the Illinois Central Road at Earlville, in place of Mr. M. C. Jones.

The Red Line, one of Vanderbilt's fast-freight lines, has ordered 2,000 of the latest improved "box-cars for special service," so as to be able to meet any rush that may come.

The trains from the west, south, and southeast were all more or less behind time last evening, owing to a severe snow-storm prevailing in those sections of the country yesterday. This is the first snow-storm this winter that has caused the railroads any inconvenience.

The Illinois Central has heretofore sold 1,000-mile tickets at the rate of $15 in Illinois and $20 in Iowa. In order to make the rate uniform, the managers of the road have decided to charge hereafter $20 for 1,000-mile tickets both in Illinois and Iowa, and to make such tickets good for all the lines of the company.

Mr. George B. Campbell, General Ticket Agent for the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, calls attention to the opening of the new air line, 207 miles, between Fort Wayne and Louisville, also the short line between Louisville and the North Indiana and Michigan territory, and asks other roads to give them full representation in the coupon-ticket service for Louisville and connecting points on these lines and all points reached by way of these lines.

Yesterday the Michigan Central Company opened the new Mackinaw extension for business. The road is now completed to Cheboygan, and it is expected that it will not be long before Mackinaw City is reached. The distance of the new extension, that is from Gaylord's, the old terminus, to Cheboygan, is about forty-five miles. There are two stations on the line between Gaylord's and Cheboygan, namely and respectively Vanderbilt and Indian River.

Theatres in Russia.

London Telegraph.

Russian theatres are, comparatively speaking, very juvenile institutions. A century ago there were scarcely any theatrical performances in either of the two capitals. The first Italian opera produced on a grand scale in St. Petersburg was Paisiello's "Barbiere di Siviglia," and in the same year an Englishman named Maddox opened the first theatre in Moscow. The Czarina Catherine II., who found her mania for English customs, comforts, and dependents, and for French fashions and philosophy, quite compatible with an abiding love for a home-made and unrelenting despotism, graciously extended her patronage and gave handsome pecuniary support to a company of English actors under the management of a Mr. Fisher; but after three or four years the British comedian waxed fat and kicked; they were continually quarreling among themselves, and at last Mr. Fisher's company melted into thin air. Catherine's successor, the luckless Paul, abhorred all things English, and bestowed his crazy affections on French plays and players; but the most halcyon days of Russian theatricals were, perhaps, some fifty years ago, when the famous native "prima donna," Mme. Semenof, rivaled the French "cantatrices" Mesdames Albert and Branchue; when the Muscovite Talma was the famous tragic actor Caratiguine, whose wife—better known under her maiden name of Colossof—played Russian and French characters with equal facility and felicity. The "prima ballerina" of this brilliant epoch was Mlle. Istomina, a pupil of Didelot; Mesdames le Bras and Paule were the leading stars of the French troupe, and a "run" of unprecedented duration was enjoyed by an operatic farce by Von Ignatz Schuster, "The Sham Catalani." Nor were the interests of the native drama neglected. The Government gave no less a sum than 200,000 rubles for the dramatic entertainment of the holiday folk only at Christmas and Easter, while for the encouragement of native dramatic authors a voluminous scheme was drawn up in the Imperial Chancellerie dividing original dramatists and translators of foreign plays into five categories or classes, and decreeing that they should enjoy during their lifetime a part of the receipts of the imperial theatre, on a scale proportionate to the length and importance of their productions. An author of the first class might commute his life-royalty for a lump sum, not exceeding 4,000 rubles, an amount then equivalent to £800. Russian playwrights have done good work since the flourishing days at which we have glanced.

The Match-Making Napoleon.

London Times.

Napoleon could be liberal for his own sake to those who could help him, always on the condition of their absolute subserviency. But he appears to have been almost destitute of real generosity of soul; he took a positive pleasure in wounding sensitive natures, and he was given to indulging in outbursts of brutality which sometimes passed from rough language into actual violence. As for that match-making mania of his, there are two instances among many which are strikingly suggestive. One was his actually proposing, after the divorce from Josephine, that she should bestow her hand on the Prince of Würtemburg, who, having come to Paris on political business, had been greatly taken by the fascinating Empress. Though the proposal was certainly made, it could scarcely have been serious; at all events, the Prince would have had reason to repent the match, for Napoleon was in love with Josephine to the last, and proved his capricious love by his irritable jealousy.

In the second instance to which we refer, a marriage was really brought off, in a style that reminds us of the Eastern seraglio or the guard-room, and one of the victims was no less a person than Davoust. Napoleon suddenly announced to his brother-in-law, Gen. Leclerc, that he (Leclerc) was appointed to the command of the St. Domingo expedition, and must sail immediately. Leclerc remonstrated against the hasty departure. A sacred tie bound him to France. He had a sister who would be left alone in the world.

"We must have her married directly—tomorrow, for example."

"But I have no fortune to give her."

"Am I not here? Tomorrow your sister shall be married. I don't know exactly to whom."

Shortly afterward Davoust entered to inform Napoleon that he was about to be married.

"To Mlle. Leclerc! I find the match very suitable."

"No, General; with Mme.——"

"To Mlle. Leclerc."

And Davoust was sent off to Mme. Campain in search of his future bride.

Unlike other iron preparations, Brown's Iron Bitters will not injure the teeth.

THE SOUTH.

"Gary's" Reply to an Ex-Confederate Major

Who Impeached Some of the Former's Statements.

Chattanooga, Judge Key, and the Atlanta Exposition.

Hooker's Battle on Lookout Mountain, Above the Clouds.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—It seems that my article from Chattanooga to THE TRIBUNE of recent date did not fully suit a certain Confederate Major (not a Brigadier this time), who, over the signature of "Chattanoogan," sent his complaint to the paper, and it was published in the issue for Dec. 26. I am very glad the "Major" has spoken out and freed his mind, as it gives me an excellent opportunity to say some things that I might not have felt like saying had he not spoken.

The primary difficulty with my letter seems to assume a dual form in the mind of this illustrious representative of "the Lost Cause." First, he is offended because I said that Chattanooga and Judge Key are Republican; second, he is not pleased because I did not go into ecstasies over the Cotton Exposition, after the manner of the local correspondent who describes it as "a most stupendous display," etc.

The reason he is not pleased because I stated the fact that Chattanooga is a Republican town, is, that he is

A CONFEDERATE BOURBON DEMOCRAT

of the most unadulterated kind, who has tried very hard to make things otherwise than they are, and failed. My mentioning the fact is in the nature of a rubbing-in process. In regard to Judge Key's politics, I can only say that I stated the matter exactly as other people—several of whom know more about it than the Major can—told me. If Judge Key is not a Republican, he is certainly very ungrateful to the party that has made him.

The reason the Major is not pleased with my small advertisement of the Exposition is that he is the agent of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, which is very heavily interested in the Exposition, and over whose lines every one who goes there must pass, even though he come to Atlanta from some other direction.

There is no attempt made to deny the fact that Chattanooga is Republican; but the wail is sent up that some of the people who vote that ticket have black skins. That is terrible!

In regard to the magnitude of the "Second Centennial" I have nothing to modify in my former report. I said that "One could spend the best part of a day profitably there." Some might want to spend more time than that—some less. But I certainly should not feel that I had done my duty by readers who are familiar with the Centennial of 1876, and with the industrial expositions of the great cities of Chicago and Cincinnati, if I described it as the equal of any of them. I understand it to be my business to state things as I see them. I say again that it will pay any one to make the trip and see all that there is. I wouldn't take hundreds of dollars for what I saw and learned; but I gained more useful information outside than inside the Exposition fence. Atlanta is a city of 35,000 inhabitants. Its Exposition, outside of the special machinery for the manufacture of cottoon goods, is

NOT UP TO THE AVERAGE STATE FAIR OF THE NORTH.

This machinery all comes from the North and from England, and many of your readers have seen it in operation in the Eastern cities.

I stated a well-known and generally-accepted fact when I said that, "Until the Exposition opened, no one went South." Of course I did not mean this to be taken in a literal sense, and did not suppose that any one would so take it. I simply meant that, comparatively speaking, no one went South; that, considering the thousands of car-loads of foreign and Yankee emigrants who have peopled and developed the Great West within the past few years, the straggling individuals who have ventured on "a fool's errand" South are as nothing compared to an ocean; and I say it again.

The Major is very much grieved because I did not quote heavily from a pamphlet which he gave me, which contained a production from his gifted pen. If my letter had been largely composed of that effort, he intimates "It would have been less erroneous if not more accurate." Modest, to say the least! If there is any one thing the Major is proud of, it is his remarkable skill as an ink-slinger.

It is not wonderful that a full-blooded ex-Confederate Bourbon sneers at Hooker's wonderful routing of the enemy from

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

He calls it a fable. It is common for the ex-Confederates of the non-progressive kind to call all the battles that the Federals won fables. A fable is something that teaches a lesson. In that sense they are right. Such battles as Chickamauga and Murfreesboro were "famous Confederate victories which did not bring any satisfactory results." What a pity it is that the eminent historians of the War, such as Lossing and Draper, did not consult this illustrious and gallant ex-Confederate Major before they wrote themselves down as ignoramuses for all posterity to laugh at. They, poor, ignorant fellows, describe an important battle, with thousands of men engaged in it, on the slopes of this famous mountain. Seeing the question has been raised, I am certain the readers of THE TRIBUNE will be glad to read Dr. Lossing's account of the battle, as it is found in the third volume of his history. It is as follows:

DR. LOSSING'S ACCOUNT.

"It was now important to get Sherman's army over the river without being discovered. To attract the chief attention of the Confederates to another quarter, Hooker was ordered to attack them on the northern face of Lookout Mountain. He was under arms and ready for the movement at 4 o'clock the next morning. . . . Fortunately for the Nationals, a heavy mist lay upon the country that morning; and, while the vigilant eyes on Lookout Mountain above were watching the bridge-builders, as the mist drifted now and then on the breeze, they did not observe Geary's movement. He crossed the creek at 8 o'clock, seized a whole picket-guard there of forty-two men, and extended his line to the right to the face of the mountain facing northward. . . . Hooker's guns all opened at once on the breastworks and rifle-pits along the steep, wooded, and broken slopes of the mountain, with a destructive enfilading fire. Wood and Gross, having completed their bridges, dashed across the creek under cover of this fire, and, joining Geary on the left, pushed swiftly and vigorously down the valley, sweeping everything before them, capturing the men in the rifle-pits, and allowing very few to escape up the mountain. At the same time, the troops scaling the rugged sides from the valley pushed on over bowlders and ledges, rocky crests and tangled ravines, cutting their way through the felled trees with which the mountain-side had been covered, under the very muzzles of the Confederate cannon, driving the foe from his camp in the hollow or plateau

WELL UP TOWARD THE CREST,

and forcing him around the arable belt toward the Chattanooga Valley. In this work Cobham's brigade, posted on high ground, did effective service by pouring destructive volleys from above and behind the Confederates, while Freeland's brigade was rolling them up on the flank. Both were supported closely and warmly by the brigades of Creighton and Whittaker.

"Not knowing to what extent the Confederates might be reinforced, and fearing a fatal entanglement and disordering of his troops on the mountain, Hooker now directed them to halt. But they could not be restrained. Inspired by their success, they pushed on; and, notwithstanding their adversaries had been reinforced, they continued to be irresistible. Two of Osterhaus' regiments, meanwhile, had been sent forward on the Chattanooga road, near the base of the mountain, and the remainder of his division joined Geary. After a little more struggle, the plateau was cleared; and from near Craven's house, where the Confederates made their last stand, they were seen flying pellmell, in utter confusion, down the precipices, ravines, and rugged slopes towards the Chattanooga Valley. During all the struggle, a battery planted on a little wooded hill on Moccasin Point, under Capt. Naylor, had been doing excellent service. It actually dismounted one of the guns in the Confederate battery on the top of Lookout Mountain, nearly 1,500 feet above it.

"It was now about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mountain was [sic]

COMPLETELY ENVELOPED IN A DENSE CLOUD—

so dense as to make further movements perilous, if not impossible. [Now notice closely what follows]: All the morning, while the struggle was going on, the mountain was hooded with vapor that went up from the valley; and it was only at intervals, when it broke away, that glimpses of the lines and banners of the Nationals might be caught by straining eyes at Chattanooga and Orchard Knob, where ears, filled with the thunders of battle high in air, were making all hearts anxious. [It is astonishing that Dr. Lossing dared pen the following sentences without consulting our gallant Confederate Major; but we are constantly meeting unaccountable things in this life. At any rate he proceeds:] *Hooker had been actually fighting in the clouds*, and gaining a substantial victory, while all below was doubt and painful suspense. He established his line firmly on the eastern face of the mountain, his right resting on the palisades on the summit and his left near Chattanooga Creek, completely commanding by an enfilading fire the line of the Confederate defenses stretching across the Chattanooga Valley to Missionary Ridge. Communication with Chattanooga was established toward evening, and at sunset Gen. Carlin, with his brigade, joined Hooker, and was placed on his right, to relieve the troops of Geary, exhausted by hours of climbing and fighting. During the night the right was attacked; but the assailants were gallantly repulsed. The assault was to mask

THE RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATES

from the top of the mountain, to which they were impelled from the fear of being cut off in the morning from the only road leading down to the Chattanooga Valley. They left behind them in their haste 20,000 rations, the camp and garrison equipage of three brigades, and other war-material. Before daylight, in anticipation of this retreat, parties from several regiments were detached to scale the palisades at some broken point. The Eighth Kentucky were the first to do so, climbing up a narrow, rocky passage, one at a time—for there was no one above to oppose them. At sunrise, in the clear, crisp autumn air, they unfurled the National banner from Pulpit Rock, on the extreme point of the mountain overlooking Chattanooga, with cheers that were reëchoed by the troops below. From that pulpit Jefferson Davis had harangued his troops only a few days before, when he gave them assurances that all was well with the Confederacy. This brilliant victory made absolutely secure the navigation of the river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga—the needed highway for supplies for the National army."—*Lossing's Civil War in America, Vol. III., pp. 162, '3, '4.*

When I wrote my letter about this famous battle I had no reference-book at hand, and, on looking over the various accounts, am literally astonished to see that I followed the historical statement from memory

SO ACCURATELY.

Draper's account of the battle does not differ materially from the one given above. The account of the battle given in my letter was obtained from a traveling companion who was a soldier engaged in the battle, and was visiting the spot for the first time since the stirring events of 1863.

In his mountain of labored jeremiad the Major did really bring forth his mouse. The article as printed makes a farmer with whom I conversed say by implication that rice is raised on the lowlands three miles from Atlanta. The farmer did not say this, and I did not intend to put such words in his mouth. He said, in substance, that some rice was raised in certain parts of Georgia on the lowlands. I held no conversation while in the South that I did not have a witness along to hear. All of these conversations as written were read to this gentleman who was with me, and altered to meet his remembrance.

One word more, and then I close. I am happy in the thought that I am not alone in receiving the criticism of this illustrious Confederate officer. He criticises and condemns, I am told, everything that is written about the South that he himself does not write. None of the historians of the War are accurate in his estimation, and everything that isn't Bourbon is a fraud. Such men as he will not be the leaders of the New South.

GARY.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

Its Increasing Production—Farmers Looking for Better Prices in View of Overland Transportation of Their Products—This Hope Not Altogether Sure of Realization.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27.—After six months of great activity in the wheat market of California, an interval of great dullness has settled down upon it, and listlessness prevails among buyers and farmers. The wheat market abroad is not what the California Granger looks upon with pleasure. As understood here, the cause of the depression is the unprecedented shipments of grain to England from Southern Russia, where, it is said, the loading of vessels has been going on day and night, with the aid of electric lights. It is just barely possible that the cause of the dull market abroad is to be found in the unprecedented shipments of California grain itself. There has never been such a year as this one so far. Up to date, 290 cargoes of grain, amounting to 12,000,000 centals, have been shipped to European ports from California alone, to say nothing of what has gone from Oregon, amounting to thirty odd cargoes, and a trifle over 1,000,000 centals. California has nothing on her former record like this, and surely the large shipments have not been without their effect. But that is neither here nor there. The fact remains that the market is dull, and the big profits of three years ago on wheat are now sweet memories only. Whether they will ever be seen again, and even whether the present profits can be maintained in future years, is a pretty important question just now with the California farmer. Certainly he is not likely to get $2.50 and $3 per cental for his grain again, as he has repeatedly done in the past, unless he pays more attention to the causes affecting the prices of his grain than he has in the past.

Up to the present year no greater intellectual labor has been required of the wheat farmers of this State than the location of their ranches in the right localities. The means of transportation to market were provided for them without labor on their part. Their product was always taken off their hands readily by the large buyers. California wheat and flour were proverbial for their good qualities. They brought a good price, and the world took all that could be produced of both, which was not so very much, the whole world considered, though large, perhaps, as far as California alone was concerned. Wheat has always been a remunerative crop, easy to raise and handle, and the large ranchmen have paid attention solely to the matter of raising it. No foresight was required of them whatever. The thing has changed a little now, because wheat-farming has grown to such proportions on this coast. In California the growth has been as given in the figures below. These figures, it may be said, are the only official estimates of the wheat-crop of California. They are obtained by the Surveyor-General of the State from reports sent in by County Assessors in the summer of every year (July and August). They do not have quite the accuracy of calculations made with the aid of differential calculus, but they are pretty close, the crop being, however, probably a trifle larger than represented:

	Wheat, bushels.	*Barley, bushels.*	*Oats, bushels.*
1868-'69	20,000,000	7,330,000	2,570,000
1869-'70	19,000,000	9,000,000	1,460,000
1870-'71	18,300,000	9,600,000	3,720,000
1871-'72	14,700,000	6,930,000	2,160,000
1872-'73	26,704,000	8,980,000	1,720,000
1873-'74	28,780,000	11,060,000	2,080,000
1874-'75	30,248,000	9,262,000	1,685,000
1875-'76	32,342,000	15,000,000	2,345,000
1876-'77	35,386,000	13,224,000	1,960,000
1877-'78	20,000,000	7,750,000	1,575,000
1878-'79	28,640,000	12,275,000	1,613,000
1879-'80	30,680,000	11,104,000	1,433,000
1880-'81	47,930,000	12,435,000	1,300,000

These figures, obtained at the expense of much labor, show fairly the growth of the grain production of California. The high prices of 1877-'8 encouraged wheat production immensely. The average price of that year was $2.18 per cental, equal to $1.22 per bushel, and it held up remarkably well through the years 1878-'9 and 1879-'80. The profits of the farmers were large. Everybody made money in the trade. The result is seen in the enormous crop planted a year ago, which is now going to market. In Oregon, wheat was raised to the extent of about 500,000 bushels five years ago. This year the crop was about 40,000 bushels. The last State has easily a capacity of 40,000,000 bushels a year, and the excellent prices paid for Oregon grain have lent great energy to the whole farming population. The Northern Pacific Railroad is being looked forward to as the means of transporting the product to the deep-sea shipping in Columbia River and Puget Sound; and at the present rate Oregon will be producing nearly its 40,000,000 bushels in less than six or seven years from the present time. California, too, has an enormous quantity. There is every prospect from the continually increasing acreage that in five years the surplus wheat of this coast will amount to about 100,000,000 bushels, when as yet it has barely reached 45,000,000. There is something in this that is compelling the large farmers to think. If the Pacific Coast had a dense population, it would be a long period of time before she could afford to part with even 45,000,000 bushels of her wheat. But men and women are scarce in this part of the world. That is the one great resource which the Pacific Coast lacks. She has got everything else. Being deficient in population, she must send her wheat to the countries where they have 300 or 400 souls to every square mile of territory, instead of five or six, as is the case out here. And experience has proved abundantly that, if she raises just a trifle more wheat than the market demands, nearly the whole profit of the trade goes to the local railroads, the river schooners and barges, and the deep-sea ships which forward it to market. The increasing production, therefore, has become a serious matter to the Pacific-Coast farmer.

There is another point affecting profit which has lately been brought home to the farmers. The celebrated law in regard to diminishing productions of land, concerning which Mr. John Stuart Mill had a sharp controversy with Henry Cary, is beginning to produce its inevitable results on this coast. The land has been overworked, and wheat-lands do not, as formerly, yield at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre now. The new lands do; but the greater part of the acreage does not. Production will increase owing to the large area of new lands brought under cultivation. But profits are likely to be less on the older ranches, because of diminishing return.

The principal direction in which farmers are looking for relief now is toward the possible transportation of their wheat across the continent by rail. They might vary their product with great advantage. Large quantities of necessary supplies are still brought to this coast from the States, and it is singular that a pronounced effort in the way of varying the product of the farms is not attempted. It is to the railroads, however, that the Grangers of this coast are now looking for future profits in wheat production. Transportation of wheat overland by rail seems to mean competition among carriers, lower freight, and a greater margin for profits to the farmer. Mr. Huntington promises to carry grain across the continent to New Orleans, and ship it thence to Europe, at lower rates than it can be sent from here by sailing ship, and at a saving of from eighty to 100 days' time. This seems to promise all that is desired, and the movement for increasing the variety of California farm products is arrested. There have been many local instances of what the railroads can do if they try in the way of cheap transportation. A section of this State largely given to the production of oranges has often petitioned the Central and Union Pacific for moderate freights. The charge has been from $450 to $570 a car. Tens of thousands of bushels of oranges perish in the orchards every good year, because the freights are too high to warrant the forwarding of the fruit to market. Correspondence was opened with Mr. Huntington for the purpose of securing his special attention to this subject. The producers wanted the rates fixed at $300 a car. He considered the subject favorably, and there was a large and instant reduction of freights on the Central and Union Pacific in consequence. On dried fruits the freight is $300 a car, this rate having been fixed because the shipper could forward dried fruit safely by way of Cape Horn if he chose. Nevada consignees of goods from the East find that it pays to have their freight sent all the way from the East by rail to San Francisco direct, and then reshipped to Nevada, money being saved by the operation, although the distance traversed is many hundred miles more than if the goods had been sent to Nevada direct. It is always marvelous what a railroad can do if it tries. It is the hope of the farmers, therefore, that overland transportation of wheat may be effected soon, and that great benefits will follow to the wheat interest of California.

It is now considered certain that the experiment of forwarding wheat by rail will be tried this coming year by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The result will be awaited with interest. It is not certain that the California farmers will derive the benefit they expect from the competition between the railroad and the sailing vessels. Should the railroad carry any larger quantity of grain than increase of surplus over the quantity now exported by the deep sea shipping, the result will be to discourage ships from coming to San Francisco for cargoes. Every few years something happens to make San Francisco an undesirable destination for ocean tonnage. The arrivals of shipping are not large enough to carry off the grain surplus of the State, and the result is that the farmers take any price speculators may offer to get rid of their grain, and part with it at a loss. This is the secret of the high ocean freights which have ruled here at different periods, especially from 1872 to 1874, when from $20 to $25 a ton was paid for freighting wheat to England. The farmers do make the most money when freights are low, as in 1878, 1879, and 1880, when freights were from $7 to $13. But California is so dependent upon shipping that a year or two of low freights reacts upon her terribly, and she has been suffering this year from those very low freights of two or three years ago. Shipping has been with difficulty induced to come here. She now has to pay big prices to get her wheat to market, amounting again to from $15 to nearly $24. A small supply of shipping compared with the quantity of grain to be moved invariably results in high freights; and should the operations of the railroad discourage ocean tonnage from seeking cargoes here the freight market will be strong; the railroad will certainly take all it can get, and the expectation of cheap freight will vanish into pure air. The only hope of the farmer is in a competition for freight, but the competition could easily be killed. The railroad runs to California, and its trains can always be relied on to come, because they cannot go anywhere else. But shipping will not come unless the inducement is a good one. Probably one-half of the whole 380 or 400 ships arriving in San Francisco yearly seeking wheat arrive in ballast. It is only the expectation of a paying outward cargo which brings them. Take away the paying outward freight by railroad competition and they will not come here. To an Eastern man, therefore, it looks as if California agriculture would not be much benefited by the proposed experiment of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The railroad *may* do the carrying instead of the ships, but whether freights will be lower is something which no reflecting man wants to predict.

H. H.

"A CELEBRATED CASE."

The Last Witness Dead Who Figured Eighty-five Years Ago in the Most Remarkable of Murder Trials.

New York World.

Madame Elise Denise Marguerite Merner Alfroy, a widow, died at Meiun, in France, two weeks ago at the advanced age of 96. She was of humble circumstances, and it might in one sense be said of her, as of the cottager in the poem, that she was "Never heard of half a mile from home." Yet many thousands of the readers of the *World* are familiar with her. She was the daughter of the Merciers who kept a tavern at Lieursaint in 1796, and the last surviving witness in the famous case of Lesurques and "The Lyons Mail," which was dramatized in 1850 under the title of the "Courrier de Lyon," and "adapted" for the benefit of Anglo-Saxon play-goers as "A Celebrated Case."

Early on the morning of April 28, 1796, the peasants of Meiun found abandoned the mail-coach running from Paris to Lyons, the packages and mails having been cut open and rifled, the waybill, which lay near by, showing that they had contained some hundreds of letters, 10,000 francs in cash, and assignats of the nominal value of several millions. Near it was found the corpse of Etienne Hudebert, the postillion, one hand hewed off, the skull split open, three deep wounds in the chest, and the whole body well nigh hacked to pieces. Further on lay that of the courier, Excoffon, with the throat cut and pierced by several ghastly wounds. On the bloody ground were also found a gray overcoat, with a deep blue border, a broken sword with its scabbard, with on one side of the blade, "Honor guides me," and on the other, "For my country's weal," some other weapons stained with blood, and a silver spur, the link of which had been mended with a piece of string.

The Mercier remembered that four men had dined at their tavern the day before; the woman described their dress and looks, dwelling especialy on those of a tall and handsome blonde gentleman, whom she particularly remembered because he had mended his spur with a piece of string. The woman, who has just died, then a girl of 11, was in the tavern and gave him the cord, and her unwavering identification proved of the first importance at the trial. There had been but one passenger in the coach, who had paid for his seat in assignats 2,737 livres, and had no baggage, but carried a sabre. He had dined with Excoffon, from whom he had learned that besides the money the coach carried a valuable stock of jewelry and other wares. This traveler had disappeared, as had one of the horses of the coach, and some people along the road had seen four horsemen riding towards Melun in the evening, while others had met them returning in the morning, accompanied by a fifth. Subsequently the riderless coach-horse was found straying in the streets of Paris, while four other animals, covered with foam, were left at a stable at 5 a. m. by one Eienne Courriol, and taken away at 7 by Courriol and one David Bernard, the latter of whom was thought to be the traveler by the Lyons mail.

There was then living in Paris, to which he had removed in 1879, a well-to-do native of Douai, by name Joseph Leserques, who was married and had two children. He was especially hospitable to folks from Douai, and when one Guesno went up to Paris to pay him a debt of 2,000 francs, Leserques invited him to dinner. Guesno accepted the invitation and went, accompanied by one Richard. It was with Richard that the police found Courriol lodging, in company with a woman named Madeleine Breban, and, having in his possession one-fifth of the booty of the Lyons mail, Guesno was arrested, but discharged, though the police kept him under surveillance and was on his way to the Prefecture of Police to obtain his papers when he met Lesurques, who he insisted should accompany him. They entered the room just as the Magistrate, Daubenton, was examining the witnesses in the case of the Lyons mail. Immediately two of the peasant women hurried to the Judge and whispered that Guesno and Lesurques were two of the party that had dined at the tavern, persisting in their identification, especially of Lesurques, notwithstanding strenuous denials by the men accused. Lesurques proved an alibi by three witnesses, one of them, Legrand, being a jeweler with whom he had left an order for jewelry, which Legrand had noted in his book, but when the volume was produced the date was found changed from the 9th of Floreal—April 29 in the Gregorian calendar—to the 8th. For this Legrand accounted by saying that when he was summoned as a witness he found that he had made an error in the entry, and changed the book to make it correspond with the truth. As he was a friend of Lesurques, this naturally told against the accused, as did Lesurques' slight acquaintance through Guesno with Richard, at whose house the robbers had lodged. At the trial, when the jury had retired, Madeleine Breban declared, "Of the five persons accused only one—my lover, Courriol—is guilty, and for this crime four innocent men are placed in peril. Guesno has been mistaken for one of the real murderers, Vidal, whom he resembles, and Lesurques for another, one Dubosc, whom he is strikingly like, especially as Dubosc at the time of the murder wore a flaxen wig." The Court, however, refused to receive her statement of the case. Guesno was acquitted, having proved an alibi beyond all question; Richard was sentenced to twenty-four years at hard labor for receiving stolen goods, and Bernard, Courriol, and Lesurques were sent to the guillotine on the 30th of October, the considerable fortune of the last named being confiscated. He died calmly, protesting his innocence, which, he declared, time would reveal. His mother went mad and died a maniac; his friend Legrand died in a madhouse, and his widow's reason was only restored after seven years, when she and her children lived in abject poverty. Before Courriol's execution he confessed that the real assassins were Dubosc, Vidal, Roussy, and Durochat, the last having taken passage in the coach under the name of Laborde. The others followed on horses he had hired from Bernard, who was innocent of any connection with the plot. The spur and one sabre, he declared, belonged to Dubosc, and he swore solemnly that he had never seen Lesurques until he was placed on trial.

The case, it need not be said, made a great sensation, and it was even murmured that the Government had let Lesurques be convicted to lay hands on his fortune. Only four months later Joseph Durochat ("Laborde") was arrested for a petty theft, and was identified as the passenger of the Lyons mail by a girl from whom he had snatched a kiss just before entering the vehicle. He broke down and confessed, corroborating Courriol's statement. Roussy, he said, cut down the courier, by whom he (Durochat) was sitting. Durochat tried to defend him, receiving a cut on the hand, and then tried to escape from the scene of butchery, insisting that he had bargained for highway robbery, but not for murder; but Courriol held him, laying the deed to Roussy's hot temper, but insisting that as it had been done they all must sink or swim together. Dubosc, he said, wore a flaxen wig for disguise and the silver spurs.

Durochat was condemned to death, but ere his execution was confronted with Dubosc, who had been arrested. So completely, however, was Dubosc disguised that Durochat declared that it was not he but another Dubosc that had been concerned in the affair. Madeleine Breban swore to his indentify, but only one of the witnesses against Lesurques declared that Dubosc was the man of the broken spur, though all admitted the striking resemblance. Richard, however, was brought up from the galleys, and on his testimony Dubosc was held. Twice he broke jail, and it was not until 1800 that he was brought to the scaffold. In the interim Vidal, for whom Guesno had been mistaken, had been taken and guillotined, exculpating Guesno and Lesurques. And finally, Roussy was run down and died, attesting Lesurques' innocence. Since 1804 the heirs of the unfortunate merchant (now represented, we believe, by the family of his grandson, D'Anjou) have been moving to have his innocence declared judicially and his fortune restored, with interest, but hitherto without success, the woman who has just died invariably swearing Lesurques was "the man with the broken spur," though she admitted the striking resemblance of Dubosc.

MATRIMONIAL.

Gray—Shaffer.

The marriage ceremony was performed last evening at No. 327 West Monroe street, uniting Mr. Frank W. Gray and Miss Phœbe Shaffer. The groom is the commission dealer at No. [illegible] South Water street, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. H. R. Shaffer, of the firm of Shaffer & Co., No. 172 La Salle street. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends, Dr. Thomas officiating. The bride wore a toilet of merveilleux satin, with a beading of crown puffs, and Spanish lace overdress, court train, corsage a la Pompadour, regulation veil of tulle, coiffure of lilies of the valley, and diamond ornaments. Excellent music was furnished by Pound and a repast by Eckardt. Mr. and Mrs. Gray departed at [illegible] o'clock for the East, their bridal tour extending until about February, when they will be at home at No. 327 Monroe street.

Following is a list of the presents: House and lot, No. 361 West Adams street, from the father of the groom; silver tea-set, father and mother of the bride; bedroom set, mother of the groom; sealskin sacque and hat and diamond earrings, from the groom; silver water service, Charles Gray; silver and cut-glass berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C.; china tea-set, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Shaffner; jewel-case, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Middleton; berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shaffner; glove and handkerchief box, grandfather and grandmother of the bride; jewel case, J. D. McCauley; silver fish-knife, Mr. and Mrs. John Woodman; berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Miller; hand-painted satin fan, Miss Addie E. Fennimore; set of silver fruit knives, A. Bryant; satin embroidered tidy, Miss Emma Witcheil, of De Kalb; toilet bottle, F. E. Gildersleeve and daughters; silver card-receiver, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Buchan, of Rockford; pearl card-case, Miss Mamie Middleton; silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. H. Middleton, of Milwaukee; silver caster, Miss Ida English and Mr. N. Quadland; vase, Miss Nellie M. McCormack; table scarf, Miss Nellie Robinson, of Sycamore; calling-cards and plate, Mr. and Mrs. George Ingersoll; Duchess lace, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. St. Clair; marble-top table, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moulton; fruit plates, D. Wessler; Shakspeare's works, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Gould; willow chair, F. and C. Ward; nut picks and cracker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Owen; gold sugar spoon, Miss Tilton; lace shams, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Baldwin; basket of flowers, David Morgan; same, Mrs. L. A. Tunis; silver vases, Mrs. A. B. Scully; basket flowers, Miss Annie Stradiron; porcelain vase, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dickinson; carving set, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stoddard; statuary and brackets, Miss Julia Hubbell; set pearl-handled tea-knives, R. M. Conger; silver butter-knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wheeler Jr.; pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. McDevitt; fruit-stand, Miss Appie M. Warley; toilet-case, Mrs. Nettie Hutchins; cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gerry; pickle-caster, Misses Adams and Pierce; set of silver forks, Mrs. Frank E. Hay; set of silver table-spoons, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Hay; set of silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adcock; silver water-service, Dr. C. H. and N. W. Bryant and family, of Sycamore.

Jones—Judson.

At the residence of N. C. Hills, Esq., No. 3934 Ellis avenue, last evening S. H. Jones, President of the State National Bank, Springfield, Ill., and State Penitentiary Commissioner, and one of the leading citizens of Central Illinois, was married to Mrs. Juliette E. Judson, the Matron of the Penitentiary—a position she has occupied for many years, and in which she has made a fine reputation. The affair was a pleasant and enjoyable one in every respect. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Henry T. Miller, of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. The bride and groom leave in a few days for Springfield, where they will be at home to their friends.

Christopher and Aylesberry, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 4.—At 6 o'clock this evening Mr. George C. Christopher and Miss Ida Aylesberry were married by the Rev. Dr. Runcie in the Christian Church. The church was well filled with the friends and relatives of the young pair. They left on the 7:20 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train for Chicago and the East on a pleasure-tour. The groom is a prominent young business-man of this city, and the bride is a daughter of ex-Councilman Thomas Aylesberry, and is a very beautiful and accomplished young lady.

Pierce and Ingersoll, at Lafayette, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The marriage of Edwin C. Pierce, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Miss Lena A. Ingersoll, of Lafayette, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Fourth street, this evening. The Rev. Thomas Guthrie, former pastor of the Universalist Church in this city, came on from Springfield, O., to perform the ceremony.

Matthews and Wood, at Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Dr. Frederick L. Matthews and Mrs. Annie V. Wood, daughter of the Hon. James C. Conkling, were quietly married this morning, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Johnson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiating. Dr. and Mrs. Matthews departed at noon for Chicago, and on their return will be "at home" in this city.

The Vienna Fire—A Terrible Mistake.

New York World.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The truth as to the great fire came out slowly, but there can no longer be a doubt as to the fact that the police, during the pause which preceded the descent of the hundreds jammed into the upper galleries, passages, and stairs, got the idea into their heads that everybody had left the theatre, and in criminal heedlessness fastened the doors to prevent people from entering the theatre, and thus prevented many hundreds from leaving the burning house. So long as we could believe that the mistake was a general one, that not one of the 10,000 persons in the streets heard the cries of anguish from within, we might have thought that it could be pardoned; but now it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that among those who jumped upon the blankets from the first-floor balcony there were at least ten persons who had seen that hundreds were left behind, their relations among them. These ten persons pleaded, screamed, and implored the police to give them lights and torches wherewith to search the passages, but the officers were deaf to their appeals, and even threatened to arrest them. Imagine a brave girl, who from the balcony on the first floor returned three times to the burning interior, calling, groping for her father, mother, sister, betrothed, and who in pathetic tones calls down to the masses below for God's sake to provide her with torches, that hundreds, thousands are perishing within the walls. Fancy such a girl being treated roughly, told she was frantic, ordered to be quiet, and at last pushed by force into a carriage, her cries stopped by the hand of a policeman! There can be no doubt that an American crowd would not have looked quietly on in a similar case. All that girl's relatives were burned, and their bodies have not yet been found.

The Cotton Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Today closes the International Cotton Exposition. A brief summary of its history and results will not be out of place. The Exposition was opened on the 5th of October—less than nine months after its organization. It had twenty-one acres of floor, covered with the exhibits of 1,800 exhibitors. For the first month the receipts were small and the crowds beggarly. The real crowds began coming the fifth week, and continued up to the thirteenth. It is estimated that a quarter of a million people witnessed the exposition, the gate receipts being about $100,000. The cost of the buildings was about $140,000, and the total expenses about $250,000. About $115,000 was paid in as capital stock, about $15,000 realized from entry fees, $15,000 from sale of privileges, $5,000 from miscellaneous sources, and nearly $100,000 from gate money. As a financial result the exposition will certainly pay its debts, and it is possible return the proceeds of the sale of the buildings to the stockholders. As the buildings ought to bring $30,000, it is possible the stockholders may get something like 25 per cent.

was even murmured that the
let Lesurques be convicted to
fortune. Only four months
rochat ("Laborde") was ar-
theft, and was identified as
he Lyons mail by a girl from
ched a kiss just before enter-
He broke down and con-
ating Courriol's statement,
it down the courier, by whom
s sitting. Durochat tried to
ving a cut on the hand, and
pe from the scene of butchery,
had bargained for highway
or murder; but Courriol held
eed to Roussy's hot temper,
as it had been done they all
together. Dubosc, he said,
for disguise and the silver
ndemned to death, but ere his
fronted with Dubosc, who had
So completely, however, was
that Durochat declared that it
nother Dubosc that had been
affair. Madeleine Breban
tify, but only one of the wit-
surques, declared that Dubosc
the broken spur, though all
iking resemblance. Richard,
ught up from the galleys, and
Dubosc was held. Twice he
was not until 1800 that he was
affold. In the interim Vidal,
had been mistaken, had been
ined, exculpating Guesno and
finally, Roussy was run
ed, attesting Lesurques'
ce 1804 the heirs of
erchant (now represented, we
mily of his grandson, D'Anjou)
ng to have his innocence de-
nd his fortune restored, with
therto without success, the
ust died invariably swearing
he man with the broken spur,
ted the striking resemblance of

TRIMONIAL.

ray—Shaffer.
ceremony was performed last
West Monroe street, uniting
ray and Miss Phœbe Shaffer,
commission dealer at No. 26
et, and the bride is the daugh-
haffer, of the firm of Shaffer &
lle street. The ceremony was
clock in the presence of a large
tives and friends, Dr. Thomas
bride wore a toilet of mervell-
h a beading of crown
nish lace overdress, court
a la Pompadour, regu-
lle, coiffure of lilies of the
mond ornaments. Excellent
ed by Pound and a repast by
nd Mrs. Gray departed at 9
st, their bridal tour extending
uary, when they will be at home
e street.
ist of the presents: House and
Adams street, from the father
ver-tea-set, father and mother
room set, mother of the groom;
nd hat and diamond earrings;
silver water service, Charles
cut-glass berry dish, Mr. and
Bartlett, of Washington, D.
set, Mr. and Mrs. E. F.
-case, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
dish, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shaff-
handkerchief box, grandfather
r of the bride; jewel case, J. D.
r fish-knife, Mr. and Mrs. John
y dish, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E.
inted satin fan, Miss Addie S.
of silver fruit knives, A. Bry-
oidered tidy, Miss Emma Win-
alb; toilet bottle, F. E. Gilder-
hters; silver card-receiver, Mr.
uchan, of Rockford; pearl card-
Middleton; silver cake-basket,
Middleton, of Milwaukee; silver
English and Mr. N. Quadland;
lle M. McCormack; table scarf,
nson, of Sycamore; calling cards
d Mrs. George Ingersoll; Duch-
Mrs. G. F. St. Clair; marble-top
Mrs. G. W. Moulton; fruit plates,
kspeare's works, Mr. and Mrs.
willow chair, F. and C. Ward;
cracker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
r spoon, Miss Tilton; lace shams,
L. Baldwin; basket of flowers,
same, Mrs. L. A. Tunis; silver
B. Scully; basket flowers, Miss
; porcelain vase, Mr. and Mrs.
; carving set, Mr. and Mrs. H.
tuary and brackets, Miss Julia
earl-handled tea-knives, R. M.
butter-knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. S.
air of vases, Mr. and Mrs. Mo-
nd, Miss Appie M. Warley; toi-
Nettie Hutchins; cake-basket,
C. Gerry; pickle-caster, Misses
rce; set of silver forks, Mrs.
set of silver table-spoons, Mr.
day; set of silver spoons, Mr.
Adcock; silver water-service,
W. Bryant and family, of Syca-

Jones—Judson.
ence of N. C. Hills, Esq., No.
e, last evening S. H. Jones, Pres-
te National Bank, Springfield,
Penitentiary Commissioner, and
ling citizens of Central Illinois,
Mrs. Juliette E. Judson, the
Penitentiary—a position she has
ny years, and in which she has
utation. The affair was a pleas-
ble one in every respect. The
yman was the Rev. Henry T.
ixth Presbyterian Church. The
n leave in a few days for Spring-
ey will be at home to their

and Aylesberry, at St. Jo-
seph, Mo.
spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Mo., Jan. 4.—At 6 o'clock this
orge C. Christopher and Miss Ida
re married by the Rev. Dr. Run-
ristian Church. The church was
the friends and relatives of the
hey left on the 7:20 Chicago, Bur-
y train for Chicago and the East
tour. The groom is a prominent
s-man of this city, and the bride
f ex-Councilman Thomas Ayles-
very beautiful and accomplished

ngersoll, at Lafayette, Ind.
spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Ind., Jan. 4.—The marriage of
e, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Miss
soll, of Lafayette, took place at
f the bride's parents, on Fourth
ning. The Rev. Thomas Guthrie,
of the Universalist Church in this
rom Springfield, O., to perform

d Wood, at Springfield, Ill.
spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Ill., Jan. 4.—Dr. Frederick L.
Mrs. Annie V. Wood, daughter of
es C. Conkling, were quietly mar-
ing, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Johnson,
Presbyterian Church, officiating.
Matthews departed at noon for
n their return will be "at home"

Fire—A Terrible Mistake.
New York World.
. 17.—The truth as to the great
lowly, but there can no longer be
he fact that the police, during the
receded the descent of the hun-
into the upper galleries, passages,
the idea into their heads that
left the theatre, and in criminal
tened the doors to prevent people
the theatre, and thus prevented
from leaving the burning house.
ould believe that the mistake was
that not one of the 10,000 persons
eard the cries of anguish from
t have thought that it could be
now it has been ascertained be-
hat among those who jumped
ts from the first-floor balcony
least ten persons who had seen
ere left behind, their relations
These ten persons pleaded,
mplored the police to give them
ches wherewith to search the
e officers were deaf to their
en threatened to arrest them.
girl, who from the balcony on
urned three times to the burn-
lling, groping for her father,
etrothed, and who in pathetic
to the masses below for God's
her with torches, that hundreds,
erishing within the walls. Fancy
treated roughly, told she was
to be quiet, and at last pushed
arriage, her cries stopped by
liceman! There can be no doubt
n crowd would not have looked
milar case. All that girl's rela-
d, and their bodies have not yet

Cotton Exposition.
Dec. 31.—Today closes the In-
on Exposition. A brief sum-
y and results will not be out of
osition was opened on the 5th
than nine months after its or-
ad twenty-one acres of floor,
e exhibits of 1,800 exhibitors.
onth the receipts were small
beggarly. The real crowds
the fifth week, and con-
the thirteenth. It is
a quarter of a million
the exposition, the gate re-
t $100,000. The cost of the
t $140,000, and the total ex-
,000. About $115,000 was paid
k, about $15,000 realized from
from sale of privileges, $5,000
us sources, and nearly $100,000
As a financial result the ex-
tainly pay its debts, and it is
e proceeds of the sale of the
ockholders. As the buildings
,000, it is possible the stock-
omething like 25 per cent.

THE COURTS.

Another Large Batch of Decisions from the Appellate Court.

Leroy Payne Beats the Notorious Spencer & Cornell, Collection-Sharks.

Rough on Preliminary Calls—Liability for Wrong Transmission of Cipher Dispatches.

A Defeated Tax-Fighter—One Suit Less Against a Much-Sued Stockholder.

Frank Field Strenuously Objects to Being Ousted by His Partners—Other Law Matters.

Appellate Court.

The Judges of the Appellate Court met yesterday morning and announced their decisions in thirty-five cases. Seventeen opinions were filed. The following is a list of the cases decided:

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

87. Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Martin.
96. Mittel vs. City.
103. Sherwood vs. Kerfoot.
116. Gammon vs. Huse.
121. Keyes vs. Fuller.
85. Shields vs. Reibe.
91. City vs. Thompson.
92. City vs. Freer.
93. City vs. Fairchild.
98. Town of Lyons vs. Cook.
101. Payne vs. Danegan.
120. Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Fretka.
83. Garland vs. Insurance Company of North America.
99. Chicago West Division Railroad Company vs. Klauber.
104. Brown vs. McCord.
—. People vs. Napier; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
—. Johnson vs. Eliel; same order.

AFFIRMED.

84. Garvey vs. Brady.
89. Papin vs. Goodrich.
90. Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society vs. Schiller.
108. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Garrity.
109. Bulien vs. Higgins.
119. Fitch vs. Johnson.
124. Quinn vs. Merrill.
94. Hine vs. Garrity.
107. Piper vs. Stanley.
110. Jenkins vs. Jenkins.
118. Pennsylvania Company vs. Stoelke.
122. Roche vs. Ullman.
123. Schmidt vs. Skelly.
95. Scanlan vs. Keith.
102. Kotz vs. Kotz.
112. Clapp vs. Peterson.
117. Fire Association of Philadelphia vs. Huyck.
114. Rock vs. Schotter.
125. Cook vs. Callaghan.

Bad for the Collection-Sharks.

Among the decisions yesterday of the Appellate Court was one in the case of Leroy Payne against Donegan and Cornell, Spencer & Co., the collection agents, which will be interesting reading to those who have suffered at the hands of collection-sharks. If the new Justice-of-the-Peace law is illegal, it is a consolation to know there may be another, though slower, remedy for the abuse. It seems that Leroy Payne, the livery-stable man, among his other employés, had a man named Ennis, who was paid $9.23 a week. Ennis ran in debt to his grocer, and the latter sued him and garnisheed Payne, the summons being returnable before the redoubtable Justice Farnham, of Blue Island fame. Payne resolutely defended the suit, which was subsequently dismissed for want of prosecution. Other similar suits met the same fate, as his prosecutors found they could not get any snap judgment against him. Finally Payne turned around, and sued the parties who had been harassing him, but was beaten, the Judge sustaining a demurrer to his declaration.

The Appellate Court, in deciding the case, said the question for decision was as to the action of the Judge in sustaining the general demurrer to all the counts of the declaration. If any one count was good in substance the judgment of the court below should be reversed. It could not be held that a defendant in every civil suit where there was no arrest of his person, or attachment of his goods, might, on the suit being decided in his favor, turn around and on the mere allegation that the suit was brought maliciously and without any reasonable and probable cause, maintain an action on the case against the plaintiff as for malicious prosecution. But where the case showed some special grievance the action would lie, and, in that view, the first count of the declaration did set forth a good cause of action. It showed the bringing by the appellees, maliciously and without probable cause, and in pursuance of an unlawful conspiracy to annoy, harass, and injure plaintiff and extort money from him by an abuse of legal process, a succession of suits before a Justice of the Peace at a great distance from where all the parties resided, and then letting such suits be dismissed for want of prosecution, thus subjecting plaintiff to great annoyance and expense. Such facts showed especial grievance, and took the case out of the ordinary rule. Such acts were unlawful, and the expense to which plaintiff was thereby subjected constituted actual legal damages. There being, then, a concurrence of actual and legal damages to appellant, and a wrongful act committed by appellees, there was no doubt but that, on well-established principles of law, a cause of action was stated. Moreover, if the second, third, and fourth counts of the declaration, respectively, contained the allegation that Payne resided, as well as did business, in the City of Chicago, they would have shown a cause of action, on the ground that suing out a process from a Justice of the Peace maliciously and without probable cause, at a great distance from where appellant resided and did business, thus unnecessarily compelling him to go that distance to defend against such suit, laid the foundation for such special grievance as would support the action. In those counts it was alleged that appellees, at the respective times stated, willfully and maliciously, and without probable cause, and for the purpose of injuring, annoying, vexing, and extorting money from Payne, caused the suits to be begun before Justice Farnham, and caused process to be served on appellant, requiring him to appear at the office of the Justice, twenty-one miles from the City of Chicago. Each count averred that Payne was engaged in business in Chicago, but none of them that he resided there. For aught appearing in those counts the appellant might have resided at the place where the Justice's office was, though he did business in Chicago. The judgment of the court below would be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to the court to overrule the demurrer of appellees to the first count of the declaration and sustain it as to the other counts, giving Payne leave to amend the same if he chose.

Preliminary Calls.

In the case of John Titley against Fred Koehler and others, the legality of preliminary calls had another discussion yesterday by the Appellate Court. This was an appeal to the Circuit Court, and the case was dismissed on the preliminary call for want of prosecution before it had been reached on the regular, or trial, call. The court, Judge Bailey rendering the opinion, after discussing some minor points, said:

The only question for us then to consider is, whether the mere absence of the defendant from this preliminary call constituted of itself a failure to prosecute his appeal. The record fails to show the existence of any rule of practice in the Circuit Court of Cook County in relation to preliminary calls of the docket, and this case, therefore, must be decided on the assumption that no such rule exists. As to what the proper practice would be if such a rule were adopted and entered of record, we desire to express no opinion. Under our practice, an appeal from a Justice of the Peace brings the cause into the Appellate Court for trial de novo, on the merits. . . . It may be conceded to be the duty of parties to actions, whether original or brought into court by appeal, to appear in court whenever the case is liable to be called for the purpose of taking any step in its prosecution or defense. Thus, in original actions, the parties may be required to appear for purposes of pleading until issues are finally reached, and in all cases they may be called upon to be present in court to answer to motions or other proceedings in the course of the litigation, or when the cause is reached for trial. But we know of no rule of practice, either prevailing at common law or created by any statute, which makes it incumbent upon a party litigant or his attorney to be in attendance upon court at a time when no step is to be taken in the prosecution or defense of his suit.

In appeal cases, after the appeal bond is filed, the transcript and papers returned by the Justice, and the appearance of the appellee entered, all the steps necessary to entitle the appellant to a trial de novo have been taken. After that there is no further occasion, in order to the due prosecution of the appeal, for him to be present in court until the cause is reached for trial. . . . The practice of making preliminary calls of the docket, which, it seems, has prevailed to some extent in the courts of Cook County, has, as we may presume, been adopted for the purpose of obtaining in advance information as to the condition of the business before the court. This information, doubtless, is highly desirable for the guidance both of the Court and of the attorneys and suitors who may have business before it. But it must be conceded that the practice is based upon no rule of either common or statutory law, and, in the absence of any rule of court authorizing it, it is without warrant of law, and rests upon the mere will of the Judge who presides over the court. We do not say that, even under these circumstances, the Court may not properly call over the docket in advance to ascertain, so far as practicable, what causes may be ready for trial, but we do not think the Court has power to compel the attendance of suitors or their attorneys upon such call in such sense as to hold them in default for non-attendance and dismiss them out of court, or, as in this case, enter an order which becomes by operation of law a final adjudication between the parties on the subject matter of litigation. In the case of Kilian vs. Clark, decided at this term, we considered the same question presented here, and we still adhere to the views expressed in the opinion in that case. We think the absence of the defendant in this case from the preliminary call of the docket was not a failure to prosecute his appeal, and that the order of the Court dismissing the appeal for that cause was erroneous. The judgment will be reversed and the case remanded.

Liability of a Telegraph Company.

In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Thomas J. Martin Jr., the Appellate Court discussed the liability of the telegraph company in failing to transmit correctly a message in cipher. The message in question was as follows:

To F. M. Grunby, Charleston, S. C.: Excited, elaborate, lordship, educate, punctual, Arab boxes lordship side pieces, lunar sixteen cherub a bargain see Williams timid.

THOMAS J. MARTIN JR.

This, being interpreted, means: "Market excited, dry salt clear ribs, packed, seven and one-eighth; rejected dry salt clear ribs, packed, six and one-quarter; think can buy 100 boxes rejected side pieces, average weight sixteen pounds, at five and three-eighths. A bargain. See Williams. Answer immediately." The message was sent with the single error that the word "sixteen" was written "sixty," and appellee, on Grunby's order, bought 100 boxes and shipped them to two of Grunby's customers at Charleston. Forty boxes, sent to one Bischoff, were refused when it was learned that the meat was sixteen pounds instead of sixty, and the meat was subsequently sold at a loss of $422. Grunby subsequently recovered this amount from the telegraph company by suit, and the latter appealed.

The Appellate Court, in considering the case, said the principal question was as to what the measure of damages should be against a telegraph company for failing to transmit correctly a message in cipher, the same not being translated nor its meaning otherwise disclosed to the company at or before the time of its being sent. The general rule of damages for breach of contract was, that a party in default should be required to make good the damages sustained by his breach of contract which were contemplated by, or might be reasonably supposed to have entered into, the contemplation of the parties when making the contract. It would seem to follow, as a corollary, that to make a party responsible for ulterior consequences, involving the payment of damages which do not follow directly, he should be informed with reasonable preciseness of the purpose for which the subject of the contract was intended by the other. That purpose should be brought fairly within the contemplation of the one who was to be charged. The company, therefore, in order to be held responsible for remote consequences, should have been made acquainted with the purport and meaning of the communication presented for transmission. Such was the well-settled rule in both England and America. As the message in the present case was meaningless to the company it would be absurd to claim the latter either had in contemplation, or could be reasonably supposed to have had in contemplation, at the time of transmitting it damages for a loss on the sale of pork or expenses incurred in respect thereof. The amount recovered should have been limited to the amount paid for the message, with interest. The judgment of the court below would therefore be reversed and the case remanded.

Taxes Paid under Protest.

The case of the Town of Lyons vs. Thomas Cook, decided by the Appellate Court, involved a question as to the payment of taxes under protest. This was a suit to recover $131.84, taxes paid by Cook under protest on real estate, the tax being paid in 1879 for 1869. The instrument on which the suit was founded was an order by the Town Clerk on the Supervisor to pay the amount within named to Cook, and to sustain it a verified copy of the certificate of the Board of Auditors allowing the item was put in evidence. Cook obtained a judgment. Judge McAllister said there were three indispensable conditions necessary to make a municipality liable to refund a tax. First, the tax must have been illegal and void, not merely irregular; second, it must have been paid under compulsion or what was legally equivalent thereto; and third, it must have been paid over by the collecting officer and received to the use of the municipality. In the present instance there was no evidence to show the tax was illegal or void, nor was there any duress, as the payment was voluntary. There was therefore no legal or equitable liability on the part of the town to refund. Nor did the township organization act of 1861, then in force, authorize the Town Clerk to make an order on the Supervisor, because the item in question had never been filed with the Clerk and submitted at the annual meeting to the electors. If the repayment had been authorized by the electors the case would have been different. Otherwise the money received by voluntary payment went to the town, and the town was justified both in equity and good conscience in retaining it.

Condemning Land.

In the three cases of the City vs. Thompson City vs. Freer, and City vs. Fairchild, Judge McAllister, of the Appellate Court, discussed at some length the law as to condemnation of property for streets. These were three suits for opening Artesian avenue, Seymour street, and Maplewood avenue, in which verdicts were given against the city, on the ground that the land in controversy had been dedicated to the public use. The objects of the suits were to open the streets through Block 5 of James Morgan's subdivision of that part of the east 33 acres of the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 40, 13, lying north of the centre of Washington street. It was held that it should have been proved that the supposed dedication of the land was a valid one. It was a necessary condition of every dedication that it should be made by the owner of the fee. The record failed to show that any sufficient dedication was ever made, and the verdicts of the court below would therefore have to be reversed and the cases remanded.

Powerless to Act.

The case of Johnson, County Treasurer, against Eliel involved a question "relating to revenue," and the Appellate Court held they had no jurisdiction to try the cause. This was a suit to enforce the collection of personal property taxes against Eliel, Danziger & Co. for 1880 and previous years. It was also held that the rule as amended by the amendment of June 2, 1879, was not changed in reference to appeals from County Courts by Sec. 123 of the act in relation to County Courts, and its amendment of May 30, 1881. The intention of the section was not to establish any different rule between appeals from County Courts and those from other courts. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

A Much-Sued Stockholder.

Judge Blodgett also decided yesterday the case of J. D. Harvey, Receiver of the Manufacturers' National Bank, against Lord, one of the stockholders of the bank. Some time after the bank failed, in 1873, Irons filed a creditor's bill against the bank, and Judge Blodgett appointed J. D. Harvey Receiver. In October, 1876, an amended bill was filed, to which all the stockholders were made parties, to enforce their liability, and Lord was made a party. This suit is still pending. About a year ago the Controller of the Currency appointed a Receiver of the bank, and selected the same person the Court had previously appointed. The latter then brought suit at law as Receiver under the Controller against Lord to enforce his stockholder's liability. At the time the original bill was filed there was no express provision in the National Banking law to provide for such liability. In June, 1876, an act was passed by Congress to remedy this defect.

The only question was, whether the suit which had been brought by Irons, and which had been amended so as to adapt it to the act of June 28, 1876, was a bar to the suit at law brought by Harvey, as the Controller's Receiver, for the same purpose. There was no doubt but that the abatement was complete. The general rule was that a party ought not to be twice vexed by two suits in the same jurisdiction for the same cause of action. The authority to enforce the stockholders' liability was ample and complete under the statute. There was no reason why the suit pending at the time the statute was enacted could not be amended so as to adjust it to the statute so that the complainant could avail himself of any enlarged powers given to the Receiver pending the suit. The Irons suit would clothe the Receiver with all the jurisdiction necessary to enforce the stockholders' liability. On the other hand, there were grave doubts whether the Controller had any authority to appoint a Receiver after the Court had appointed one and taken steps under the creditor's bill to enforce the stockholders' liability. The whole matter was in charge of the Receiver appointed by the Court at the time the Controller undertook to act. The plea in abatement was well taken, and the demurrer to it would be overruled and the common-law suit be abated.

Frank Field & Co.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Frank Field against his partners, Benjamin F. Smith and Charles E. Hale, to prevent them from ousting him from the firm. He says that he has been for twenty years engaged in the manufacture of candies and confectionery; that in September, 1877, he went into business with Benjamin F. Smith for a term of five years, Smith agreeing to furnish the money and also loan complainant whatever sum he needed. This loan was to continue during the whole term of the copartnership, and be paid out of the profits, being secured by a mortgage on complainant's share in the firm. On the 1st day of January, 1879, Herbert Willey was admitted into the firm, but subsequently he was bought out by Charles E. Hale. Complainant's interest is six-sixteenths, he having contributed $8,250, including $5,250 borrowed from Smith, Smith's interest is seven-sixteenths, and Hale's three-sixteenths. The whole capital is $22,000, while the sales last year alone were $300,000, and the net profits $20,000. Complainant has always paid the interest on the loan, and claims he is absolutely entitled to another year's time for the payment of his loan. Notwithstanding this, Smith, about the middle of December last, threatened to dissolve the partnership, and, on the 31st of December, pretended to dissolve it, and took possession of the entire assets, books, etc., of the firm. He also changed the locks to the doors, and had effectually excluded complainant from the place of business. Smith claims to have taken possession of complainant's interest under the mortgage, and threatens to sell it to make himself good on the $5,250 note. Complainant denies that he has done anything to warrant such high-handed proceedings, claims that he is likely to lose all his savings, and asks that the defendants may be prevented from dissolving the partnership, or from excluding him from the business, or from attempting to foreclose the mortgage on his interest. Field also commenced a suit at common law against his partners to recover $10,000 damages.

Items.

In the case of the Third National Bank the Receiver, H. W. Jackson, was yesterday authorized by Judge Blodgett to sell Lots 27, 29, 30, 32, and 33, of Block 6, in F. C. Sherman and others' Subdivision of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14, for $4,000 cash. The property is situated on Shurtleff avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

Tomorrow will be the last day of service to the January term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Jameson will have no court today and tomorrow, as he will go to Springfield today to deliver the address to the State Bar Association.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to John F. Greenleaf and John A. Foster.

Divorces.

Charles Moore yesterday filed a bill against his wife, Louisa, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Clara L. Fritz also asked for a similar decree against her husband, William Fritz, the charge being cruelty and adultery.

Terence L. Harvey asked for a divorce from Mary Harvey on account of her desertion.

Judge Barnum granted a decree of divorce to Mary Galbeck from Charles Galbeck on the ground of adultery.

State Courts.

Alfred Booth began a suit yesterday for $2,000 against Mathew McGinnis.

Thomas Morse filed a petition against the Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company, Edward H. Green, and Hetty H. R. Green, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $3,500 on the elevator on Lots 39 and 40, Block 78, in Elston's Addition to Chicago.

Abigail D. Gates sued Adam L. Amberg for $1,000.

Sarah H. Brown commenced a suit in trespass against the First Congregational Society of Chicago, laying damages at $5,000.

George L. Dunlap, proprietor of the new Wabash Elevator, connecting with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, yesterday filed a petition and $1,000 bonds, asking for a license as a warehouseman of Class "A."

Criminal Court.

Henry Wier, the supposed brother of Adam Smith, alias White, the wagon thief, was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

George Graham, the hotel thief, is on trial for stealing $300 from David Long, a guest at the Grand Pacific.

Nolle prosequis were entered yesterday as to two indictments against Kate Smith and Michael Stokes, who were impleaded with Adam Smith, the wagon thief, two juries having found them not guilty on two other indictments.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Seligman, who pocketed $2,300 of the fees he collected and ran away, but came back, pleaded guilty to larceny as bailee yesterday, and will offer evidence Friday as to previous good character, in the hope of getting a light sentence.

Michael Doran, the Constable who was implicated in the conspiracy with Justice Fleming and others to get a thief named Wilton out of jail on a bogus bond, and who ran away to Canada, came back recently and was about to deliver himself up yesterday when a Bailiff arrested him. He was released on $1,500 bail by Judge Barnum, A. S. Trude and Daniel Ackerman becoming his sureties.

County Court.

The contested-election case of the South Town officers was on again yesterday. The respondents objected to the counting of a package of tickets marked "Exhibit F," which purported to have been cast in the Sixth Precinct of the Fifth Ward, on the ground that they had not been sufficiently identified, and the day was spent in hearing the arguments of counsel.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henriette Jansen vs. Louis Jansen and Louis Hermann, $1,060.40.—George H. Clark vs. Isabella Scott, $4,504.—W. S. Hinkley vs. Harriet B. Wright, E. T. Wright, and John Titcomb, $1,128.84.—Same vs. Edwin Walker, $2,670.

JUDGE GARY—Lewis Wight et al. vs. Charles Stallmann, $1,240.—P. J. Fowle et al. vs. Caleb M. Clark, Henry A. Clark, and Annie E. Leffler, $419.74.—First National Bank vs. Alexander Oehmich, $304.75.—G. B. Lyon vs. William H. Warder, $188.06.

JUDGE ANTHONY—J. N. Adams vs. Caleb M. and Henry A. Clark and Annie E. Leffler, $260.08.—W. T. Allen et al. vs. same, $1,120.50.—L. M. Potter et al. vs. L. Lucean Smith, $192.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—O. R. Keith et al. vs. Peter Brochetti, $300.88.—Isaac X. Grier vs. New York Silk Manufacturing Company, $3,542.—First National Bank vs. C. M. Hardy, $204.75.—J. S. Perry et al. vs. John Bedan and Albert Meyer, $344.27.—Alonzo Garwood vs. Morris C. Custard, $3,078.67.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Isaac T. Dyer vs. Philip H. Decker, $9,308.45.—Mary N. Burmeister vs. John and Philipine Jessen, $300.—Katy Deubler vs. John Jessen, $203.10.—Catherine Deubler vs. John and Philipine Jessen, $300.

JUDGE ROGERS—Jefferson Warren vs. C. F. Wardell, H. N. Hinckley, and M. J. Rowan; verdict, $10.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 131, 132, 133, 134, 135. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 64, Valentine vs. Kelly, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Preliminary call, Nos. 800 to 850. Trial call Nos. 4,916, 4,932, 4,950, 4,952, 4,978, 5,016, 5,022, 5,026, 5,032, 5,034. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term No. 2,389, and calendar Nos. 194, 202, 203, 205, 224, 226, 227, 229 to 231, 235, 237, 239, 241, 244, 245, 248, 249, 252, 254 to 256, inclusive. No. 196, Steele vs. Thompson, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. No. 266, Hardin vs. Cushman, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—No court today or tomorrow.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call Nos. 902 to 950, inclusive. Trial call Nos. 897, 899, 900½, and 902 to 950, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 215, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228, 230. No. 6,593, South Park Commissioners vs. School Trustees, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 121½, 183, 186, 192, and 194. No. 66, Schmidt vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 1, Ligare vs. Hancock, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 12, and Hyde Park special assessments, and Nos. 336, 338, 341, 342, 344, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 365, 367, 370, and 373.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 604, 611, 682, 637, 638, 639, 644, 653, 654, 655, 661, 662, 663, and 665.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The following orders were entered:

No. 20. Cooper vs. Corwin; time extended to appellant ten days and to appellee fifteen days to file briefs.

No. 32. Gridley vs. Barnes; motion to set cause for oral argument.

No. 33. Cox vs. Jameson; same motion.

No. 3. People's docket. People vs. Whittaker; motion by defendant for leave to demur to sixth amended plea.

No. 4. People's docket. Motion on behalf of State's-Attorney of McLean County to strike the name of H. G. Reeves from the roll of attorneys.

No. 21. Osborne vs. The People ex rel.; suggestion of diminution of record and leave to file additional record.

Nos. 22, 23, and 25. Same motion and orders as in No. 21.

Court adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

MASSACHUSETTS JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Judge Morton, now on the Supreme Bench, has accepted the office of Chief Justice, made vacant by the appointment of Horace Gray to the United States Supreme Court. Although William G. Russell declined the office on account of its onerous duties, it was hoped he would revoke his decision, and a great pressure was brought to bear upon him to that end. Yesterday, however, he finally declined. Judge Morton is 62 years old, and a graduate of Brown University. His father was on the Supreme Bench for fifteen years. The son was on the Superior Bench for ten years, when in 1869 he was promoted to the Supreme Court. Of all the Judges in Massachusetts Judge Morton holds the commission of longest standing.

A friend to rich and poor is Brown's Iron Bitters. They strengthen and heal.

CANADA.

Capture of Ryan, the Man Who Escaped in a Shoe-Box.

All He Did Was to Roast an Old Woman in Clarion County.

All He Wanted of Her Was $12,000 She Had in a Safe.

It Is Now a Legal Quibble Whether He Can Be Taken Back to Pittsburg.

Budget of Current News from All Parts of the Dominion.

Ryan, a Depraved Wretch and the Shoe-Box Convict, Now in Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 4.—James Ryan, alias Miller, alias Letsom, alias Thorne, was arrested here yesterday. The capture is an important one, as the prisoner is said to be one of the most notorious criminals in the States, and a fugitive convict from Pennsylvania. Detective Roger O'Mara, of Pittsburg, arrived in the city this morning, and is at present engaged in trying to get the prisoner extradited. The prisoner is a Cleveland thief, but for some time lived in Pittsburg. Not long ago five men visited the house of an old couple in Clarion County, and, tying their hands and feet and gagging them, demanded the key of the safe. The husband, who is about 80 years of age, refused to give up the key, and they then struck him on the head with a revolver. Still the old man refused, but, when the scoundrels commenced to torture his aged wife, he succumbed, and, opening the safe, the robbers stole $12,000 in cash and $6,000 in bonds. Detective O'Mara took charge of the case, and, upon Ryan being arrested, he was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the Western Penitentiary. O'Mara found that about $500 worth of the bonds had been negotiated. The prisoner had served about five months of his sentence when he formed the acquaintance of another convict named Street, whose term was about expired. These two plotted together for Ryan's escape, which they brought to a successful issue on the 23d ult. The convicts were in the habit of filling large contracts for boots and shoes given by firms in the States, and Ryan, seizing a favorable opportunity, had himself nailed up in a box as a consignment of shoes, and passed out of the prison in a wagon. Street, in the meantime, had hired a rig, and drove along the road till he met the wagon, when, with a jimmy, he forced open the box and released Ryan, who at once fled to Canada. O'Mara was again set to work, and he very cleverly captured Street, and then traced Ryan to this city, where he was arrested. This morning the prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate, and as he had a revolver on him when arrested he was charged with this offense, and was remanded for a week. The other charge on which he was arrested is with having committed a robbery with violence, but he did not plead to it. Some doubts are expressed as to whether the prisoner will be indicted, his counsel, Mr. Murphy, contending that when a prisoner is sentenced the offense is wiped out, and he, therefore, cannot be extradited on the charge laid. The only other charge that can be laid is prison-breaking, and that is not an extraditable offense.

The Marriage Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4.—There is little doubt that a bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister will be among the measures offered for consideration of Parliament at its next session, with the probability that if it should not then pass both Houses it will be made an annual offering until it becomes the law of the land. The question has received some attention during the recess since the defeat of Mr. Girourd's bill in the Senate, and the interest increases as the time for the session of Parliament draws near. A valuable contribution to the literature of the question was made by a lady writer who, under the signature of "Gunhilda," addressed a series of letters to the Lord Bishop of Ontario, which letters were published in a local paper here. They display great research, coupled with remarkable clearness and vigor. They have attracted much notice, and have been recently reproduced in pamphlet form, with a dedication by the authoress to the members of the Senate and the Commons who supported the Girourd bill.

The Globe Mutual.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 4.—The case of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of New York vs. the United States Receiver was heard before Judge Mathieu. The Assignee of the company declared a dividend collocating the policy-holders here with 100 cents on the dollar upon the net value of their policies, but the United States Receiver, J. D. Fish, entered a contestation, claiming that the $100,000 was for the benefit of all the policy-holders of the company under Sec. 16 of the Insurance act of 1877, and not for the Canadian policy-holders alone, the company being a "mutual" one. Judgment will be given later.

Exports from Hamilton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 4.—The exports from Hamilton to the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, as verified by the United States Consulate, amounted to $2,617,570, an increase over the previous year of $729,999. Of the total export trade $53,222 is represented by barley and $490,744 by animals. For the months of October, November, and December, the export of live stock was as follows: Horses, $16,259; cattle, $31,124; sheep, $38,361. The exports to the United States in December amounted to $91,381.

The Pullman Difficulty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4.—The *Free Press* says: "The Pullman car authorities have been before the Minister of Customs in reference to the charges of smuggling. It is understood that the decision of the Minister was that the law must take its course. The investigation, therefore, is progressing, and the amount of the Government's claim, it is believed, will be among the tens of thousands of dollars.

Nomads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 4.—A "snide" firm of wholesale grocers doing business on Front street under the name of Bevil, Granville & Co. have left the country with about $2,000. They recently arrived here from the United States, where they have made a practice of "busting up" and removing from one State to another.

Live Stock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 4.—The shipments of live stock in 1881 were 42,000 head of cattle and 61,000 sheep, of a total value of $6,000,000. The export of horses bought here to the United States was, in 1880, 8,267, costing $670,000, and in 1881, 7,093, costing $683,000. Although the number in 1881 was 174 less than in 1880, the large increase in price more than made up for the deficiency in numbers.

Patents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4.—The number of patents issued during last month in the Dominion was 150. The number issued for the year was 1,700, being 350 more than last year. The fees received for the past year amounted to $52,856, being an increase over last year of $10,715. The receipts for December amounted to $5,024.

A SEARCH AFTER KNOWLEDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—Alexander Kincaid, Police Commissioner, and Sergeant Watkins, of the detective force, of St. Louis, called upon Col. Reilley and Inspector Devine this morning at the Chief's office, and had an interesting talk in regard to police affairs. The object of the visit is for the purpose of inspecting the work of the Cincinnati patrol wagon and telephone arrangements, with a view of introducing them in St. Louis. Superintendent Armstrong, of the police telegraph service, took pleasure in giving them practical illustrations of the working of both the patrol wagon and telephone system, and the visitors expressed themselves as much pleased.

Irish Rent Reductions.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The Sub-Commissioners in Omagh today have given judgment in nineteen cases. The result of the decisions has been to reduce a rental of £406 2s 5d to £340 0s 4d, the gross valuation being £308 15s.

At Manor Hamilton today, Mr. Cecil Roche, legal Sub-Commissioner, gave judgment in the cases on Lord Massy's estate, which are of importance as being test cases. The following rents were fixed: John Harrigan, tenant, acreage, 58a. 2r. 35p., valuation £31 15s, old rent £29, present rent £31, judicial rent £22; William Mulholland, acreage 51a. 2r. 27p., valuation £34 10s, old rent £24, present rent £34, judicial rent £28; John Mulholland, tenant, acreage 27a. 2r. 27p., valuation £15 10s, old rent £19 10s, present rent £16, judicial rent £11 15s; John Hill, tenant, acreage 37a. 2r. 37p., valuation £18 15s, old rent £12, present rent £19, judicial rent £13 10s.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati Fight for the Offices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—Congressman Butterworth, of the First Cincinnati District, left for Washington today without having come to any understanding with his colleague, Gen. Young, of the Second District, in regard to the Cincinnati appointments. As has been already stated in these dispatches, the Cincinnati Congressmen just now represent the Garfield and Stalwart factions of the Republican party, though Gen. Young claims that he is less of a Stalwart than either his Stalwart friends or his Lincoln Club enemies wrote him out to be. He and Maj. Butterworth are far enough apart, however, in their opinion of the Stalwarts to make an agreement upon candidates for appointments to offices a matter of great difficulty. President Arthur is reported to have yesterday said that, if Butterworth and Young did not agree as to who should be appointed before the meeting of Congress, he should take the matter into his own hands and make such appointments as he chose, regardless of their recommendations. This after having assured the Cincinnati members several weeks ago that if they would agree on their recommendations he would follow them in making appointments. The situation is much regretted here. It is pretty well understood that the disagreement has been brought about by designing politicians of the old Grant régime, who hope to secure the appointments for themselves in the event of the selections being made by President Arthur. Gen. Young is blamed for the failure on the part of himself and Butterworth to come to an understanding. Butterworth has announced himself as ready for a conference, and that he was willing to concur in anything that is reasonable. Gen. Young, on the contrary, has intimated that the conference is unnecessary, and that he can control the appointments without Butterworth's concurrence. It is thought that he would not say again some of the things which he has said, but he is not willing to acknowledge that he has been in the wrong, and does not seek to repair the mischief.

The Arkansas Senatorship.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 3.—Senator Garland's friends indignantly deny that he will be the Mahone of Arkansas, and say that he will shun coalition with either Republicans or Greenbackers. The air is thick with rumors of combinations, but as yet it is early for any of them to have a firm foundation. As Garland is an avowed candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate, interest chiefly attaches to him and to the probable outcome of his candidacy. There are many aspirants, and many believe that he will be forced to withdraw in favor of some other ambitious statesman. Indeed, his reëlection is very uncertain. The friends of the candidates for his place are working like beavers. The Hon. Ben T. Duvall, of Fort Smith, is pushed quietly, while the Hon. Hugh T. Thomason of Van Buren, Judge W. W. Mansfield of Ozark, Gen. G. D. Royston of Hempstead County, the Hon. M. L. Bell of Pine Bluff, the Hon. J. J. Horner of Helena, Judge Butler of Batesville, Col. S. B. Williams and ex-Gov. Henry M. Rector of this city, are regarded as probable "dark horses." All of them stand high throughout the State, and all possess acknowledged ability. Gen. Royston was a candidate for the Secretaryship in 1878, and withdrew in favor of the Hon. R. Johnson, who was subsequently defeated by Judge Walker. The General has many friends, who hope to see him in the Senate Chamber. M. L. Bell and H. F. Thomason are ranking among the most prominent men in the State, both having been identified for years with the best interests of the commonwealth and people. Besides the gentlemen already named there are other candidates possessing all the qualifications for a United States Senator, and, altogether, the outlook for the Senatorial succession is shrouded in mystery. Said a leading politician: "I am for Garland, but I am convinced that neither that gentleman nor any one else has a dead-sure thing on the nomination. The Democracy is at sea, and who the next Senator from Arkansas will be the Lord only knows."

Hooper, a Well-Known Mormon, on His Way to Washington to Assist Cannon in His Fight with Campbell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 4.—Your correspondent had a brief interview this forenoon with the Hon. William H. Hooper, the well-known Mormon leader, of Salt Lake City, who is at present visiting in Galena, his former home. He is accompanied by his accomplished daughters, Misses Hattie and Libbie Hooper, and private secretary, Mr. John Irvine, one of the best fonetic writers in the country. Mr. Hooper was for eight years Delegate to Congress from Utah, is immensely wealthy, and wields a large political influence. He will leave for Washington Sunday evening, remaining in Chicago two days to visit his old friend and former Galena townsman, the Hon. E. B. Washburne. He freely admits that the object of his prospective visit to the National Capital is to labor in the interest of Delegate Cannon, whose seat is contested by Campbell. Mr. Hooper speaks in glowing terms of what Mormonism has done for Salt Lake and is doing for the country at large, and says that polygamy is practically abolished throughout the Territory of Utah; that he apprehends no decided interference with Mormonism at the hands of the present or any future Administration; that it is impregnably established in Utah, and that any attempt to dislodge it would have the effect to intensify the feeling among its believers, and would prove utterly futile. He has been placed by the Church at the head of Zion's Coöperative Association, which does a business averaging $5,000,000 yearly, and is also President of the Deseret Bank, a wealthy Mormon institution. He is an agreeable, polished gentleman, and strongly impresses one with his superior ability.

Gov. Foster's Recommendations Touching Local Debt, Insurance, Prohibition, Etc.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—Gov. Foster, in his annual message, renews his recommendation that the General Assembly should impose all "practicable restraint upon the alarming tendency towards the increase of local indebtedness." He recommends the fullest investigation by the Legislature of the accounts and transactions of the Board of Public Works in view of the recent disclosures of dishonest practices on the part of one of the employés, and he renews the suggestion of his previous annual message that a law should be passed providing for a uniform system to keeping accounts in the public institutions, adding that the money receipts of every such institution, from whatever source other than from appropriations, should be reported to the Auditor of State. Special attention is called to the evils of the so-called "graveyard insurance," and the need for its prompt suppression is strongly urged. The careful inspection of railroads and their management is recommended. The Governor, in speaking of the vexed question of temperance, advocates the propriety of submitting three constitutional amendments to the people—one favoring local option, another prohibition, and a third the taxation of the traffic with careful restrictions. Among other recommendations is one for a Commission on Forestry and another to the effect that a record of the private soldiers in the late War should be secured before it is too late to do so.

The Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.—The Legislature has organized. In the Senate, George H. Williams (Dem.), of Baltimore County, was elected President; and in the House, Otis Keilholtz (Dem.), of Baltimore City, was chosen Speaker. In both Houses there was an entire change of officials.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the First Universalist Church Society—Out of Debt, with Valuable Property on Its Hands and Money Ahead—Dr. Ryder's Resignation.

The annual meeting of the First Universalist Church Society took place last evening in St. Paul's Church, on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street. There was a fair attendance of members, besides the church officials.

Mr. C. B. Sawyer presented the Trustees' report, which congratulated the society upon being entirely out of debt and owning a splendid church property free from incumbrance. Attached to the report was the Treasurer's statement, showing receipts during the year from various sources, principally from subscriptions, of $67,180; disbursements, $62,770; cash in the hands of the Treasurer, $4,410. The report, in closing, referred to the letter of resignation of the Rev. Dr. Ryder, which was presented by the pastor to the congregation on Sunday last, and which was now in the hands of the Trustees, who recommended the appointment of a committee of five to act upon the same. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of a committee of seven, whom the Chair was instructed to appoint.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Board of Trustees, C. B. Sawyer, J. H. Swan, G. A. Seaverns, N. B. Judah, A. A. Libby; Advisory Trustee, Edson Keith; Treasurer, H. G. Young; Clerk, C. A. Sawyer.

The committee appointed by the Chair to act upon Dr. Ryder's resignation were as follows: James H. Swan, Edson Keith, G. A. Seaverns, C. W. Pardridge, C. B. Sawyer, Mrs. Marsh, and Mrs. Morton. The meeting was then adjourned for four weeks, when the committee is expected to present a report upon the subject of the pastor's resignation.

Official Thefts in Philadelphia.

The revelation of thefts in the Tax-Collector's office at Philadelphia continues. At present a clerk named Eastburn seems to be the most guilty, his peculations ranging from $1.50 to $1,200 a day. Mr. Eastburn was impartial in his manner. His methods embraced a general skinning of the individual taxpayers as well as a wholesale robbery of the City Treasury. The effort to remove the bones of William Penn from England to Philadelphia has been suspended during the progress of this tax-stealing investigation.

HOOPER ACQUITTED.

End of a Case at Lafayette That Has Attracted Much Attention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The trial of Henry Hooper, of this county, terminated in the Boone County Circuit Court this forenoon by a verdict of acquittal. The defendant was accused of the assassination of his brother John, in August last, the latter being shot at night while riding through his fields, his body being discovered in a fence corner. At first it was thought that possibly a young man named Kristmeyer, who had been a suitor for the hand of Hooper's sister, might have done the deed, as it was known that the latter had ordered Kristmeyer from the premises prior to his sister's death. Kristmeyer, however, established an alibi, and the younger brother, "Had" Hooper, was locked up on suspicion. He denied all knowledge of the deed, but the grand jury in due time returned a true bill. Prior to this however, Kristmeyer was arrested and held for three or four weeks, during which time habeas corpus proceedings were had in his behalf, resulting in his discharge. Hooper, after a preliminary examination of some weeks' duration, had his bail fixed by Judge La Rue at $8,000, but he never gave the amount, and remained in jail. He secured a change of venue to Lebanon, Boone County, where for five weeks the trial has been going on. About seventy persons were examined as witnesses. The arguments of counsel closed on Monday afternoon, and the jury retired about half-past 4. This morning they returned a verdict of acquittal.

A COWBOY.

Having Badly Wounded an Innocent Victim, the Murder Returns After Some Hours and Again Shoots the Poor Man, Killing Him.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—H. H. Player, of this city, is in receipt of the particulars of a most cold-blooded and brutal murder committed upon his ranch at the crossing of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River at Red Canon, in Dakota, on the telegraph road between Cheyenne and Deadwood, on the morning of the 2d inst. Ed Graham, a Texas cowboy, shot and killed Charles King, an employé on the ranch. He shot him three times, twice through the bowels, because he spoke to him about abusing a horse. The murderer took one of Player's horses and another belonging to Ernest, of Running Water, and left the ranch. A boy left King fatally shot and went to Custer for surgeons, when Graham returned and shot his victim again through the head and escaped. King was a jovial, good-natured fellow, not quarrelsome, and known here. Graham, the murderer, is 20 years old. He has black hair, dark eyes, is slimly built, has a rather sallow complexion, Southern accent very pronounced, and is a Texas cowboy. Mr. Player has offered $200 for his capture, and Custer County and the Dakota authorities will offer $500 additional, and it is hoped that the murderer will be captured.

INCENDIARIES.

The Last of the Alleged Fire-Bugs at Coldwater, Mich., Will Soon Be Out on Bail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan 4.—An effort is being made to bail out Hemingway, the self-confessed fire-bug. A citizen of means, who has heard all his testimony in the Drake case, has interested himself to the extent of the belief that the ends of justice could be better met by securing his release, so that he might have a chance to obtain corroborative evidence, and has been successful in securing a great portion of the needed bail, his idea being to have numerous citizens sign for small amounts, many having done so, including some of the City Council. The other four firemen who have been arrested are out on bail, which has created a good deal of sympathy for Hemingway, who has been in jail about a month.

O'CONNOR AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. Jan. 4—Tonight the Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., spoke to a very large and intelligent audience at the Court-House. He arrived in the city at noon today over the Missouri Pacific Road, and was met at the depot by a vast concourse of citizens and escorted to the Pacific Hotel, where dinner was served. Gov. Woodson, Mayor Pines, and the Hon. Joseph McInery came up from Kansas City with him. As the train neared the depot the band played "Wearing of the Green." In the line of march were St. Patrick's Society, the Land League, the band, a battalion of police, and carriages with prominent citizens.

FOUND DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., Jan. 4.—Joseph Bartelis, a deaf-mute working on the farm of John Hoffman, three miles southeast of this place, was found dead near Hoffman's barn last night. The Coroner of Cook County is expected out to hold an inquest this afternoon.

Don't quarrel with a cough, but buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for it and be cured.

Gentle Women

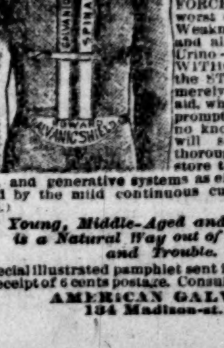
Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicine



OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS, SPEEDILY RESTORE THE VITAL FORCES, and curing the worst cases of Waste, Weakness, Exhaustion, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, WITHOUT DRUGGING THE STOMACH. Nature merely wants NATURAL aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild continuous currents. (No acids used.)

For Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free.

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HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

PATTI.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY respectfully announces POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS

OF

MME. ADELINA PATTI

IN CHICAGO.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 5, at 8:15 p. m.
And Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 5, at 8:15 p. m.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture—Euryanthe.........Weber
Grand Orchestra.
2. Romanza—"Ah! non avea piu lagrime" (Maria di Rudenz).........Donizetti
Mr. Levilly.
3. Grand Scena ed Aria—"Bel raggio" (Semiramide). Mme. Adelina Patti.........Rossini
5. Aria—"Il mio tesoro (D. Giovanni).........Mozart
Signor Nicolini.
5. Romanza—"O casto fior" (Re di Lahore).Massenet
Signor Salvati.
6. Song—"She Wore a Wreath of Roses".Jos. P. Knight
Mme. Adelina Patti.
7. Scene de Ballet—Pour Violin avec Orchestre. Mlle. T. Castellan.........De Beriot
Accompanist.........Signor Gorno.

PART II.

Third Act from FAUST, Gounod's opera.
In costumes and with scenery, with the following cast:
Margherita.........Mme. Adelina Patti
Marta.........Signora Bettini
Siebel.........Signora Dinsoni
Mephistophele.........Sig Pinto
Faust.........Sig. Nicolini
Conductor, Signor D'Auria.

Posititively Last Concert, Saturday Matinee, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock, FOURTH ACT TROVATORE, with

Chorus and Orchestra Complete,

Under the conductorship of Signor D'AURIA.

Prices of admission, $2; gallery, $1; reserved seats, $1, $2, and $3 extra, according to location. Sale of seats at Haverly's Theatre.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Stoddard Lectures.

Eloquent Word Painting! Vivid and Superb Illustrations!

Renewal of DELIGHTFUL EVENINGS IN FOREIGN LANDS with

JOHN L. STODDARD,

Who returns after UNBOUNDED SUCCESS in

Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia,

And the large Eastern Cities.

Thursday and Monday Evenings,

Jan. 12, 16, 19, 23, 26.

New Course for 1881-'2.

1. A Summer in Scotland.
2. Down the Danube.
3. Florence and Pisa.
4. Sicily and the Neapolitan Shore.
5. From Mars Hill to Mt. Olivet.

ATTRACTIVE ROUTE! PROFUSE AND ARTISTIC ILLUSTRATIONS!

Previous to Each Lecture,

ORGAN RECITAL.........LOUIS FALK

Course Tickets, with Reserved Seats,

$1.00, $2.00, $3.00,

According to location.

Sale of Course Tickets begins at box-office FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 6.

BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The advance sale of seats for the new Comic Opera by M. Audran, composer of Olivette and La Mascotte, entitled the

Snake Charmer!

BY THE

Audran Opera Comique Co.

Engagement commencing on Monday next, Jan. 9, will begin this Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at the box-office of the Grand.

Popular Prices, 25, 50, 75c & $1.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 5,

YALE College Songs, Warbles, Glee and Male Choruses. **GLEE CLUB.**

Popular prices—Admission, 50 and 75c. Reserved Seats, 25c extra. Tickets on sale Monday morning, Jan. 2, at 9 o'clock, at Central Music-Hall ticket-office

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Large handsome, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. J. H. HAVERLY.........Manager and Proprietor.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

ONE NIGHT RETURN.

SATURDAY NIGHT ONLY, Jan. 7. (Not for the Matinee.) But for Saturday Night only. Return in consequence of their very great success, and by numerous requests,

Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels!

The Genuine 40 Originals, with all the extra attractions—The Only Leon, The Circus of Dogs, Zanfretta Family. Box sheet now open.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last Three Nights and Saturday Matinee of the

FUNNY FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

Don't fail to see the Great Original Snow Scene, the Great Boat House Scene, and the Great Duel Scene between Louise, Jacques, and Pierre in Sheridan's funniest of all burlesques.

THE TWO ORPHANS.

Sunday, Jan. 8—MR. and MRS. N. C. GOODWIN (Eliza Weathersby) in HOBBIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st. opp. Court-House.

This New-Year Week—Every Evening and Saturday Matinee—The rarest of all comedians, Mr.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL,

Will appear in his delightful impersonation of "Tom Dilloway," in the pastoral comedy,

EDGEWOOD FOLKS,

Introducing his laughable specialties each performance.

Next Week—Audran's SNAKE-CHARMER, direct from Bijou Opera-House, N. Y. Seat sale ready Thursday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SOUVENIR NIGHT.

AND LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

HAZEL KIRKE.

This Evening Elegant Souvenir Programmes will be presented to the Ladies, and a Beautiful Programme printed in bronze, to which will be attached a floral tribute, to each Gentleman.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.

Next Week—MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE in the MIGHTY DOLLAR.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

Every evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday—C. H. Smith's Boston Double Mammoth

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.

Monday, Jan. 9. Eve.—The Saleslady Combination.

TO PRESERVE HEALTH

Use SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS. They are priceless to ladies and gentlemen with Weak Lungs, and no case of

Pneumonia was Ever Known Where These Garments WERE WORN.

Keeping the body in a uniform degree of warmth, they Prevent Colds, Rheumatism, and all kindred discomforts. Recommended by all physicians. American Institute premiums for twelve consecutive years.

Send for circular. For sale everywhere.

D. C. HALL & CO., 86 Leonard-st., New York City.

Gas Fixtures.

Go to Headquarters, GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. C. HOADLEY, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

L. C. TRIPP, of New York, is at the Sherman.

ANSON STAGER, of New York, is at the Palmer.

H. O. GOODRICH, Jerseyville, Ill., is at the Leland.

E. F. HOOKER, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Palmer.

FRED BUSH, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is at the Tremont.

E. BREITUNG, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

PROF. B. WOLFF, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

C. H. DEERE and family, of Moline, Ill., are at the Palmer.

M. D. LEGGETT, of Cleveland, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

H. V. GRONING, of Rotterdam, Holland, is at the Grand Pacific.

JUDGE B. F. THOMPSON and son, of Aledo, Ill., are at the Tremont.

A. WENTWORTH, of San Francisco, is registered at the Sherman.

W. B. MILLARD and F. B. Johnson, of Omaha, Neb., are at the Palmer.

MR. AND MRS. G. W. SMALL, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Palmer.

THE Rev. C. T. Chaffee and family, of Lincoln, Neb., are at the Brevoort.

DR. A. H. THOMPSON and Miss Thompson, of Princeton, Ill., are at the Palmer.

J. C. GORHAM, of Austin, and A. Groesbeck, of Houston, Tex., are at the Palmer.

R. M. NEWPORT, Insurance Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn., is at the Grand Pacific.

W. LEWIS BOYLE and Arthur F. Eden, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are at the Sherman.

F. H. WINES, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Springfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM CULLEN, of Ottawa, Ill., registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way to Washington.

JUDGE JAMESON will be absent from the city for a few days. He has gone to attend the meeting of the State Bar Association at Springfield.

THOSE who heard Mr. Joseph Smithson at Farwell Hall Sunday night will be glad to know that he is to conduct the services again next Sunday night.

THE Virginia Society will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers, etc., at half-past 7 this evening in the reading-room of the Palmer House.

THE Board of Managers of the Old People's Home held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. The solicitor reported collections amounting to $178.

ABOUT fifty members of the military order of the Loyal Legion attended the regular monthly reunion and lunch, which was held at the Tremont House last evening.

MESSRS. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER gave their annual dinner to their employés at the Palmer House last evening. The dinner was served in good style and was a pronounced success.

THE meeting of sportsmen and game-dealers interested in the formation of an association for the protection of game will be held at the Sherman House this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHILE responding to an alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, one of the horses attached to hook and ladder truck No. 9 fell dead at the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street.

OFFICER A. FIFE yesterday arrested Eddie Boyle, a 12-year-old street-boy, while in the act of picking the pocket of a lady at the corner of Adams street and Wabash avenue, and locked him up at the Armory.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: 8 a. m., 17 degrees; 10 a. m., 24; 12 m., 32; 3 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 29. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.95; 8 p. m., 29.94.

JUSTICE MORRISON yesterday held John Jackson and William Taylor to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000 each for attempted burglary. The police claim to have a clear case against them. They went to jail in default of bail.

THE North Side Collector is gathering in money by the handful, having received $60,000 to date, against $33,000 up to the same time last year. The keeping of the office open every Tuesday night is a great accommodation to the taxpayers.

A SNEAK-THIEF without judgment stole a string of nine odd shoes from in front of Friebling's shoe-store at No. 26 North Clark street. Another thief broke P. Minogue's show-case in front of No. 40 North Clark street and made his escape.

YESTERDAY morning Michael Dumphey, 24 years of age, a section-hand in the yards of the Grand Trunk Railroad, was struck by an engine and had both legs broken. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in the police patrol wagon. His injuries are of a very serious nature.

THE plow manufacturers held an informal conference at the Palmer House last evening, Judge J. D. Caton in the chair. No action was taken concerning prices, the conference confining itself to a general and informal discussion of the state of trade for the coming season.

IN mentioning recently the name of a Mrs. Wiley, who has a house of prostitution on State street, the number was not given. In order to avoid any confusion with other parties of a similar name, it may be stated that the disreputable house in question is north of Sixteenth street.

A TEAM attached to one of Todd & Graves' grain wagons ran away last evening, starting from the corner of Market and Randolph streets, and running to the corner of Madison and Clinton streets, where they were captured. Singularly enough no damage was done, so far as heard from.

THE local Brotherhood of Carpenters held a general meeting last night at 192 Washington street for the purpose of installing their recently elected officers. The membership of the union has rapidly increased since the opening of winter to over 600, and the financial status is very encouraging.

THE wholesale grocers of the city met at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday morning, and adopted resolutions in reference to the death of August Inderrieden, whose broad and liberal views, strict integrity, pleasing personal urbanity and generosity endeared him to his employés and business associates.

THE attention of the Health Commissioner has been called by the Citizens' Association to the odors from the rendering houses at the Stock-Yards, and Dr. De Wolf says he will look into the matter. He has not done so heretofore because all the time of the department has been taken up with efforts to stamp out the small-pox.

ANTON HUMMEL, a German, aged 46, attempted to cross the track of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad at Ogden avenue, was run down by a switch engine, and received serious injuries, having his left arm broken and being injured internally, besides suffering concussion of the brain. He was removed to his home on Tolman avenue.

THE verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Bruce Wilcox, the Northwestern engineer who was killed at the Fullerton avenue bridge by his locomotive running into the river, was the same as in that of the conductor—accidental death, the smoke from the brick-yards covering the track so completely that Wilcox could not see that the bridge was open.

THE Judges have decided to recommend E. A. Fisher to succeed Justice Miller on the West Side. This is unsatisfactory to the Scandinavians, who were hoping one of their own nationality would succeed Miller. Fisher is not a very prominent lawyer, practices chiefly on the West Side, and is a Bohemian.

GEORGE HOTTENDORF, one of the parties concerned in the theft of the copper sheets from the establishment of Park, Scott & Co., was brought before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon for examination, which he waived, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $25,000, in default of which Hottendorf went to the County Jail.

THE West Madison street police made a descent upon the low concert saloon of Mike Gross, on Randolph street, last night and cleaned out a lot of disreputable women who were loafing about. The police say that Gross keeps about the worst place in the district, and that he is one of the most troublesome men with whom they have to deal. They are trying to close up his dive.

SHORTLY before noon yesterday engine No. 133 on the Burlington Road ran into and demolished at the Twenty-sixth street crossing a wagon containing Phillip Smith, who lives near the corner of Laurel and Thirty-fifth streets. Smith saved his life by a jump, but one of his horses was killed and the other badly injured. The wagon was completely wrecked. There is no flagman at the crossing.

A PETITION is in circulation for the pardon of Charles Herschman, who was given three years in the penitentiary for killing his stepfather. The case went up from the Criminal Court on a writ of error, and the Supreme Court affirmed the verdict. Herschman, who was out on bail, was rearrested Tuesday, and is now in the County Jail, where he will perhaps remain until the decision of the Governor is made known.

DETECTIVES BRUTON and Davis, of the West Madison Street Station, yesterday arrested a well-known confidence man, "Col." Rose. It is alleged that the "Colonel" has been devoting too much of his time to "working" the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train, and, moreover, that sometime during Monday he assaulted one of the conductors of that line. He will probably have a hearing today, when the case is arranged in good shape.

MRS. SALOME RUCH, a French woman, living at No. 46 West Division street, gave birth to twins, both girls, last Monday morning. She has named them Alice and Delphine. This, however, is not her first triumph. She gave birth to girl twins in 1875, and named them Salome and Madeline, and again in 1876, and named them Julie and Emilie. Between 1876 and last week she devoted herself to the humdrum routine of one baby at a time. Mrs. Ruch and her husband, Charles Ruch, emigrated from Alsace, and were married in this country. They are in very poor circumstances, Mr. Ruch being employed in a neighboring tannery and earning only $10 a week.

AT the stockholders' meeting of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank the following were elected Directors: John Crerar, William H. Reid, George Sturges, John McCaffery, William H. Mitchell, John B. Drake, George Straut, R. T. Crane, and John J. Mitchell. At the Directors' meeting the following officers were elected: John J. Mitchell, President; John B. Drake, Vice-President; William H. Mitchell, Second Vice-President; James S. Gibbs, Cashier.

THE man who was picked up at the corner of Halsted and Barber streets in an insensible condition and taken to the hospital by the Twelfth street patrol, and who subsequently died there, was yesterday identified as James Healey, a steady working, sober man, plasterer by trade, who lived at No. 141 Brown street. His son-in-law, Peter Dolan, with whom the old gentleman resided, could not imagine what caused Mr. Healey's sudden death.

A PARAGRAPH published yesterday relative to some cases of small-pox at Lake View might have led to the inference that Dr. Storck, who was attending one of them, had not reported it. The case which he did attend was one which he was called to look at long after the small-pox had broken out. He presumed that it had been reported by the physician first in attendance, as it should have been. He himself was not called on to report it under the circumstances.

THE noon meeting in Farwell Hall yesterday was conducted by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, of the Plymouth Congregational Church. A report was read from Mr. E. W. Bliss, now laboring in Gibson City, in which it was stated that a great work was being done there, and prayers were asked for it. Several of the congregation offered prayer for the church universal, and there were two or three individual requests for prayer. Reports were made from various missions in the city.

AT the regular meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association, held in their room, Nos. 229 and 231 State street, last evening, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, G. A. Douglass; First Vice-President, P. B. Greene; Second Vice-President, G. W. Collins; Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Davies; Executive Committee, Joshua Smith, J. E. Beebe, and A. Hall. The effects of change of temperature on photographic lenses was discussed at length by the members.

ABOUT 11:30 yesterday morning Albert Dibble, residing at No. 190 South Halsted street, employed as a teamster by Williams, a wagon-maker, at the corner of Green and Congress streets, attempted to drive across the tracks of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad at Ewing and Beach streets and was run into by a locomotive. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Dibble received a bad cut in the left side of his head, had his arm badly bruised, and was injured internally. He was taken to the County Hospital.

THE Rev. E. W. Hunt, of Fall River, Mass., with whom the committee of the First Baptist Church, of this city, has been in correspondence, has so favorably received the overtures of the committee as to come and look over the field. He is expected to arrive Friday morning, and will lead the prayer-meeting of the First Church Friday evening, and will preach Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Hunt has a fine record as a strong thinker and eloquent speaker, and it is altogether probable that he will become the settled pastor of the church.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Melville E. Bullington, who committed suicide by taking laudanum at No. 25 Boston avenue Tuesday. All the facts were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The drug clerk, however, was not examined, as the relatives did not think it necessary, one of them having seen the young man, who told him he hadn't sold laudanum Monday to any person who was drunk. The verdict was that Bullington came to his death "from a dose of opium poison taken by himself while laboring under a fit of despondency."

AT a public meeting of Duane Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., held at Klare's Hall, Tuesday evening, the following officers were duly installed for the present term, E. R. Wilcox acting as D. G. M.: George E. Beckwith, N. G.; Max Oppenheimer, V. G.; H. R. Hopkins, Recording Secretary; M. Soloman, P. Secretary; Albert Stern, Treasurer; Sol Rosenburg, War.; R. Stangohr, Con.; A. Abrahams, O. G.; Samuel Gluck, I. G.; L. Kebl, R. S. N. G.; M. Czarkowsky, L. S. N. G.; M. Stern, R. S. S.; Barney Pike, L. S. S.; John Daley, R. S. V. G.; John Miller, L. S. V. G.

A YOUNG man, giving the fictitious name of Charles Williams, was discovered in the act of trying to force an entrance through an upper window into No. 15 South Curtis street, and, when he tried to run away, was pursued and captured by the neighbors and a private watchman. He was locked up at the Madison Street Station. In his possession was a heavy chisel, which he was undoubtedly using as a jimmy, and, judging from the marks upon it, it has served it that capacity for some time past. He will have a hearing this morning before Justice Walsh.

THE funeral services over the remains of Charles L. Millard, late Assistant Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, took place at No. 31 Pearson street yesterday morning. Several beautiful floral pieces sent in by friends were on the coffin. The Rev. Herrick Johnson delivered a brief eulogy, referring to the deceased as a steady, upright, and honorable citizen, and an affectionate and devoted husband and father. The body was placed in the hearse by A. E. Walker, W. G. Sturges, W. A. Hammond, G. F. Bentley, J. H. Moore, and Mr. Blakely, and taken to Graceland for burial.

FOR some time past a sneak-thief has been plying his vocation in the neighborhood of the West Lake Street Station. His plan of operations was to carry a pitcher filled with milk to the house he desired to rob, and after ringing the door-bell tell the servant who came to the door that the milkman was sick and could not come, and request the servant to empty the pitcher. While the servant was absent the thief would steal anything handy, generally overcoats, and skip out. Last evening Officer T. M. Dillon arrested a man giving the name of Edward Bailey on suspicion of being the thief, and locked him up at the West Lake Street Station.

THE Board of Directors of the Home of the Friendless held a meeting at the Home yesterday morning. The Treasurer reported total cash on hand $910. The Superintendent's report showed for the month of December that there had been 143 adults and eighty-six children admitted to the institution. Seven children have been surrendered to the Home; 125 adults and 95 children have been dismissed; 20 children have been sent to permanent homes; 33 have been helped to get situations; two have been sent to hospitals; and one died. The total number Jan. 1 was: Adults, 89; children, 109; total, 198. The meeting then adjourned until Monday, when the annual meeting will be held at 2 o'clock p. m.

JUSTICE JOHN SUMMERFIELD, who has for many years been identified with the Chicago Justice Courts, will shortly lay aside his judicial robes and enter the more congenial business of brewing as Assistant Superintendent of the Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company. As his commission as a Justice of the Peace expires next year he will not resign his office. He is afraid the Judges would be annoyed by the squabble which would certainly be made over the appointment, and besides he could perform many of the duties of the office in his new position, such as acknowledging chattel mortgages, performing the marriage ceremony, etc. He will leave the first of next week with Mr. Bemis for a trip through the South, and on his return will enter into the duties of his new position. In his absence Justice George A. Meech will sit in his court and keep the docket clear. Before he gives up his office finally he will endeavor to clear his docket of a large number of judgments which have accumulated during his term.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Cook County Democratic Club organized permanently at the Palmer House last evening. About thirty members had signed the constitution and paid the initiation fee of $5, and twenty-one of these were present. Col. S. D. Baldwin was elected temporary President. The election of permanent officers resulted as follows: President, D. R. Cameron; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Corcoran, L. E. McGann, J. E. Van Pelt; Treasurer, C. L. Niehoff; Recording Secretary, George Kersten; Corresponding Secretary Charles J. White; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. B. Bailey; Executive Committee, Charles Kern, Joseph Mackin, George Hibben, Moses Salomon, Thomas Brady, Joseph Schofield, Hugh McLaughlin, J. E. Ender, George Kersten, D. T. Custer, F. H. Brammer. The Executive Committee was instructed to procure suitable headquarters for the club and report at the next meeting. It was also ordered that 500 copies of the constitution and by-laws be printed. The club then adjourned.

STARVATION AND DEATH.

Some benevolently-inclined people called the attention of the County Agent to a sad case of destitution at No. 269 North Carpenter street. Upon going to the house the visitor found the body of a babe, which for lack of a better place was lying in a trunk in an abandoned part of the house. In one room, which had only been rendered habitable by the neighbors, one of whom brought bedding and another coal, lay the mother of the dead infant, herself in a dying condition, apparently from starvation or consumption. Her husband, a stout, able-bodied young Polander, stood by perfectly helpless. His name is August Navurocki, and having been only four weeks in the country he is unable to speak a word of English. He has found it an impossibility to procure work of any kind, and for the past four weeks, moreover, he was obliged to be in attendance upon his dying wife. They have not had a penny in the house for days, and were actually starving to death until their neighbors, poor as they are, doled them out some little assistance. The infant was born last week, but lived only long enough to be christened. Its body, a miniature picture of poverty and destitution, had been lying in the trunk since Monday. Their only other living child was kindly sent by the parish priest to a sectarian hospital at La Salle. The temporary wants of the poverty-stricken couple were attended to by the Agent, and the Coroner was notified to look after the remains of the infant.

THE FESTIVE FOOTPADS.

During the early part of last evening a lady who chanced to be passing the corner of Green and Washington streets was assaulted by a young rough, who snatched her purse, which she carried in her hand. She clung to it, however, and called for help, whereupon the young man ran away. Immediately thereafter she was accosted by two other young men, who wanted to know what she was screaming about. Not liking their appearance, she would have nothing to say to them. From the description she furnished to the police, Detectives Bruton and Davis arrested John Hickey, a notorious young thief, and a couple of companions, named Fred Seymour, alias Caplice, and John Toomey, who were found with their heads together in the vicinity of the attempted robbery. All three of them were wanted on a charge of vagrancy, and as the woman in the case did not show up they were booked on that charge and will have a hearing this morning.

THOSE MYSTERIOUS GLASSES.

A reporter yesterday endeavored to get some additional light on the looking-glass question, but in vain. All that he could find was that the Commissioner who is supposed to have made the purchase, and who is charged with having gotten a pier mirror for himself out of the deal, denies everything, even to knowing of whom the purchase was actually made. He knew, however, that he had ordered them—sixty in all—from an auctioneer, and that they were to cost $3.25 each, and that only forty of them had been delivered, for the reason, as he understood, that the firm with whom the auctioneer had dealt had been burned out in the meantime. The story is very queer, and the agitation of it can do no harm. For instance, it turns out that the Commissioner in question has been having other deals with his auctioneer friend, in the name of the county, all mysterious and unsatisfactory. He has employed him to sell goods, it appears, the property of the county, of which no account has been rendered, and which he was called upon by resolution yesterday to explain.

CORONER MATSON

held 910 inquests last year, the causes of death in the various cases being as follows: Killed by cars, 210; drowned, 106; heart disease, 59; falls, 62; burned, 12; poisoned, 10; asphyxiated, 18; suicide, by poison, 36, drowning, 12, cutting throat, 11, shooting 24, hanging 22, jumping from water-tower 1—total 106; congestion of lungs, 4; shot, 4; asthma, 3; scalded, 9; injured, 46; bronchitis, 8; murdered, 41; justifiable homicide, 6; abortion, 3; killed by horse, 3; apoplexy, 17; chronic alcoholism, 45; convulsions, 23; still-born, 27; struck by lightning, 4; old age, 14; inanition, 10; consumption, 7; croup, 4; cholera morbus, 6; diphtheria, 4; frozen, 2; inflammation of brain, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 2; sunstroke, 2; hemorrhage of lungs, 3; diarrhea, 1; conjestive chills, 1; congestion of brain, 4; boiler explosion, 4; dropsy, 1; epilepsy, 1; ship-fever, 1; chloroform, 2.

KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO.

The matter of the failure and voluntary assignment of the wholesale grocery firm of Knowles, Cloyes & Co. came up in the County Court yesterday on a motion of the Commercial National Bank and William A. Havemeyer, two principal creditors, to refer the accounts of the broken firm to the Master in Chancery. An order was entered by Judge Loomis directing John C. Knowles, Charles Cloyes, and Edward M. Raworth to appear before Stephen A. Douglas Jr., Master in Chancery, at his option, to be examined as to their liabilities and assets.

A meeting of the creditors of the firm is called for Tuesday at 10 a. m. in the Tremont House. Mr. Humphrey, the Assignee, is still engaged at the books, and hopes to have the statement of the firm's affairs ready to present to the meeting. There are about 3,500 accounts to examine and report on, which accounts for the fact that the creditors' meeting has not been called earlier. The Assignee stated yesterday that Messrs. Knowles and Cloyes had turned over everything they possessed, including their homes, and they hoped to make a proposition to their creditors which would be acceptable, but what terms of settlement they would be able to offer could not be determined until his statement was ready.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

The inquest on the body of the young rough, James O'Brien, who was shot by Thomas Somerville near the corner of Sixteenth and Clark streets on the 2d inst., was held at the Armory yesterday afternoon. About a dozen witnesses were examined, and, according to their testimony, which agreed substantially with the account of the affray published in THE TRIBUNE, O'Brien provoked the fight, and put Somerville in a position where he had to kill him in order to save his own life. The jury returned the following verdict:

"The the said James O'Brien came to his death from the effects of a pistol-shot through the heart fired by Thomas Somerville, and, as the evidence proves, the said Thomas Somerville did so in self-defense while attending to his duty as a special policeman of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Therefore, we, the jury, recommend the discharge of Thomas Somerville from custody."

Somerville, who had been at the Armory since Monday night, was accordingly released by the Coroner.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND THE LAKE-FRONT.

Mention was made recently of the purchase by E. J. Lehmann of the house formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John V. Ayer at the eastern end of Park row. It was stated also that Mr. Lehmann intended to convert it into a summer resort, to run a breakwater out into the lake, and to have pleasure boats and things. At a later period it was stated that the Illinois Central did not look with much favor upon Mr. Lehmann's designs, considering them, apparently, an invasion of its territory. It now appears that the bargain between Mr. Lehmann and Mr. Herbert Ayer, the present owner of the property, has fallen through; that Mr. Lehmann has surrendered his contract, and has been returned the money which he paid. It appears that Mr. Lehmann found that he was about to meet with considerable opposition from the Illinois Central in the execution of his summer-resort plans, and, concluding that such an antagonist was a little too tough a customer for him to fight, he withdrew from the contest, and, with Mr. Ayer's willing consent, stepped out of the bargain. It is now understood that the property has been purchased by the Illinois Central Railroad. It is not generally known, perhaps, that that corporation is the possessor of an immense amount of land, with the riparian rights thereto belonging, all along the Lake-Front, stretching from the city limits northward. About the only extensive break in its long line of shore frontage is the one from Park row northward to Randolph street, and that it assumes to control under the Lake-Front act of 1869. In the meantime, whenever it can get hold of a piece of property fronting on the shore it buys it up, and is thus, step by step, making itself master of the entire frontage from the mouth of the river to the Hyde Park line.

THE CITY-HALL.

DURING the month of December the Health Department paid out for vaccine points $3,423. As each point costs 10 cents, the aggregate number vaccinated during the month is easily obtainable.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division will meet at the Clerk's office at 2:30 Friday afternoon, and they wish all those interested in street improvements, a list of which is published on page 204 of the Council proceedings, to be present and assert their claims.

BUILDING permits were issued yesterday to Joseph Gratz for a one-story brick, 10x12, at No. 35 Fifth street; to John T. Davis for a row of two-story brick flats, 176x55, on Bissell street, near Garfield avenue, to cost $35,000; to C. L. Hutchinson for a three-story brick dwelling, 48x70, on Calumet avenue, to cost $10,000.

CITY-ENGINEER CREGIER'S report on bridges for the week ending Dec. 26 has the following: All the bridges are in fairly good order, and require but little repairs, save Lake street, the planking of which is in very bad order. During the week the bridges were opened to admit of the passage of eighty-eight steamers, forty-two sail vessels, thirty-eight canalboats, 331 tugboats, twelve scows, and four pile-drivers.

THE Mayor yesterday received a letter from Katie Campanella, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is anxiously inquiring for a Mr. Lino, a cousin of her deceased father. The father's mother died not long ago in Italy, leaving considerable property, and Mr. Lino is supposed to be in possession of valuable information concerning it. Another missive contained a complaint against the police in the North Division for not suppressing a gang of loafers at the corner of Market and Ontario streets.

DR. DE WOLF was the recipient yesterday of as short and as mean a telegram as ever went over a wire. He telegraphed Joseph Killinan, foreman in Meyer & Rouse's stove foundry at Cleveland, a prominent member of the church and society, and worth in the neighborhood of $25,000, that his son had died in the small-pox hospital, and asking decent burial for him. The answer came back "No." The worst feature of the case is that the deceased leaves a helpless young wife and child penniless, and the body had to be buried by the authorities.

GEN. LIEB was to have completed his annual report yesterday afternoon, but he procrastinated until at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was forced to acknowledge that he would scarcely be able to complete it before nightfall. Just then, too, his conscience began prodding him to the effect that the Mayor ought to see it before it was given to the press for publication, or at least give his consent to have it published. His Honor, when asked for permission, peremptorily declined. There might be, he said, some things in Gen. Lieb's report which he would not care to mention. And there might be some things omitted which he would like the privilege of suggesting.

SOME very curious people occasionally call at the City-Hall upon very curious business. Early yesterday afternoon two men, whose age and appearance would lead one to think that they ought to know better, drove up to the main entrance a scrawny, half-fed nag, over whose back was slung, pack fashion, five dead dogs, assorted in colors, breeds, and sizes. Somebody had told them that the Mayor of the city paid a bounty and they innocently enough made their way to of $2 for each and every dead dog brought to him, the Mayor's office and demanded $10 for the carcasses. While they were in the office some mischievous boys drove the queerly-laden animal away from the building, and the owners of the outfit had quite a search in consequence.

SOMEBODY asked Mayor Harrison yesterday in the presence of a TRIBUNE reporter if Mr. H. J. Jones was likely to be the Commissioner of the Public Works Department. "I reckon not," said the Mayor, evidently forgetting the promise he made himself early in the morning that he was going to be non-committal on all subjects for the day. But suddenly recollecting himself his Honor went off into his usual eulogy of the present Commissioner—himself. It was his opinion that a hard winter was upon us, and this would keep the streets in passable condition. With the advent of spring the necessity for a Commissioner would surely arise. He would then need somebody to stand between the dignity of the Mayor and the indignity of the citizens at the fearful condition of the streets.

NEW cases of small-pox were reported yesterday at No. 29 Star street; at No. 493 North Market street; at No. 121 Johnson street; at No. 18 North Green street; and at No. 223 Van Buren street. Deaths were reported at No. 110 Maxwell street; No. 456 Larrabee street; and at No. 785 Alport avenue. During the past week or ten days there has been a notable decrease of small-pox in the northwestern section of the city, but there are yet a number of cases sufficient under favoring circumstances, and if proper precautions are not taken, to spread the contamination far and near. The Health Department has a suspicion that the new cases in this district are not being reported. But the condition of things in that section of the city has certainly assumed a better aspect.

THE Railroad Committee met. A resolution to the effect that tracks upon streets where the time for which they were permitted to be laid has expired, be taken up at once, was referred to the Board of Public Works for a report as to the streets it would apply to. A resolution imposing a penalty on street railroads for running open cars between Oct. 15 and April 15, was temporarily laid over. The order relative to the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne track on Stewart avenue was recommended to be placed on file, the railroad having agreed to inclose it with a fence. The petition of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad to lay tracks on Union street from Twenty-second to Lumber was referred to the law department for an opinion. The street has been ordered opened by the Council, and the committee had doubts as to the power of the Council under these circumstances.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE County Agent is now providing for about seventy-five families down with the small-pox.

THE Commissioners will hereafter, unless they reconsider their action of yesterday, be content with drawing $2.50 per day for their services instead of $5.

THE grand jury meets Monday, and yesterday one of the members was around the County Board inquiring into the truthfulness of certain reports in reference to certain Commissioners. He was furnished some names and facts and says that early in the session of the jury he will lay before them such data as he has, and ask that a thorough investigation be had.

COMMISSIONERS Mattocks and O'Neill are just now engaged measuring swords. They are both on the Hospital Committee, and are as harmonious as two fighting-cocks in a pit with spurs on. Their ideas are greatly at variance on almost every subject, especially in reference to hospital affairs, and it is predicted that the time is not far distant when the rupture will be an open one. Their friends are already quietly taking sides, and it is becoming quite amusing to look on and watch the gathering storm.

THE Finance Committee has made some figures covering the operations of the County Treasurers for the past ten years. The table prepared shows the total levy for county taxes, and back taxes extended on warrants, to have been $15,774,160; the receipts from all sources, $65,679,815; amount received as costs, $541,955; paid for printing, $299,108; paid County Clerk, $95,630; paid for incidental expenses, $1,469; received for commissions, $869,324; paid for salaries and clerk hire, $534,807; and amount paid into Treasury over expenses, $480,264. Similar figures, or figures going to show the expenses and earnings of all the other offices for the same period, are to be prepared.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT.

County-Agent McGrath's quarterly report shows that there were 2,440 visitations made during the quarter ending Nov. 31, of which 1,158 were disapproved by the County Agent, making 1,282 families who received aid, as follows: In the West Division, 830; in the North Division, 256; in the South Division, 176. Ninety-seven meals and lodings were furnished to indigent poor, and 172½ passes issued. The number of dispensary orders calling for medical treatment was as follows: West Division, 392; North Division, 120; South Division, 139; total, 651. The number of hospital orders was 645; of burial orders, 92; of applications for the Poor-House, 347, of which 156 were rejected. There were 66 applications of alleged insane, of which 48 were declared insane. The total amount of expenditures in the maintenance of the office was $15,242.

U. S. A.

THE Pension-Agent disbursed $14,000 yesterday.

THE receipts for duties on goods imported through the Chicago Custom-House yesterday amounted to $25,578.

THE internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $33,292, of which $27,451 was for spirits, $1,785 for cigars, $2,368 for tobacco, $823 for beer, and $768 for bank taxes.

THE Custom-House is all in order for transfer to the new Collector. In the ordinary course of events Mr. Spalding will not receive his commission until next week, although he may be directed to take hold on telegraphic instructions.

ANOTHER unaccountable delay has been granted in the case of W. J. Ralph, the match-bond thief. He was sentenced again by Judge Drummond to one year in Chester Penitentiary, the Marshal being directed to take him to Chester within twenty days. Yesterday Ralph's attorney was about the Government Building, and succeeded in inducing Judge Drummond to order a stay in the execution of the sentence at least until Jan. 15, presumably to give Mr. L. H. Bisbee, the attorney aforesaid, time to apply for pardon. The Marshal had arranged to take Ralph down last night, when he was stopped by this informal request from Judge Drummond—no formal order was entered—and the probabilities seem to be in favor of the ultimate release of Ralph.

THE monthly report of the Chicago Post-Office shows that during December there was sold $104,110 in stamps and postal-cards, $29,485 in stamped envelopes, $19,162 in newspaper stamps, and $2,409 in postage-due stamps, making a total of $155,167. The sales of stamps, etc., amount to $1,598,468 for the year. The payments of domestic money-orders amounted to $787,217, and of international orders $10,041. In domestic orders $106,629 was issued and $46,386 in international orders. The fees amounted to $877 on the domestic orders and $1,013 on the foreign orders. During the month the carrier force was made up of 211 men, of whom twenty were auxiliary carriers. The staff made 603 delivery trips and 538 collection trips daily. They delivered 32,323 registered letters, 2,784,813 mail letters, 603,216 mail postal-cards, 643,814 local letters, 422,157 local postal-cards, and 1,094,145 newspapers, etc. They returned 9,595 letters to the office, and collected 3,548,542 letters, 965,922 postal-cards, and 515,888 newspapers. The total postage on local matter delivered amounted to $23,583.

BOARD OF TRADE.

TRYING TO READ THE FUTURE.

The market gossips seemed to be mystified yesterday over the future, and the scalping element was most active. One patient observer thought the boys were waiting to see what the big operators were going to do, and intended to "tail on" as soon as they found out. The wheat prophets predict an advance in the price of that article after the prominent operators who are supposed to be getting under it have bought a little more. Several parties have been mentioned in connection with the deal, but no one seems prepared to settle down on anybody, and those who don't believe in modern prophecy declare there is no organized ring at all, but merely a bull element that may not prove to be any stronger than the other side.

It is rumored that the Board of Trade will soon declare a dividend of $100 per membership. The annual financial statement is reported to show a considerable surplus on hand, which has been increased a good deal lately by the sale of membership tickets at the advanced prices. The board holds more property than it legally has the right to, and this division of the surplus is looked uopn as the best way to dispose of it. On account of the rumor the price of tickets was higher yesterday, the quotation being $3,350.

The Board of Trade caucus will be held today after the close of 'Change. The boys talk of re-electing Mr. Rogers.

The price of No. 3 barley has been missing since the close of 1881. Any one finding it will please convey the intelligence to the owners of the stuff.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

TODAY'S ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD—THE TRADERS'.

The Board of Underwriters will hold its annual meeting this afternoon, listen to the usual reports, and elect officers for the ensuing year. So far as can be learned there is little or no interest in the election. The office of President has less attractions than it once had before it went the rounds, and just at present it would seem to be a case of the office seeking the man and not the man attempting to bag the office. The only names mentioned up to date, so far as THE TRIBUNE has been able to learn, are those of Gen. Ducat, the incumbent of the office, and Jonathan Goodwin, who held it once before and made himself a very popular officer. Nobody seems to be hankering after the other positions, except that of the Secretaryship, for which office the present incumbent has undoubtedly used all legitimate opportunities to make himself solid, and hold onto what is supposed to be a good thing—and it is generally admitted that he knows one when he sees it. Whether the much-bruited question of a union between the board and exchange will crop out at the meeting remains to be seen. If it does it will probably come up in the form of a fine point in parliamentary practice and diplomatic correspondence—namely: whether the board has invited the exchange to join hands, or whether it merely adopted a resolution committing it to the issuance of such an invitation. If the meeting evolves anything of interest whatever, it is likely to be in connection with this particular subject, and probably with the above phase of it.

The rumors in regard to an alleged falling-out between the powers that be at the Traders' office were pretty well dissipated by the vigorous denials of Mr. Smith, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. If anything further were needed to show the absurdity of the story, the result of the annual election yesterday would do it. Charles Comstock was reëlected President, S. H. McCrea reëlected Vice-President, and R. J. Smith reëlected Secretary. After transacting the usual routine business incident to the first meeting of the Board of Directors for the year, such as the appointment of committees, etc., the Directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the capital stock, the same being made payable Jan. 10, and adjourned.

THE WEST PARK BOARD.

WORK ON THE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.

The West Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, all the members being present.

A communication was received from the contractor for limestone on the Washington boulevard, calling attention to the estimate of the engineer of the boulevard on the work done under his contract. The engineer's estimate is 7,475 feet and the contractor's 9,400. The latter says the engineer's estimate is too low.

A motion passed that the Committee on improvements present at the next meeting of the Board specifications in conformity with the ordinance concerning the sidewalks to be laid on Washington boulevard, so that proposals may be advertised for.

Commissioner Woodard moved that trees be set out on the boulevard west of Rockwell street, similar to those now east of that street. The motion was carried, and the President and Commissioner Carter were appointed a committee to advertise for trees and have the work done as soon as possible.

Commissioner Carter called the attention of the board to the manner in which Contractor Jaicks, who furnishes the limestone, was doing his work. He said he did not believe he was following the specifications as to the size of the stones to be used. The engineer was instructed to inform Mr. Jaicks that he must comply with the terms of his contract.

THE MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for November and December were read and approved. The December statement was as follows: Balance in Treasurer's hands Dec. 1, $5,694; received of County Treasurer, final collection of taxes of 1880, $11,968; receipts, $17,677; disbursements, $9,632.

Commissioner Carter called attention to the large sums of money expended on Garfield and Humboldt Parks, and how small comparatively was the share of Douglas Park. He would like to have the details of how the money was expended, instead of placing it all in one lump of $2,000 or $3,000 at a time.

The President said he had received a communication some time ago from Amberg & Co. asking permission to use the granit now on the side streets on Washington boulevard to the depth of one inch for top dressing, as they were pressed for material. The President gave the required permission, and said the work done with the small granit was in every way as good as that done with the size coming within the specifications. The action of the President was approved.

Commissioner Woodard, from the committee to whom was referred the bids for flagstone crossings, said the names of three of the parties who bid lowest were not in the directory, and he believed the bids were not genuine. The other bidders he regarded as too high. An arrangement had been made temporarily with the Hinsdale Granit Company to put down some of the stone crossings, and those at Ann street were already laid. He hoped that an arrangement could be made with Mr. Hinsdale to supply all the crossings at a reasonable figure.

Mr. Woodard said nothing had been done by the city towards putting in sewers on Washington boulevard beyond a promise from the authorities that it would be done as soon as possible. The same gentleman said he had been unable to see the Mayor with reference to procuring the right of way through Union Park. He believed, however, the right of way would be given.

The board then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Lake View Rifle Club had a little competitive shooting last Monday, at which Mr. E. P. Chatfield carried off the honors by winning the first prize, a handsome painting by L. C. Earle, of Chicago, valued at $50. Mr. Chatfield made a score of 109 out of a possible 120. The second prize, a silver-mounted water-pitcher, was won by W. S. Warren; the third prize, a handsome photograph album, was won by J. S. Cram. T. M. Bradley was the winner of a silver sirup-pitcher, and George E. Adams won a silver vase. The above prizes were the best ever put up by the club. The election of officers for the club takes place Friday evening, and the next match for practice Saturday afternoon.

HYDE PARK.

The residence of Mr. C. G. Bogart, corner of Woodlawn avenue and Sixty-second street, was entered by burglars Wednesday morning and robbed of about $250 worth of goods. The house is situated in a lonely place, away from the beat of any policeman, and in a sparsely settled portion of the village. Entrance was obtained through a window about eight feet above the ground, which was reached by the aid of a ladder. Among the articles stolen were a music-box valued at $80, a thirty-day French marble clock valued at $45, $20 worth of silverware, a set of $28 billiard-balls, and an afghan valued at $100.

Hearing that a policeman had been stationed at the water-works Tuesday evening to maintain the authority of the engineer and prevent any disturbance of the peace, a reporter hastened to learn from the village authorities the cause of such action. It seems that it rests upon a misunderstanding of the conditions of the joint contract between the Town of Lake and the Village of Hyde Park on water-works. The original contract between Lake and Hyde Park provides that upon the selling of the water-works by one to the other town, the town selling shall have two years in which to erect water-works of its own, and until it has works of its own for use the towns shall continue to use the joint works and operate them jointly, and each shall pay its proper proportion of the expenses. Jan. 31, 1881, a new contract was made by which Hyde Park sold its interests in the works, and in that contract special provision was made for operating the works jointly until Hyde Park has its new works ready for use, provided it did not take more than two years. Mr. Robert Hawkins, a very reliable man and competent engineer, has been on duty as chief engineer of the water-works almost continuously since their erection in 1874. Monday of this week Mr. Hawkins received notice from Mr. Chatfield, Water Commissioner of Lake, that his services were no longer required, and thereupon Mr. Sprague, an assistant engineer, claimed that he had been appointed chief engineer of the works, and has since assumed to act in that capacity.

What has induced the Town of Lake to take this action is unknown. It is claimed that neither town has the authority to make such changes without consulting with the other, and all employés have been appointed heretofore by joint action of the towns, and can be removed only by such joint action. Mr. Hawkins is considered by the Hyde Park board as the only man in control, while the Town of Lake authorities consider Mr. Sprague the only man in authority. At a conference held late in the day yesterday the whole matter was settled amicably, the Town of Lake recognizing the authority of Mr. Hawkins. It was claimed that the whole matter was the outgrowth of a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Chatfield, Water Commissioner of the Town of Lake.

COWBOYS.

Desperadoes Who Terrify the Far West—Some Deeds of Brave Men.

Cleveland Herald.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 24.—Every day while traveling in the cars I meet men who are loud in their praise of the clause in President Arthur's message regarding the cowboys. The message says:

A band of desperadoes known as "cowboys," from ninety to 100 men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality, which the local authorities have been unable to suppress. The depredations of these "cowboys" have been extended into Mexico, which the marauders reach from the Arizona frontier.

Mr. C. Arms, who has large mining interests in the neighborhood of Tombstone City, Ari., is now at home in this city on a visit to his family, and his description of the country is worth hearing. Just here it should be said that the occupation of the cowboy and the cowboy as spoken of in the message are not the same. In Arizona, Texas, and Colorado, I learn from other sources, several thousand people are engaged in herding cattle. They are a distinct class of people who, from their peculiar associations, become as a class intensely bad and so hardened as to join with each other in the commission of misdeeds. They are employed to keep the cattle from dividing or straying from the herds, and for months at a time see no one but the person who supplies them with provisions from the nearest town. But when they get their pay and go to town there is no limit to their outrageous conduct. They get drunk, gamble, fight, and shoot recklesly at friend or foe. A long plug of black tobacco, a couple of revolvers, and a heavy knife are sure accompaniments of a cowboy. They are coarse and cowardly and utterly despised by every decent person. To have killed his man elevates the cowboy in the estimation of his associates, so that friendship or kindred ties are no barriers to the cowardly bullet. They meet in saloons, and a word from an outsider may be the signal of his death. If there is anything about the appearance of a man that they don't like, said Mr. Arms, they will shoot a cigar out of his mouth, and let a man go there with a stove-pipe hat it is dead sure to be riddled. The ideal cowboy has long hair, big boots, leather pants, buckskin shirt, and the broad white hat, with spurs as big as saucers; and with bridles hanging loose they go riding through the town, yelling and shooting at everything they see alive. They have often, while "cleaning out a town," murdered old men, babies, and women. The municipal authorities have frequently engaged these outlaws in battle, and at Tucson and once at Touchstone succeeded in routing them, and a number of them have been killed in these encounters. Many of the officials sympathize with these marauders, which is the case with the Sheriff of the county in which Touchstone is located. The politics of that county is strongly influenced by the cowboys, because three or four of them can cast a hundred or two votes.

The above gives a fair picture of the cowboy as a class. But there has latterly sprung up an organization known as the cowboys with headquarters in Eastern Arizona, whose depredations equal those of any band of outlaws known in the history of crime. The organization is supposed to consist of only about 100 men, though they have the sympathy and moral support of the cowboys as a class. These desperadoes have actually challenged the municipal authorities of the States in which they operate to suppress them, and so bold have they become that the cry goes up in every direction for the Government of the United States to take part in the desperate struggle. So numerous have been the depredations of these men that the better class of people have organized to assist the authorities. The Mayor and Marshal of Tombstone are especially the objects of outlaw hatred, and they are threatened to be killed by them. A system of alarm is in vogue now by which the people may be warned of the cowboy presence. The night before Mr. Arms started for home there was a fire, and the alarm was sounded. In less than a minute 100 men were on the streets, but instead of coming out with buckets and fire-extinguishers they came with their guns, thinking the town had been attacked. These desperadoes will stop at no crime. They will drive a settler's cow away, and if he should follow it direct to the camp the brand will be changed to that of the outlaw's, and should he claim the animal he may think himself in good luck if he gets away alive. They rob express wagons and railroad trains with as much matter-of-fact boldness as was attributed in highwaymen fiction to Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. This gang of desperadoes dominate that country because the people everywhere fear them.

While this is true, there are brave, upright men in that region who are a terror to the cowboys. One of them was Wild Bill, who was murdered by cowboys a few years ago. Wells, Fargo & Co. recently hired an express driver named Erks, who inspired the cowboys with great fear because he is a man of wonderful nerve and courage. With one or two brothers he drove his train without a loss, although frequently threatened and warned to leave the route. The cowboys were afraid of him because they knew that he was brave and ever on the alert, and that while he could be overpowered it could only be done at the risk of shedding cowboy blood, and they never made the venture. Erks was recently selected Marshal of Tombstone, and in subsequent conflicts the cowboys were badly worsted. A dozen of these dirty, unwashed, unshaved, cowardly wretches were recently conspiring to murder the Marshal. Erks heard of them, and going to the place he hurriedly opened the door and, pointing two revolvers at them, ordered them out of town. Knowing that he would shoot they made rapid exit. For this and similar grievances the cowboys have determined that he must die. Wild Bill, who accompanied Buffalo Bill the first tour the latter made as an actor, had a natural hatred of the cowboy. He was a scout, strongly built, gentlemanly, brave, and courteous. In civil life he was as quiet in his manners as a woman, but when aroused as aggressive as a wildcat. It is said that he always carried two revolvers in his belt in front, and that it was a luxury to see him use them. With one in each hand he would swing them around in a circle, firing in rapid succession, with uniform deadly aim. The cowardly cowboys were always afraid of him, as they ever are of a brave man, and the gang got together with a view of putting up a job for getting a drop on the brave scout. Bill heard that he had been doomed to death by cowboy authority, and determined to terrify them. Hearing that a dozen of them were in town filling up at one of the saloons, Bill entered the place, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, drew his revolvers, and started them round in those awful death-dealing circles, and he never stopped until six cowboys lay dead on the floor. Then he gently placed the instruments of death into his belt and in a quiet, easy, matter-of-fact tone, as mild as the voice of a woman, he said: "When you fellows want anything more just let me know and I will accommodate you." He then walked away from his terrified enemies without a word from them. A cowboy got the drop on Bill one day: He had his revolver under Bill's chin when the latter was wholly unprepared. "Don't hit him—he don't mean it," Bill commanded, as if addressing a friend just behind the cowboy. The latter turned to see what was behind him, and in an instant he lay dead at Bill's feet. Bill was finally laid out by a shot in the back at Deadwood. One of Bill's friends and acquaintances says he was literally covered with wounds, having received thirteen in one fight. The last two or three years of his life he became morose and quarrelled at a word with best friends. It is understood at Tombstone, says Mr. Arms, that as soon as the cowboys can kill the Mayor and Marshal, they are going to Texas. Herst Holt, who murdered Clerk Powers, of this city, in Texas a few years ago, was a sample cowboy leader. It was a cold-blooded, brutal murder, and the third of the kind that this fiend had perpetrated. He had, besides, gouged the eyes of an old man out of his head to satisfy the bloodthirsty cravings of a crowd of admiring brutes. Almost every city and town has mourned for some victim of cowboy brutality, and the determined stand taken by the President regarding these Western marauders will make him friends wherever people have any information regarding them.

Decline of Man.

Impotence of mind, limb, or vital function nervous weakness, debility, etc., cured by Wells' Health Renewer. $1 at druggists. Depot 52 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued the following marriage licenses yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
K. Schlecter, Chicago	32
Augusta Fortag, Chicago	20
Joseph Kolowski, Chicago	24
Mary Berndt, Chicago	21
Frank M. Gray, Chicago	29
Phœbe W. Straffer, Chicago	22
Anthony Domit, Chicago	27
Katie Copsquska, Chicago	21
Josef Wlazny, Chicago	29
Mary Scherer, Chicago	20
Fred Winkelman, Northfield	26
Louise J. Kurth, Northfield	23
J. Kozlowski, Chicago	56
Jagusa Kurtas, Chicago	45
Henry M. Bolander, Chicago	27
Mary Rydstrom, Chicago	24
Hermann Dopp, Chicago	24
Mary Frank, Chicago	25
W. H. Reid Jr., Chicago	27
Blanche A. Kile, Englewood	17
Fred Bolling, Chicago	22
Dora Mueller, Chicago	18
Henry Windhorn, Chicago	25
Maria Kannig, Chicago	23
Christian Slader, Chicago	21
Mary McInerney, Chicago	18
John Lonien, Chicago	30
Josephine Corcoran, Chicago	23
Andrew Nelsen, Chicago	35
Mary Olsen, Chicago	28
Frank Knipschild, Chicago	27
Carolina Spilman, Chicago	23
Herman Adams, Osman	38
Margaretha Fehner, Chicago	25
Robert Hartley, Chicago	24
Nellie Upton, Chicago	23
John Atkinson, Chicago	38
Mary Colby, Chicago	23
Samuel Jones, Sangamon	57
Juliet E. Judson, Chicago	42
Eddie T. Conroy, Chicago	22
Nettie Tiedmann, Chicago	20
Norbert Gurtell, Chicago	22
Helena Levy, Chicago	24
George B. Riddell, Chicago	23
Maggie McKeough, Chicago	20
Alvah E. Davis, Indianapolis	23
Bessie Johnson, Chicago	23
David Lindsay, Chicago	45
Sarah A. Albrough, Chicago	42
Ludwig Blejn, Chicago	42
Agnes Stravoska, Chicago	39
James Crandall, North	24
Maggie Sproat, Oak Lawn	20
Albert Ewens, Chicago	23
Mary E. Walker, Washington Heights	23
Clarence Hill, Crystal Lake	22
Blanche Ek, Chicago	20

MARRIAGES.

JONES—JUDSON—At the residence of N. C. Hills, 3364 Ellis-av., on the 4th of January, 1882, at 8 p. m., by the Rev. Henry F. Miller, the Hon. S. H. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., Commissioner of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and Mrs. J. E. Judson, late matron of the same institution.

DEATHS.

HUYCK—Jan. 4, 1882, E. L. Huyck, of inflammation of the brain, aged 38 years.

Funeral services Friday at 2 p. m. at 251 Walnut-st. ☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

DRAKE—Frederick Drake, infant son of Fred and Dora Drake, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from their residence, 410 West Chicago-av., Friday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

WITTICH—On the 4th inst., of pneumonia, William Wittich, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 2 p. m. from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. F. Blauer, 215 East Ohio-st.

DOWE—At the residence of her parents, 310 West Randolph-st., Miss Annie L. Dowe, daughter of Frederick and Mary Jane Dowe, aged 22 years.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 6, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family invited.

COATS—At Parsons, Kas., Dec. 28, Hayward Coats, aged 25 years, formerly of Chicago.

Funeral took place at Topeka, Kas., Dec. 31.

McGUIRE—Jan. 3, at 10 a. m., Katie, beloved daughter of Bernard and Bridget McGuire, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 417 Erie-st., Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

LOVE—Tuesday, Jan. 3, Kate Love, wife of William A. Love, of inflammation of the bowels.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 108 Newberry-av., at 10 a. m. Thursday, Jan. 5, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Johnson-st.

CHAPMAN—In New York, Jan. 4, John E. Chapman, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Notice of funeral in Chicago hereafter.

DEATHS.

HICKEY—On Jan. 4, the beloved son of Maurice and Eliza Hickey, at their residence, No. 144 East Twelfth-st.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Friday at 10 a. m.

Close the dark eyes gently,
Fold the tired hands over his breast;
Through a sea of pain and sorrow,
He has gained the shore at last.

Grim Death has crossed our threshold,
And his icy hand let fall
Upon our darling Morey,
Our loved one and our all.

HIS MOTHER.

GRANGER—Jan. 4, at 7:30 p. m., Mary, beloved wife of William Granger, native of County Clare, Ireland, in her 28th year.

Funeral Friday, the 6th inst., from her late residence, 452 Clinton-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE KINDERGARTENS—MRS. PUTNAM will reopen her Kindergarten Training School on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 3 p. m., at 288 South Park-av. This will be a free normal class under the auspices of a committee who desire to establish a system of free kindergartens in this city. Application for membership may be made to Mrs. Putnam, 288 South Park-av., or to members of the undersigned committee: Mrs. T. W. Harvey, 1702 Prairie-av.; Mrs. Geo. E. Shipman, 571 West Washington-st.; Mrs. Geo. H. Peake, 926 West Monroe-st.; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, 1721 Prairie-av.; Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, 1823 Michigan-av.; the Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector Trinity Church; Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Chairman, 375 North La Salle-st.

MR. JOHN CURRIE, SCOTCH EVANGELIST, will speak in Burr Mission Thursday evening, Jan. 5. Mr. Miller will be with him to sing.

RECENTLY THE MAYOR SENT A communication to the Council recommending certain street improvements, which was referred to the Committees on Streets and Alleys of the three Divisions that they might consider the most important to be improved. As a member of the West Side Committee, I request taxpayers and those interested in street improvements in the Thirteenth Ward to meet at Rohn's Hall, 792 West Lake-st., tonight, at 8 o'clock sharp for consultation. ALD. WANZER.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its monthly active members' meeting this evening at 6:30 in Lower Farwell Hall.

THE REV. M. E. CADY, PASTOR OF the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, will conduct the noon meeting today in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURS!

Thursday Morning, Jan. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

We sell at our store an elegant stock

Furs, Circulars, Dolmans, Sacques, Sets, Robes, Fur Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

"Retiring from the Retail Business."

MR. HIRAM J. THOMPSON,

The well-known ART DEALER, has instructed us to sell at

259 Wabash-av.,

Friday and Saturday, Jan. 6 and 7,

At 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day,

HIS ENTIRE

RETAIL STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Fine Steel Engravings, Oleographs, Water Colors, Artotypes, &c., &c.,

ALL ELEGANTLY FRAMED.

This stock, one of the finest in the city, will positively be SOLD without limit or reserve.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Jan. 5, at 9:30,

REGULAR TRADE SALE

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

100 Crates W. G., C. C., and Porcelain, in open lots. 200 brls. Goblets. 100 boxes Chimneys.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Backus Water Motor,

Supplies from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10-horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to

THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO.,

New York, 323 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn-st.

Infringements will be prosecuted.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 9, 1882, at 11 a. m., at which time an Election will be held for nine Directors to serve the present year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting. JAS. K. BURTIS, Secretary.

FUR CAPS

2,000 FUR CAPS At $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, worth double. 5,000 warm Winter Caps 25c to $1. Scotch Caps 50c to $1. LESTER'S HAT HOUSES, 111 Randolph-st., 109½ North Clark-st.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

BIRDS

Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

DEATHS.
...n. 4, the beloved son of Maurice ... at their residence, No. 144 East ... family are invited to attend the ... 10 a. m.
...ark eyes gently, ...tired hands over his breast; ...sea of pain and sorrow, ...ained the shore at last.
...has crossed our threshold, ...y hand let fall ...arling Morey, ...one and our all. HIS MOTHER.
...n. 4, at 7:30 p. m., Mary, beloved ... Granger, native of County Clare, ...h year. ... the 6th inst., from her late resi... ...n-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by ...ry Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
...DERGARTENS—MRS. PUT... open her Kindergarten Training ...day, Jan. 4, at 3 p. m., at 2302 South ... be a free normal class under the ...mittee who desire to establish a sys... ...rgartens in this city. Application ... made to Mrs. Putnam, 2302 South ... members of the undersigned commit... ...arvey, 1702 Prairie-av.; Mrs. Geo. E. ... ...st Washington-st.; Mrs. Geo. H. ... ...onroe-st.; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, 1717 ... ...ranklin MacVeagh, 1823 Michigan... ... Holland, Rector Trinity Church; ...atchford, Chairman, 375 North La...
... CURRIE, SCOTCH EVAN... speak in Burr Mission Thursday ... Mr. Miller will be with him to sing.
... THE MAYOR SENT A ...tion to the Council recommending ...provements, which was referred to ... Streets and Alleys of the three ...y might consider the most impor... As a member of the West Side ...est taxpayers and those interested ...ements in the Thirteenth Ward to ...Hall, 792 West Lake-st., tonight, at 8 ...consultation. ALD. WANZER.
...G MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS... hold its monthly active members ...ing at 6:30 in Lower Farwell Hall.
...M. E. CADY, PASTOR OF ...n Avenue M. E. Church, will con... ...eting today in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

...N, FLERSHEIM & CO., ...84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...URS!
...y Morning, Jan. 5, ...T 10 O'CLOCK, ...at our store an elegant stock
...Circulars, ...mans, ...Sacques, ...Sets, Robes, ...ps, ...Gloves, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
...rom the Retail Business," ...IRAM J. THOMPSON, ...ART DEALER, has instructed us to sell at
...Wabash-av., ...d Saturday, Jan. 6 and 7, ...m. and 2 p. m. each day, HIS ENTIRE
...AIL STOCK, CONSISTING OF
...eel Engravings, ...raphs, ...er Colors, ...otypes, &c., &c., ...ELEGANTLY FRAMED.
...e of the finest in the city, will posi... without limit or reserve. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
...EO. P. GORE & CO., ...214 and 216 Madison-st.
...y, Jan. 5, at 9:30, ...EGULAR TRADE SALE
...RY AND GLASSWARE
...G., C. C., and Porcelain, in open lots. ...oblets. 100 boxes Chimneys. ... for country merchants. ... GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...OYAL ...AKING ...OWDER ...olutely Pure. ...OM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. ... favorite in leading cities of the world ...aration makes such light, flaky, hot ...rious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep... ...r of the ills resulting from heavy indi... Commended for purity and whole... ...e Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ... BAKING POWDER CO., New York.
...us Water Motor. ...n Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power ...uable for blowing Church Organs, run... ... Presses, Sewing Machines in house... ...ies, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sau... ... Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, ...y; will work at any pressure of water ...ds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse ...acity up to 10-horse power. Prices from ... Send for Descriptive Circular to ...CKUS WATER MOTOR CO., Works, Chicago, ...y. Newark, N. J. 42 Dearborn St. ...nts will be prosecuted.
...holders' Meeting. ... Meeting of the Stockholders of the ...ght & Coke Company will be held at ... Company on Monday, Jan. 9, 1882, at ...ich time an Election will be held for ... to serve the present year, and such ... transacted as may come before the ... JAS. K. BURTIS, Secretary.
...R ...PS 2,000 FUR CAPS At $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, worth double. 5,000 warm Winter Caps 25c to $1. Scotch Caps 50c to $1. LESTER'S HAT HOUSES, 111 Randolph-st., 169½ North Clark-st.
...y Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.
...S Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

WORTHLESS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Shameful Neglect of the County Board to Provide a Decent Court-Room.

The Reason Why This Necessary Work Was Not Attended to Sooner.

Hardly a day has passed of late but what THE TRIBUNE has been called on to make an exposure of some shameful and disgraceful performance for which the Board of County Commissioners was directly or indirectly responsible. One day it is the outrageous condition of affairs at the County Hospital; another it is a revelation of petty pickings and stealings by some of the members of the board. But none of these stories revealed a more shameful state of affairs or one more deserving of public rebuke than the statements printed yesterday, made on the preceding day by Judges Smith and Barnum, in reference to the way in which the administration of public justice had been hampered and finally brought to a stand-still by the careless, negligent, shiftless indifference of the governing board of this county. Judge Smith flatly refused to conduct the branch of the Criminal Court because the room which he had been promised should be fitted up for his accommodation in the North Side building had not been put in readiness, and because the one which his predecessor had been using was, on account of

ITS FILTHY, DARK CONDITION,

utterly unfit for use. Judge Tuley had been compelled to occupy that room to the prejudice of his health and that of the jurors and officers of the court who had to share it with him, and probably nothing but the fact that he was nearing the close of his term on the North Side would have induced him to put up with such filthy accommodotions for a moment. Judge Smith, looking forward to the prospects of three months in such a hole flatly refused to go into it. As a result of this the operations of the court are checked. Only one-half as many prisoners can be tried as would otherwise be the case.

INNOCENT MEN REMAIN IN JAIL

without being able to secure a trial and release; guilty men remain in jail satisfied with a postponement of their trip to Joliet, and content to eat the bread and meat furnished them by the county, for which the taxpayers have to pay at the rate of 25 cents per day. And all this while the members of the County Board, and especially the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, have been fighting over petty jobs, bickering over contracts, bestirring themselves to secure a reëlection, or fighting for the disposal of the official patronage and plunder which they expect will compensate them for the expense of an election. This whole business is one of the most disgraceful, disreputable, shameless affairs that has ever been exposed in the history of this county. Viewed from whatever point of view, it is without excuse, and ought to consign to infamy every individual who is concerned in it. For the purpose of finding what excuse these

NEGLIGENT, INEFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICERS

had to make for their conduct, and to ascertain why they were unable to spare a little time from their fight over the spoils of office to attend to the demands of the public, a reporter circulated among them yesterday, with the following result:

It appears that the old Committee on Jail and Jail-Accounts of the County Board are to blame for it, the controlling spirits of which were

RHEINWALD, FARREN, AND ENDER.

The Judge appealed to them time and again to fix up the room formerly occupied by the County Treasurer, which is large, airy, and light, for a court-room, or to make the necessary changes in the old room, but they religiously refrained from doing anything for reasons best known to themselves, and the result is shown in one of the courts being actually abandoned in midwinter when the jail is filling up, and when the public interest most demands that speedy trials should be had.

The cause of the strange conduct of the committee, however, rumor has it, is susceptible of explanation, and it is all told in a few words. The committee has been anxious to get authority to have the changes made without inviting bids, and because this power was denied them by the board, which wished to cut off the possibility of their being able to make any bargains with their friends and favorits, they have delayed doing anything. They asked several times to be allowed to have the work done, but were as often denied, for the reason, perhaps, that the board lacked confidence in them; but they hung to their purpose, and a week ago won the day, and have since started to do something. They came in with propositions to do the work, naming what this item and the other would cost, but would not tell where they got their figures, nor as much as intimate who was to do the work, notwithstanding they were specifically asked in open board. Everybody made up his mind at the time what it all meant, and subsequent developments have gone to convince those outside of the committee that the conjectures were not far from right.

WORKMEN ARE NOW ENGAGED

in fitting up the space formerly occupied by the County Treasurer for the accommodation of the court. The whole second floor of the building facing Dearborn street is to be devoted to the use of the branch court, provision being made for a large, well-lighted and well-ventilated trial-room, two petit-jury rooms, a Judge's chamber, and a grand-jury room. A new floor will be put in and the walls and ceilings calcimined and the windows painted and grained. The contractor says that his work will be done in about a week.

A THIRD COURT-ROOM.

Two suggestions have been made relative to providing another court-room, which it may be well for the County Board to bear in mind. While two courts are generally sufficient it is occasionally necessary to have three running, so that provision should be made for three court-rooms. For instance there ought to be a special court every now and then for the purpose of disposing of the quasi-criminal cases, as they are called—appeals from fines and other sentences imposed in the Justice and Police Courts for misdemeanors, violations of city ordinances, etc. Owing to the crowded condition of the docket of the Criminal Court these cases were hardly ever touched until last year, when the practice was instituted of giving up the first days of each month to them. But as a general rule owing to the number of cases the docket has not been cleaned up. It is by appealing Police Court and Justice sentences to the higher court that a certain class of criminals constantly escape justice. Take the Hankinses, for instance. First, they take a change of venue from one Justice to another, carrying the case over until next week. Then they will ask for a continuance, which they will probably get; and then for another continuance, which they may or may not get. Then after conviction, providing they do not call for a jury, have it fixed, and get an acquittal, they will appeal to the Criminal Court, and then trust to a crowded docket, an inefficient County Board, and the ingenuity of their lawyer to fight off the final hearing of the case for a year or two. It is for the purpose of meeting just such a state of affairs as this that provision should be made for a third court and a third court-room.

One suggestion is that the large, well-lighted, and convenient room formerly used by the County Clerk be utilized for this purpose. Different arrangments have been made for this, however, and, for the present at least, it cannot be secured. The other suggestion is that the room which has been used for the past year be enlarged and lightened by knocking out the brick walls which separate it from the small rooms adjoining on the east. This would give it a frontage on Dearborn street, and furnish an abundance of room and of light, and would convert it from the very filthy hole which it now is into a commodious room with abundance of air and sunshine. This change can be made with little cost, without harm to the building, and will furnish the county with an excellent court-room where all these quasi-criminal cases can be easily tried. For such purposes as this, it is unnecessary to have a room connecting directly with the jail. One fronting on Dearborn street will do just as well, if not better, for this purpose than the regular court-room.

IN HARD LUCK.

Capture in Canada of the Convict Who Recently Escaped from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary in a Shoe-Box.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The catfish bond robber, whose escape from the Western Penitentiary in a shoe-box two weeks ago was chronicled by your correspondent at the time, was captured late yesterday afternoon in Toronto, Canada, by means of a letter which he directed to a sporting woman in this city named Manning. Since his escape it has transpired that his true name is not Miller, but Ryan. He has had many aliases, and was going under the name of Thorn in Canada when he was captured. He had served a term in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he appears to have been a trusted prisoner, occupying the position of engineer while in that institution. He finished his term in 1879 or 1880, and was not again heard of until his arrest for the bond robbery in Clarion. The prisoner caught, the next question is how to get him back across the line to his old quarters. A nice point of international law is involved. The District-Attorney visited the penitentiary this afternoon, and afterwards drew up the necessary papers for Ryan's extradition, which will be sent to Washington and Harrisburg tonight. He has seven years of his original sentence to serve.

To Successfully Act upon the Liver and bile, take small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.
G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.
JOHN MYERS, Druggist, 1002 West Madison-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.
ENGLEWOOD.
ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD ENAMEL EARRING. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 945 West Monroe or 44 River-st.

$200 REWARD—LOST IN PALMER House elevator-room, box containing diamonds and jewelry. The finder will receive above reward by returning same to WM. HILL, ticket office, 101 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK-ROW, NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—To rent—Rooms, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front) with board.

288 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with alcove; good board; home comforts. Price $5 to $7 per week.

532 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM and good board; also day-board.

1336 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished alcove and other rooms, with or without board; table-boarders accommodated.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

West Side.

61 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TO RENT —Nicely furnished rooms, with good table-board.

745 WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT PARlor unfurnished, or small room furnished, to rent, with board.

Hotels.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

BENTON HOUSE—MARBLE BUILDing, adjoining Grand Pacific and opposite Post-Office; rooms 50 and 75 per night; everything new, neat, and clean. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—in business centre. Rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day; low rates to permanent boarders; table-boarders wanted. Call and see us.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State. Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR QUIET COUPLE, MAN and wife, east of State-st., near Twelfth; lady away during day; modern conveniences; state terms; must be moderate. References. Address O F 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG GENtleman in private American family on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. Address, stating terms and particular, Z 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms and fire by a gentleman, wife, and sister; rooms connecting. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in private family, permanent, quiet place, on the North Side; must be within easy walking distance to business; terms not to exceed $50. Z 38, Tribune.

BOARD — BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife and one furnished room and bedroom, with board for lady, gentleman being absent most of the time, in a private family. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIFE OF BURNside—Wanted in every city and town in the United States, experienced agents to take orders for Ben: Perley Poore's "Life and Public Services of Gen. Burnside," which will rank among the finest of recent American popular biographies. Burnside's victories were among the first to gladden the hearts and homes of the North during the first dark years of the War, and his name will ever remain one of the brightest in the history of the Rebellion. The author's national reputation as the veteran correspondent of the Boston Journal is a guarantee of the style of the text, and the mechanical execution and binding will fitly correspond with the subject and author. Contains a new, full-length, steel-plate of Burnside, and otherwise copiously illustrated. The work will sell to all classes, military, civic, and veterans. Apply at once for terms and territory, stating experience. J. A. & R. A. REID, Publishers, Providence, R. I.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE to supply the enormous demand for Garfield's great speeches, with a memorial supplement containing tributes of affection and appreciation from many eminent divines and distinguished citizens. Greater demand than for any "Life," as his life is in his words. All in one royal octavo volume. Circulars free. Outfit 75 cents. Address at once JOHN BURNS, Publisher, 717 and 719 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-class solicitors; only men of experience, who can earn at least $2,000 a year, need apply; cyclopedia or life-insurance solicitors preferred. Address, stating age, business experienee, etc., V 39, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED — TO SELL stereoscopic views of Garfield's obsequies; liberal inducements offered. Send stamps for particulars to Stereo View Co., Room 10, 359 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE PROduced at office or by mail that energetic men clear $30 to $50 per week with our goods on small capital. Call and investigate, or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO WILL invest $500 for an interest in an established business with honorable parties; may receive $500 to $1,000 profit per annum without services; business is in profitable operation today based on a new and valuable process (patented) being readily adopted; profits begin day of sale; one-twelfth of patent $500 cash; particulars at interview. Address Y 2, Tribune.

PARTNER—$1,000 CASH—TO JOIN ADvertiser in New York or San Francisco in manufacturing business, now paying largely here; goods best in market. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 to $50,000, special or active, to handle a staple article between manufacturers and jobbers, by a party now in business that presents good opportunities, with little risk. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GENTLEman with $800 to $1,000 as partner in a pleasant and very profitable cash business, long tried, without debt or liability, and first-class in every respect; can divide $400 monthly. Address Z 55 Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,500 or more in cash to increase manufacturing of suspenders in city; very staple and pays well. For full particulars address Z 82, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—AT THE GREAT UNION Stock-Yards Stables, the best lot of heavy draft, fancy drivers, coachers, express and business horses of all kinds; also ten or twelve good extra heavy mares. THOMAS EVERS, salesman.

4 SPAN CHEAP HORSES AND MARES fit for farm use. One second-hand light platform spring truck, only in use 60 days, as good as new. One landau, 4 two-seat sleighs, 10 Portland cutters, 4 swell bodies, a large assortment wolf and buffalo robes, a large lot horse blankets will be sold very cheap. H. C. WALKER, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259 State.

INSTRUCTION.

RAPID SHORTHAND ACQUIRED IN three months by the new system. Call at 88 La Salle-st. for circular. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co. Individual instruction in bookkeeping, telegraphy, and type-writing. Established 1876.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC HAS NO EQUAL. EASY payments. Machines exchanged. Office 220 East Chicago-av. Automatic, Willcox & Gibbs, etc., cheap. PURCELL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MISS JULIA STRONG, of Clyde, N. Y., will leave her address at 48 East Congress-st. she will hear of something to her advantage. Address A. E. T.

PERSONAL — HAS "ALPHA" REceived photograph sent Dec. 31, 1881? Address confidential, as inclosed, with photograph. J. P.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, 2-story and basement, with attic, stone-front, steps, and sidewalk; brick barn; and a cheap place for $12,000.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., very fine stone-front, wide lot, brick barn, and a first-class place for $15,000.
Adams-st., near Lincoln, fine stone front; everything first-class; $9,000.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, fine frame house, 25 foot lot, $6,000.
Two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, near Union Park, $5,000.
Union Park-place, 2 story frame, rents $35, barn, good order, $4,000.
Hoyne-av., near Adams, 2-story house, lot 48x130, $5,000.
Van Buren-st., near Robey, 2 story frame for two families, very cheap for $3,500.
Congress, near Hoyne, 2 story frame for two families, lot 25x125, $2,600.
Campbell Park, 2 story brick, 12 rooms, 6 rooms and bath on each floor, brick barn, lot 25x125, cheap, $4,500.
Stores for sale on Madison, Lake, and Van Buren-sts. very cheap.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 2 story and basement brick, stone front, furnace, $7,000.
Michigan-av., a very fine residence, $30,000.
Very fine stone front on Wabash-av., everything first-class, and a bargain.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2 story house, 10 rooms, good barn, price $5,000.
Some cheap places on South Side east of State.
Lots on Lake-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50x140.
Lots on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second, 50x170.
Lots on State-st., near Thirty-sixth, 25x144.
Lots on South Side; fine lot for manufacturing, with railroad connections, lot 80x166, $8,000.
Lot on Adams-st., near Oakley, 33x155, very cheap if sold at once.
Lots on Madison, 48x121.
Lots on Warren-av., finest corner on the street to improve, and the cheapest.
Lots on Jackson-st., near Laflin.

FOR SALE—BY M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.:
No. 232 Park-av, $7,500, stone front.
No. 47 Elizabeth-st, $6,500, stone front.
No. 3817 Indiana-av, $4,500, brick.
No. 431 Carroll-av, $5,500, octagon stone.
No. 1337 Fulton-st, $5,000, brick, 8 rooms.
No. 635 Walnut-st, $3,000, brick, 8 rooms.
No. 648 Walnut-st, $2,800, brick, 8 rooms.
No. 3000 Michigan-av, $10,500, brick, 14 rooms.
No. 30 Ogden-av, $9,000, marble front, 16 rooms.
No. 1357 Fulton-st, $2,800, brick, 7 rooms.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
$1,650—Good cottage, 7 rooms, and lot, Oakley-st.
$2,600—Good cottage and lot, Winchester-av.
$2,600—Good cottage and lot, West Harrison-st.
$1,000—Cottage and lot, Brighton.
$1,000—Cottage and lot, North Wood-st.
$3,000—Elegant cottage and lot, Oak Park.
$2,000—Cottage and three acres, Park Ridge. And other bargains. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR Jackson, 100x143 feet, at $80 per foot; terms, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent. This is very cheap and terms good for a fine piece of property. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 3532 LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot 36x120; house 25x70; 11 rooms on ground floor; has hot and cold water bath, water closet, stationary tubs, marble mantels, etc., finely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND 28-foot lot on Chestnut-st., near Rush, only $3,250. Two-story cottage, with lot, on Fulton-st., near Carpenter, $2,500. 100 feet corner Fulton and Sheldon-sts. at $80, including improvements. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—$15,000—THE S. E. ¼ OF N. E. ¼ of Sec. 23, Town. 3, R. 68, in corporate limits of the City of Denver, Colo.; railroad passes right by it and houses built all around it; it is certainly a great bargain. This is worthy your attention at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—276 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner, 125 feet, with frame improvements occupying one-half the lot, leaving corner vacant, rented for $1,100. Price $10,000. This is a choice investment. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCE, WITH 42 feet of land, corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; price, $10,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — WEST OF LINCOLN Park, 2-story frame and brick basement house, 10 rooms, and lot; $3,500. GEO. PAYZANT, Room 2, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., from Dearborn-st. to Butterfield, 133x150. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND ON Harrison-st., near California-av.; $18,000; terms easy. E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—46X150, east front, $130 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AN INVESTMENT ON West Lake-st. near Union Park; two-story and basement brick, octagon front; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Butterfield-st. near Thirtieth; house is two-story; street paved; lot 25x160; only $4,400, on easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON CORNER VAN BUREN and Robey-sts., 98x125; nice location for stores and flats; $10,000. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY FRAME house with brick basement; lot 30x118; has all the modern conveniences, with kitchen and dining-room on first floor; nicely arranged and in fine repair; very comfortable and location first-class; Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. Price $7,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 3817 Indiana-av.; price, $4,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3831 INDIANA-AV., NINE-room brick, with good brick barn, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., $5,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of North, east front, 44⅔x115, at a bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., BEtween Milwaukee-av. and Division-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., 6 LOTS, 25x125 each, together or singly, at $50 per foot. Cheap. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—278 BISSELL-ST., CORNER of Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—143 FEET ON JACKSON-st.; a valuable corner; price very low. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble front residence, 58 Ada-st.; all modern improvements; price, $5,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST HARRISON-ST., No. 260, near intersection of Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av., 69 feet, with improvements; rents for $82.50 per month; a good investment. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MARSHFIELD-AV.—TWO-story and basement brick house and lot, $5,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CORNER LANGley-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, cost to build $6,500; lot 22x135. Rented for $40. $4,250. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., 67 feet above northwest corner Blackhawk. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES NEAR WEST Madison-st. and Central-av.; $1,000 per acre; bargain. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PLACE, corner Ashland-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; two-story brick store and residence, newly finished, well suited for grocery and saloon; a good man can make a fortune here in a short time. Price only $4,500, on easy payments; am offered $750 a year rent. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, A NEW and elegant three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, within one block of Lincoln Park. E. S. WEEDEN, Room 15, 151 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—25-FOOT LOT ON THIRD-av., near Van Buren-st. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—ELLIS-AV., NEAR Fortieth-st., octagon brick residence, elegant gas-fixtures, furnace, large bath, 2-story barn; lot 180 feet deep to alley. This is one of the nicest places and localities on the South Side. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE — 36X100, ONTARIO-ST., near Market; $65 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 192 Dearborn-st.; 2 story and basement brick houses on Arbor place, near Sheldon-st. for $2,500 each; lots good size; houses alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—DAYTON-ST., NEAR CENtre, 2-story and basement brick house and lot; $3,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50 FT. FRONT ON SOUTH Morgan-st., improved, with two frame buildings, well rented, between Congress and Harrison-sts.; $5,000 for all; a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—Frame house with brick basement and 58 foot lot for $5,800. Want offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—WE have property on this street at a price that we think will suit you. Call for list. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble front residence, 47 Elizabeth-st., near West Washington; price, $6,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO. 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—74X174, WABASH-AV., CORner Thirty-seventh-st.
5 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., corner Butler-st.
10 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.
50x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
10 lots Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.
10 lots Moore-st., near Leavitt.
20 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield, near Fifty-first-st.
10 lots Marvin-st., near Western-av.
10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.
20 lots West Superior, Huron, and Erie-sts., near Noble.
40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central R. R.
40 lots Hoffman and Fullerton-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside fire-limits, accessible by horse and steam-cars, $300 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, north of Twenty-second-st., extra desirable, $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house, near Eighteenth-st., $25,000.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE, 3-story and basement, with large extension; 14 large rooms, with abundance of light and sunshine; situated on a corner on one of the avenues in vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; lot 25x150 feet; price $25,000. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY:
120 feet near Thirtieth-st., west front, $125.
120 feet near Thirty-ninth-st., west front, $100.
75 feet near Thirty-first-st., east front, $160.
50 feet near Thirtieth-st., east front, $175.
25 feet near Thirty-eighth-st., east front, $90.
GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR EIGHTeenth, 2-story frame house, and lot 20x150. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE — 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front residence, 16 Ogden-av.; fronting Union Park; price, $9,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., No. 9 Park-av., 3-story and basement stone-front house; this can be sold $8,500; will pay 8 per cent net on this sum. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3895 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house; lot 24x124 feet; $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near Forty-third-st., at $40 per foot; very choice. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDing on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Walnut-st.; $2,700. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble front residence, 431 Carroll-av.; south front; all modern improvements; two blocks north of Union Park; price, $5,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—FINE COTtage, gas, water, bath, etc. Assessments and taxes paid. $2,900. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 192 Dearborn-st., a lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third-st., west front, $800; very cheap. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET (10 LOTS), Shurtleff-av. and Forty-third-st., $12 per foot. This is very cheap, as the property is subdivided and the lots can be retailed at $500 each. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for investment. I have for sale the N ½ of Sec. 36, 17, 14; this tract lies near the junction of Calumet River with Calumet Lake, and has a frontage of about 10,000 feet on Calumet River; in view of the great improvements on Calumet Lake and river. This is a valuable piece of property for investment. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIgan and Indiana-avs., at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIana-av. and Fiftieth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDing lot on Hyde Park-av., overlooking the lake, north of Forty-seventh-st. This piece will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. GEO M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tracts between Cottage Grove and Woodlawn-avs., just south of Midway Plaisance. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av.; two blocks east of Drexel-boulevard, at the point where Drexel fountain is to be located. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, southeast corner of Halsted-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRONTAGES ON Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONTAGES on Grand boulevard, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Fifty-eighth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100X114 FEET NORTHWEST corner Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one tract or in lots. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between B. & O. R. R. and Yates-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET, SOUTH SIDE, Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTages on Calumet-av., near Forty-ninth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Fiftieth-st. Also the 4-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND large lot, barn, well, and cistern, two blocks from depot, for $1,300; a bargain. D. M. ERSKINE JR., Highland Park.

FOR SALE—250X160 IN RAVENSWOOD at $10 per foot; Lot 22, Block F, Morgan Park, $12 per foot; two in Cornell (Grand Crossing) in Block 30, at $350 for both; a 52-acre farm 9 miles from Chicago at $125 per acre; adjoining land $300 and $800. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 15, 38, 13. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT BUILDING lots at Lawndale, Brighton, Stock-Yards, and on West Jackson-st. Great bargains. R. KENNEDY, 175 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, FOUR miles from Court-House, 50x275, with 2-story house; price $1,500; 25x160, with 2-story house, State-st., near Forty-seventh. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 192 Dearborn-st.: 15 acres in School Sec. 16, 39, 13, Cicero; well located and cheap; terms easy. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 40 ACRES ON BELT Railroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — AT ENGLEWOOD — 125 feet on Wentworth-av., by 186 feet on Sixty-fifth-st.; price, $5,150. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAINS IN Evanston houses, $2,000 to $4,000; easy terms. Also choice corner lots cheap. HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block: 12 acres, having fine railroad and water facilities; 6 acres have been subdivided, and the lots will retail for enough to pay for the whole property; price, $1,500 per acre.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY. We have an army of customers who want North Side property. Parties desirous of selling leave description and price of their property with us. We can make quick sale. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR A CLIENT, 30,000 to 40,000 square feet on South Branch, both river and rail facilities preferred. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—ON WEST VAN BURENst. 25 to 100 feet east of Centre-av., for all cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR DISSOLVING stereopticons, with gas apparatus and views, nearly new, cheap. Address Box 188, Kasson, Minn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty in Virginia, on canal, between two lines of railroads. One grist and flouring mill 4 stories high, 50x100 feet, now doing a good business; one brick 4-story cotton-factory, 94x120 feet, with machinery, machine-shop in basement story; water-power more than sufficient; a tan-yard, a store and post-office, blacksmith and cooper shops, good dwelling-house, and buildings which have accommodated 80 laborers; 300 acres of land, some of which is rich bottoms, 150 acres of forest. All will be sold for $16,000, or will take partner with $8,000 for half interest. Title perfect.
We have a large list of timber, coal, and mineral lands in West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; farms and wild lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.
Rare bargains in flouring-mills in different parts of the country.
We have excellent timber-lands in Kentucky and Tennessee. Will sell an undivided half-interest, and join purchaser in erecting mills, etc., for cutting lumber. We have customers for improved and unimproved city property. Inclose stamp for particulars. D. C. BECKER & CO., 188 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
$1,500—306-acre farm, improved, Missouri.
$6,000—480-acre farm, improved, Iowa.
$1,500—320 acres, unimproved, Nebraska.
$500—80 acres, unimproved, Illinois.
$500—80 acres, unimproved, Indiana.
$3,500—32 acres and beautiful home, Kane County.
$1,000—320 acres, unimproved, Missouri.
R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY A. J. BURBANK, 3 Tribune Building, a 9-room furnished house on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; possession at once; $50 to first-class party.
A flat of 4 rooms on Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st.; $18 to small family of adults.

TO RENT—3453 PRAIRIE-AV., 10-ROOM frame dwelling, in good condition. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms. 74 Adams-st. Reasonable prices.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 62 NORTH SHELDON-st., corner Fulton, 2-story and basement brick house containing 10 rooms. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.: North La Salle-st., elegant residence, furnished or unfurnished. Furniture for sale.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, COZY 7-room cottage near Normal School, Englewood. Apply at once. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington, R 21.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 5 TO 8 ROOMS each in the new brick building 359 to 367 North Wells-st. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED chambers and hall bedroom on second floor, together or separately, to gentlemen. 1228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished warm rooms at 278 Michigan-av.; single or en suite.

TO RENT—EN SUITE AND SINGLE, furnished rooms to ladies or gentlemen. Reference required. 215 State-st., near the Palmer House, Room 19.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room suitable for two in private American family; would give breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner if desired. References given and required. Location excellent. No. 62 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—63 PARK-AV.—FOUR UNfurnished rooms, together, suitable for light housekeeping, or en suite; perfect repair. Rent, $24.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 22 Wisconsin-st., one large front room for two gentlemen, and one large back room for one gentleman, with all modern improvements; convenient to Clark-st. cars. THEO. KARLS, architect, 59 and 60 Bryan Block.

TO RENT — IN PRIVATE FAMILY, a handsome suite of east rooms, with or without board. References. Apply at 266 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with fire, bath, etc.; Illinois-st., near Rush; room-mate wanted; terms reasonable. Address Z 99 Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 59 EAST KINzie-st.; very desirable for the grocery business; price $40 per month. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES 151 AND 153 MICHigan-av. Inquire of J. P. MATHEWS & CO. at store.

TO RENT—2 STORES, 20X80, WITH basement. 31 and 33 North Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS 100X100 EACH at the northeast corner La Salle and Michigan-sts. For particulars call at our office, 121 Michigan-st. MILLER & KLEIN.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 50X150, Wabash-av., near Madison-st., very light, with passenger and freight elevators. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR IN A BEAUtiful building, good light, passenger and freight elevators, on Wabash-av. Size of floor, 48x145. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH FLOOR, 50X150, on Wabash-av.; passenger and freight elevators; nicely lighted. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING on the corner of a street or alley, or to have a plain building put up suitable for manufacturing purposes on lease for five years; somewhere between Adams and Eighteenth-sts., east of State. Address V 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN ESTABlished manufacturing company a building to be erected by May 1st. Capitalists please address Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — ON NORTH Clark-st., between Division and North-av., a back parlor. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS furnished room or suite, for two gents, in respectable building close to Tribune office. Z 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE-ROOM for double desk, or small office, in neighborhood of City-Hall. Z 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 OR 6 rooms on avenue north of Twelfth-st. Must have second floor front. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ATTORney wants office accommodations or desk-room, with use of library, in a reputable lawyer's office. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS for light housekeeping by a young married couple; West side preferred. Address Z 83, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE LIVliest county seats of Northern Illinois, a general stock of merchandise worth last year over $30,000. Cash required about $5,000; reason for selling going out of business. Grand opening which will bear investigating. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RARE BUSINESS chance—a general store established 20 years, doing a business of $75,000 to $100,000 per annum, located in a town of 1,200 inhabitants in Northern Indiana, 72 miles from Chicago, and junction of two railroads, old age of owner reason for selling. For particulars address Post-office Box 154, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOTEL DOING A GOOD commercial business in a live town of 600 inhabitants; only one in the place. For particulars address E. F. FAIRCHILD, Lostant, La Salle County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR store, doing a splendid business. Apply at 46 North State-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

SAW-MILL AND HANDLE FACTORY for sale, eligibly located at Paw Paw, Mich.; satisfactory reasons given. Address R. W. MONTROSS, Galien, Mich.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN WITH $200, TO CONduct branch of Chicago manufacturing business in another city. Can realize immediate and large income. Inquire at 164 La Salle-st., Room 45.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. E. BOWEN, MAGNETIC TREATment and vapor baths. 451 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM OF years, lot 50x100 on business corner. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS AND experienced clothing salesmen who can control trade in Eastern Iowa and Southern Michigan. VOORHEIS, MILLER & RUPEL, 182 Vine-st., Cincinnati.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 18 OR 20 who has had some experience in store. Apply to Dennison Manufacturing Company, 155 and 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, living with his parents, at collecting. Reference required. Z 51, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD BOOKKEEPER for few hours a day. Inquire at Commercial Institute, 88 La Salle-st.

WANTED — A MAN WHO UNDERstands hats and caps, can call back, and make himself useful about a wholesale house. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

WANTED — SHORTHAND WRITER; must be quick with pencil and type writing-machine. Address, with references; and state salary expected, Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. CHIcago Sugar Refining Co., Beach and Taylor-sts.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — BY A wholesale house, a bright, smart office boy. Must come from good family, and be well vouched for. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE OFFICE boy about 15. Must bring good references. State wages required and experience. Z 17, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENtry clerk; none except those who have had practical experience and are correct and rapid need apply. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HARDware man to help take inventory. Address O N 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — FIRST - CLASS BRASS-molder. Inquire of LOEFFELHOLZ & CO., 170-174 Clinton-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—SHOELASTERS—10 OR 12 men on ladies' and misses' shoes; good wages and steady work. STRIBLEY & CO., 12 East Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND to lay on gold for embossing-machine. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 158 and 160 Clark-st.

WANTED—STEAM FITTER FOREman—We want a good, practical, temperate man as foreman of our shop. To a suitable man a good opening is offered. Give name and qualifications. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class diamond-setters. THEO. SCHRADER, 34 and 36 East Washington-st.

WANTED—CARVERS. APPLY TO J. S. KOMS, 82 Fulton-st., third floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent coachman used to fine horses and carriages; a careful driver; sober and willing. Apply at 211 and 213 Madison-st., upstairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVeling salesman; none other need apply. State salary and give reference, or no notice will be taken. Address the Omaha White Lead Co., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A MESSENGER IN A COMmission office; boy must live with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and references, Z 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN who has worked in a meat market. Call at once at market corner Hubbard and Rucker-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR second work and take care children. References required. Apply at 2428 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for light housework and sewing; no washing or ironing; $2 per week. Call cigar store, 126 S. Clark.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for second work; a Protestant preferred. City references required. 451 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 310 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Reference required. Apply at 3124 Forest-av. Thursday, Jan. 5.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN girl in private family. References. 3239 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR SECOND cook at Clarendon House.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT CLARendon house.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook and to do general housework in a family of two. References required. Apply at 20 Grant-st., North Side, at once.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. 3160 Wabash-av.

WANTED — A GOOD GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework; good wages. References required. Apply at 19 North Ada-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; must be good cook and laundress. 3538 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; call immediately. 3531 Indiana-av.; city.

WANTED — A GOOD, COMPETENT girl for general housework in a family of four; good wages and good home. Apply at 3011 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework for a small family. Apply on Thursday at No. 3 The Walton, corner North Clark and Locust-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family of three. 178 South Sangamon-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATors on overalls. Steam-power Singer-machine. BANLAND & NEWMAN, 177 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for family sewing. 3538 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—WASHER FOR CLARENdon House laundry.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS WITH first-class references. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MACHINE stitchers on slippers. J. OHNSTEIN & CO., slipper factory, 191-197 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LADY CANvassers for Chicago on a publication that pays $40 per week. N. F. HODSON, 34 and 36 Madison-st., second floor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams.

ORGANS—A LOT OF NEW AND SECond-hand organs will be sold without regard to cost. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
MONTHLY PAYMENTS

PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We have a number of good second-hand organs to sell on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORGAN. New design of case (just out). W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—7-STOP SMITH AMERICAN organ in excellent tone and repair; only $2.50 a month in advance. Z 27, Tribune office.

$800 UPRIGHT PIANO LESS THAN one-third cost. Lady leaving the city. Call ta Room 3, 148 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st. Established sixteen years in Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100'S AT $15, IN 50's at $16 per 1000. Sent C. O. D., fully guaranteed. Price-list free. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN ESTABlished hardware business in a live town. Address, with particulars, Y 78, Tribune office.

WILL GUARANTEE HONEST DISTRIbution circulars from anywhere to anywhere from $1.50 per 1,000. S. JOHNSON, 389 East Erie-st.

WANTED—WITHIN TWO DAYS, ONE second-hand 15-ball pool-table: one second-hand billiard-table. Address A. F. ANNIS, care Ed Smith, 77 Clark-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, magazines, and music. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF large experience, with a grain commission house; is thoroughly posted in the buying and shipping of grain, and familiar with business on 'Change. Can furnish the best of references. Z 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher with some business firm in this city. Has had experience in railroad business. Address X [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper or city salesman; with good references. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A GENTLEman thoroughly competent, with large business experience, a good accountant and correspondent, desires a position as bookkeeper or confidential man to manage a business. Best of city reference. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer, familiar with railroad office work. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class shorthand writer; correspondence, or any branch of reporting. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD REtail grocery house by a man of 13 years' experience. Address Z 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF large experience with a grain commission-house; is thoroughly posted in the buying and shipping of grain and familiar with business on 'Change. Can furnish the very best of references. Z 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man from Scotland in wholesale or retail grocery establishment. First-class references. Z 63, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglish groom who understands horses. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHman. Is a first-class driver and groom. The best of city references. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; experience of five years in hardware; also six years in coal business. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced hardware traveling-man of 8 years' experience in the hardware trade. Best of city reference. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-class cook or laundress in private family. Call at 178 North Clark-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TOGETHER—By two Canadian girls—sisters; one as cook, the other chambermaid. Call at last place, 945 Monroe-st. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman with a small baby; willing to work for board. Call for one week at 2159 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL for light housework. Inquire at 154 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and laundress. Please address for two days 25 Blair-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for general housework. Inquire at 1625 Butterfield-st., near Seventeenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Norwegian girl to do second work in a small family; good home; West Side preferred. Address 23 West Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework in small family. Call at 2514 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANAdian girl to do second or general housework in a private family. 577 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent second girl in a private family. Best references. Call at 485 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework. 608 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent German girl to do general housework in a private family. 349 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl to cook or do general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 2826 Vernon-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISters as first-class cook and second girl. Apply at 1804 State-st., in store. References.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-class Scotch girl as cook and laundress. Also a second girl; separate or together. References. 143 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent second girl. Best of city reference. 1630 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do general housework or cooking. Best city reference. Call at 228 McGregor-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN families by day or week. Call at 151 Lincoln-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged lady to travel with a family or an aged lady, South or San Francisco. Address for two months Z 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHILdren's governess or as seamstress in a private family. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.
Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Dressmakers and seamstresses can be furnished on short notice. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON PIANOS, furniture, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commissions. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture (without removal), pianos, and other securities, at low rates. Rooms 6 and 7, 79 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture pianos, etc., at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON PIANOS, furniture, etc without removal, and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commissions. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN— At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay. Municipal bonds negotiated. Mortgages bought and sold. Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 89 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY WANTED—I WANT $3,500 for 3 or 5 years, without commissions, on brick store and lot, 22x125, on Madison-st. east of Ashland-av. This will be a first mortgage on property that rents for $800 per year and worth $10,000. Call at once if you want to make a first-class loan. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.; Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of B. M. SHAFFNER, 36 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$400 FOR A few months; good security by chattel mortgage on furniture; no loan office. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

$2,000 WANTED AT 7 PER CENT on suburban house worth $5,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

$10,000 WANTED FOR A TERM of years; high class bonds as security; name rate. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 6 and 7 per cent; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—EIGHT CHOICE LOTS at Lakeside for jewelry, clothing, or dry goods. Z 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LAND TO exchange for property in Lake View, Ravenswood, Austin or Lawndale. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCKS---GRAIN---COTTON.

All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold in the Chicago market.

25 & 27 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

J. T. LESTER,
Member New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges,
CHAS. SCHWARTZ,
SAMUEL W. ALLERTON, Special.
New York House---SCRANTON & WILLARD,
72 Broadway, and 13 New-st.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.

$5,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Subscriptions will be received on and after Monday, the 12th inst., at our office, No. 58 Broadway, for any part of the above mentioned bonds.

The bonds are dated May 1, 1881; have 30 years to run; carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually upon the 1st days of May and November, in New York, and both principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and fineness. They are issued at the rate of $18,000 per mile, to provide means for the construction and equipment of the company's railroad, and are secured by a first mortgage upon the franchises and entire railroad and property of the company, including a very valuable land grant of 6,400 acres per mile.

The bonds are offered at 2½ per cent premium and accrued interest, or $1,025 for each bond subscribed for and accrued interest thereon, payment of which sum will entitle the subscriber to one first mortgage bond for $1,000 and also to an amount of the second mortgage income bonds of the company, issued at the rate of only $7,000 per mile, and secured upon the same franchises, railroad, and property, equal to 40 per centum of the par or face value of said first mortgage bond, and in like proportion for larger amounts.

Subscribers may pay for and receive their bonds at the time of subscription, or, at their option may pay 10 per cent. of the amount at the time of subscription and 10 per cent monthly thereafter till the whole shall be paid.

N. B.—Pamphlets and circulars giving full information sent on request. BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.
New York, Dec. 5, 1881.
Subscriptions may be also made through BOODY, SALTONSTALL & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Chicago, who will give full particulars.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,
BOSTON.

CAPITAL........$400,000
SURPLUS........$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile Firms solicited.
Dealers in United States Bonds.
Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers.
New England Collections made.
Drafts received for acceptance, and satisfactory names discounted at current rates.
Correspondence Invited.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
J. J. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

Preston, Kean & Co.
Bankers.
100 Washington-st.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS received and a general banking business transacted.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a limited partnership under Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois, and in persuance thereof jointly and severally certify as follows: 1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. B. STEVENS & CO. 2. The general nature of the business to be transacted is that of General Shipping and Commission Business. 3. The name of the General Partner is Enoch B. Stevens; the name of the Special Partner is Samuel H. Larminie, and both of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. 4. Samuel H. Larminie, who is the Special Partner, has contributed to the common stock as capital stock twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash. 5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is Jan. 3, 1882, and the period at which it will terminate is Jan. 2, 1883. 6. In case of the death of the Special Partner the partnership shall not be dissolved thereby. Dated at Chicago, Jan. 3, A. D. 1882. ENOCH B. STEVENS, [SEAL.]
General Partner.
SAMUEL H. LARMINIE, [SEAL.]
Special Partner.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS.
TO INVESTORS.

I make a specialty of supplying first-class investment securities at lowest market rates.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER
104 Washington-st.

TRY IT
$10 WHEAT. $200
$10, $20, $50, $100, $500,
Invested in our new and only safe plan of Speculating in Wheat Stocks, etc., quick and profits large. Now is the best season to take hold. Write for pamphlet, etc., giving particulars. Sent Free. F[illegible] ING & MILLER, Brokers, 180 Washington-st., Chicago.
$250 STOCKS. $500.

Chas. A. Mair & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 122 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Orders for Cargo or Car Lot Shipments of Grain promptly filled. Futures in this and other markets bought and sold on usual margins. Circular reports sent on application.

E. B. STEVENS. S. H. LARMINIE, Special.
E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
179 Washington-st., Chicago,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Lord Arran's Rents.

Writing of some recent Land Court cases, the Dublin *Freeman*, Dec. 18, says: If any one wants to know why it is that Ireland is in the state she now is in, let him read the remarkable case on Tuesday, Dec. 6, tried by the Donegal Sub-Commission, a case in which one James Spence was the tenant. It there appeared that the rent of his little holding was, in 1852, £7. The rent was increased in 1852 to £11. It was afterwards increased to £14. It was again increased to £17. It was again increased to £20. After a time there was another increase to £28 16s. Then followed another increase to £31 5s, and finally the rent was increased to £33 14s 2d, at which figure it stood when the originating notice was served. Was ever yet such a story told as this in any civilized country—seven increases in thirty years, bringing the rent up to close on five times what it was when the process commenced? Who was the landlord in this case? Some tyrannical "gombeen man" who had bought the lands in the Landed Estate Court? Not at all, but the Rt.-Hon. Philip, Earl of Arran, K. P., who has 30,000 acres of land, the valuation being £10,000 a year. Such a case shows very plainly why there is a land question in Ireland. At Listowel the Kerry Sub-Commission made some very sweeping reductions. A rental of £14 was reduced to £4 7s, one of £9 to £4 10s, and one of £5 5s to £2 4s. It is to be noted that the old rents were two three, four, and in some cases five times above Griffith's valuation! The judicial rents fixed are still considerably over that standard. The course of the Sub-Commissioners in Kerry and Donegal will be watched with eager anxiety, as there can be no doubt that it was in remote and mountainous districts that the Irish land system was seen at its worst. We venture to say that in both counties the commission will bring to light such stories of rapacity and extortion that the only wonder will be that the Irish land question smoldered so long and did not years ago burst into a conflagration.

Four—Eleven—Forty-four.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

When Ben Wood, of New York, with the numbers 4—11—44, struck $100,000 in lottery, he set the lottery players wild over the lucky combination, and those numbers have ever since been the craze in lottery circles. Almost every negro can tell you the date on which those numbers have appeared since the great "strike," and when they do appear they cause a big sensation among lottery players. They are the favorite combination, and not a day passes when there is a drawing but what this combination has a big run. In July last these numbers came out, giving increased confidence in their virtue as lucky numericals, and since then they have been played heavily. In yesterday morning's drawing they again made their appearance, and in consequence this will be a notable Christmas among the negroes. The lottery company were caught in this city for the amount of $5,000, and the lucky tickets were held mostly by negroes. Mr. W. Scott Glore says the winnings in New York on these numbers must be much larger than the amount won here, as they are played there to a much heavier extent.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., can be cured in less time with less medicine and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Weak, but Close Strong.

Report that the Railroad War Is as Good as Settled.

Money at a Premium in New York—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Again Moderately Active, but the Trading Chiefly Local.

Provisions and Corn Firm—Wheat and Rye Weak—Barley Dull.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened weak, but soon a report began to circulate that the railroad war was as good as settled. Large blocks of stocks, noticeably in Lake Shore, were bought by the shorts, and the whole market began to rally. Although money was stringent, rising at one time to ⅛ of 1 per cent premium, the improvement continued, and at the end prices showed a gain of 1 to 3 cents on the lowest of the day. Very little news was in circulation, and the street traders were in doubt as to whether the market had gone up because there really was a prospect that the railroad war was to be settled, or because money was tight. It has lately been noticed that stocks go up when money is stringent and go down when it is easy, and the boys are getting confused as to the real relations of the money and stock markets.

One view of the market which finds favor with some shrewd operators is that Gould and his gang of stock sharps, having been left with large amounts of securities unsold—Texas Pacific bonds, for instance—have determined that the only way to revive the market is to press it down so hard that it will finally rebound. When good stocks get down to a point at which good buyers will go into the market, the general public will be lured back into Wall street by the recovery of prices. The lambs, when they begin to buy, will take what is dealt out to them, and in this way the "philanthropists" will be enabled to unload. Except in a buying movement started in this way by good buyers in good stocks there seems no hope for a bull movement. If a rise starts in this way it will be likely to go on until it has absorbed a lot of speculative trash. How much need there is of such a market may be inferred from the fact that new securities to the enormous total of $190,000,000 have been prepared in New York to be listed on the Stock Exchange the moment the market begins to look propitious. That Gould and his fellow-philanthropists have large amounts of stocks and bonds unsold is well known. It is shown by the following from the New York *Journal of Commerce* in its annual review of the stock market. It says:

The brilliant success attending the efforts of Secretary Windom in extending the 5s and 6s of 1881 at 3½ per cent made the speculation in stocks decidedly buoyant in May, for it was estimated that there would be an abundant supply of loanable funds in the summer, and the disbursement of about $65,000,000 by the Treasury during the fall. Capitalists who were engaged in floating new schemes took advantage of the good feeling to promote their own ends, construction companies were organized for the extension of old and the building of new roads, not only in this country but in Mexico, and interests in these companies were offered at liberal terms to all who would buy the stocks or bonds. This buoyancy in the market continued through June, and about the best figures of the year were recorded in that month for the leading stocks. This was the turning point in the speculation. The leaders in the market managed to sell large blocks of stocks during the rise in June, but they by no means unloaded all their properties, and they looked forward to a further rise in July.

The rise in July began in good style on the morning of July 2, and it lasted barely thirty minutes. It has never been resumed, and the unsold holdings to which the *Journal* alludes are still in the strong boxes of the syndicates, who are looking to a spring boom, or a summer boom, or a fool boom, or some other kind of boom to let them out. It is greatly to be hoped, but hardly to be expected, that the public will refuse to take the bait.

Good railroad shares, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, now seem to be waiting the next upward movement, which, if the indications are not faulty, is not very remote.

Pullman opened at 131 bid and 133 asked. The single transaction of the day was a sale at 133. Orders for the stock are difficult to fill.

Wabash is justly described by a Wall street paper as the creation of Jay Gould. That financier, after a brief period of constructive financiering in Union Pacific and one or two other properties, appears to have returned to the Erie habits of his earlier wrecking days. The Wabash, which a few months ago was declared to be a permanent dividend-paying stock, is now discovered to be practically bankrupt, burdened with a mountain of debt; bonds hypothecated as fast as issued; twelve millions additional listed three weeks ago; bond interest unearned, Wabash paper hawked about the country at 8 per cent, track in wretched condition, and bridges tumbling down, while to cover it all the Secretary of the company changes the method of reporting earnings to conceal the weekly decrease. The exhibit is not a good guarantee of the permanence of Mr. Gould's brilliant Southwestern combination.

If Gould uses Hopkins in the Wabash as a "pirate," and uses the Wabash as a wedge to split railroad pools wide open, the Burlington people say they will build into Toledo and do some fighting on their own initiative.

The "Apprehended Commercial Crisis" is the title of an editorial in the New York *Sun*. The *Sun* thinks such an occurrence "highly improbable, if not impossible." It draws a distinction between special disturbances and such a general collapse as overcame all trade and industry after 1873. It does not deny that there may be a fall in stocks which have been carried by speculation above their value as dividend-paying investments, and in merchandise which has been in like manner artificially enhanced in price. An overproduction of railroads and of new buildings may lead to a revulsion in those departments of business and in the branches connected with them, while financial troubles in Europe may cause a rise of interest on money here which will hamper enterprises of all kinds. But, beyond this, the people are prosperous and are out of debt, are owners of their own farms and machinery, and have an enormous annual surplus to invest. Similar views are held by the Boston *Advertiser*, which points out the difference between business conditions and in 1873. Then all business was on an inflated and artificial basis, and an exposure of the hollowness of one great concern led to the discovery that others were also hollow or in a state of decay. All the conditions are different at the present time. Prices are not excessively inflated; speculation in goods has not made the apparent volume of business delusive; there are no large stocks of unsold goods; our indebtedness abroad is less in actual amount than it was eight years ago, and very much less in proportion to the National wealth; the currency is in a satisfactory state.

St. Paul & Omaha shows a gain in earnings of $840,000, or 27 per cent, with an increase of only 4 per cent in mileage.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
American District	35	35	35	35
West. Union Tel. Co.	77⅝	79⅝	77⅝	79⅝
C., B. & Q.	132¾	134½	132¾	134½
Canada Southern	51	51¾	51	51½
C., C. & I. C.	20⅛	20¾	[illegible]	20¾
Rock Island	131¼	131⅝	131	131⅝
Illinois Central	128¾	129¾	127¾	129⅝
Manhattan	51¾	51¾	50	50
New York Central	129	130⅝	128⅝	130⅝
New York Elevated	100	106	106	106
Met. Elevated	84	87	84	87
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	45⅛	46	45⅛	46
C., C., C. & I.	81	82⅛	81	82⅛
Erie	38¾	40⅛	38⅝	40⅛
Do preferred	81¼	82½	81¼	82⅛
Michigan Central	83⅛	86	83⅛	86
Lake Shore	109¾	112⅜	109⅛	112⅛
Northwestern	124½	125⅜	124	125⅜
Do preferred	137½	138	137½	138
St. Paul	104⅝	106¾	104⅛	106⅝
Omaha	34⅛	35¾	34⅛	35⅛
Omaha preferred	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
Lake Erie & Western	33¾	33⅝	33¾	33⅝
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	80	80	80	80
Chattanooga	83¼	85	83	85
Wabash, St. L. & P.	34½	36	34⅛	36
Do preferred	66	68½	65⅛	68⅛
Louisville & Nashville	96¾	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛
Reading	65	67	65	66⅛
L. B. & W.	45	45¼	44½	45¼
Union Pacific	114⅝	116⅝	114½	116⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	35	35	34½	34⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe	95	95	94⅝	95
Do preferred	108¾	108¾	108	108
Northern Pacific	35⅛	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
Do preferred	73	75⅝	72¾	75⅝
Kansas & Texas	35½	36⅛	35¼	36⅛

Delaware, Lack. & West.	125¼	126¾	125¼	126¾
Delaware & Hudson	107¼	107½	106¾	107⅛
New Jersey Central	89	91⅛	89	90⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛
St. L. & San Fran. pref.	59	59	59	58⅛
Ont. & Western	26¼	27	26	27
Erie seconds	98	99⅛	97⅝	99¼
Houston & Tex. Cen.	85	85	85	85
Central Pacific	90⅛	92	90⅛	91⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Mobile & Ohio	35	35	35	35
Denver & Rio Grande	64⅛	67⅛	63⅛	67
Peoria, D. & E.	35¼	36	34⅛	36
Missouri Pacific	98	100⅛	97⅛	100
Texas Pacific	44⅛	47⅛	44⅛	47⅛
Ohio Central	22¼	23⅛	22	23⅛
Pullman P.-C. Co	133	133	133	133
Met. Elevated bonds	100	100	99⅛	99⅛
Manitoba	110	111	110	111
Norfolk & Western	57	57¼	57	57¼
Richmond & Danville	179	180	179	180
Arizona	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Government bonds were quiet and weaker. The 3.65s in Chicago were 107¼ and 108¼, the extended 6s 100⅜ and 101¼, the extended 5s 102 and 102⅜, the 4s 117½ and 117½, and the 4½s 114⅛ and 114⅝.

Foreign exchange was steady.

Chicago bank clearings were $23,600,000. Loans were in good demand at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium, closing with free offerings at par. Country demands for currency have fallen off.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s sold at 88¾, West Town 5s at 107, and Chicago City Railway 4½s at 99¾.

The total sales of stocks at the Stock Exchange for the year 1881 were 113,522,375 shares.

YEARLY RANGE OF PRICES.

Name.	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec. 31, 1881.	Dec. 31, 1880.
Albany & Susq.	135	129	130	119
Alton & T. H.	77½	39	47	40½
Do preferred	143¾	85	85¼	111
Buf., P. & W'n R. R.	60	37	42¾	......
Cedar Falls	40⅛	16	20⅛	18
Central Pacific	102¾	80⅛	92	82¾
Canada Southern	80	50	52¾	74
C., C., C. & I.	101¾	81	83¾	96
C., C. & I. C.	32⅛	18¾	21¾	21⅛
Ches. & Ohio, 1st pref.	48¾	34⅛	36	31⅛
C., B. & Q.	182½	132⅛	136¾	179¾
Chi. & Rock Island	148⅝	129	132⅛	138¼
Chicago & Alton	156	127	131	154
Do preferred	158⅛	140	158	158
C., St. P., M. & O.	51	33⅛	36	48⅛
Do preferred	109¾	91	99¾	98
Chi. & N. W.	136	117	125¼	127¾
Do preferred	147½	131⅛	138⅛	141
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	129¼	101⅛	106⅛	114⅛
Do preferred	140	116⅜	119⅛	124
Del., L. & W'n	131	107	127⅛	109⅛
Del. & H. C.	115¼	89⅛	107¼	92⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	113⅛	66	69⅛	85⅛
Houston & Tex.	106	63	73	73
Han. & St. Jo.	350	44⅛	95	48⅛
Do preferred	121	94	115⅛	103⅛
Illinois Central	146⅛	124	130⅛	127⅛
Ind., B. & W.	57⅛	38⅛	48	51⅛
Lake Erie & Western	65⅛	32	34	42⅛
Louis. & Nash.	110⅛	79	101⅛	89
L., N. A. & Chic.	117⅛	50	75	60
Lake Shore	135⅛	112⅛	112⅛	134⅛
Manhattan Railway	59⅛	15⅛	54	34
Met Railway	126	77⅛	86⅛	107
Michigan Central	126⅛	84⅛	86	125
Mobile & Ohio	39⅛	18⅛	35⅛	22⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	54	34⅛	36⅛	45⅛
Morris & Essex	131	118	121⅛	121⅛
Mo. & Pacific	114⅛	85	101	......
Mem & Ches	93	41	72⅛	......
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102	63	87⅛	75
New Jersey Central	112	82⅛	91⅛	84⅛
N. Y. C. & H.	155	130⅛	131	154⅛
N. Y. Elevated	130⅛	96	105	124
N. Y., L. E. & W.	52⅛	38⅛	40⅛	50⅛
Do preferred	96⅛	80⅛	90	93⅛
Northern Pacific	51	33⅛	36⅛	34
Do preferred	88⅛	64⅛	75⅛	66⅛
N. Y., Ont. & Wn.	43⅛	25⅛	27⅛	30⅛
Ohio Central	37⅛	21	23⅛	24
Oregon R. & Nav	190	134	134	134⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	60	35	35⅛	38⅛
Do preferred	126	98⅛	100	100
Pullman Palace C. Co.	151	120	135	146
Phil. & Reading	74⅛	50	67⅛	51⅛
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	57⅛	27⅛	37	28⅛
Roch. & Pitts.	50	22	25⅛	......
Rome, Wat. & Og.	50	25	27	30
Richmond & Al.	80	35	41	......
Richmond & Dan.	173	99⅛	173	......
Rich. & West Point	174⅛	122	174⅛	......
St. L. & S. F., 1st pref.	115⅛	99	104⅛	99
Texas & Pacific	73⅛	41⅛	48⅛	42⅛
Union Pacific	131⅛	105⅛	116⅛	112⅛
Wabash, St. L. & P.	60	33⅛	37	45⅛
Do preferred	96⅛	64⅛	68⅛	86⅛
Am. Dist. Tel.	74⅛	31	38	65
Western Union Tel.	130⅛	80⅛	......	81⅛
Do., ex scrip	94	77	79⅛	......
Pacific Mail	62⅛	39	41	81

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange, after a weak opening, became bullish, and values advanced ¼@3¼ above those paid at the close yesterday. The market opened 1½ higher for Richmond & West Point, 1 higher for C., C., C. & I., Pullman Palace-Car, and New York Elevated, 5¾ lower for Oregon & Transcontinental, 3 lower for Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 2¾ lower for Erie preferred, 1¾ lower for Manhattan Beach & Manhattan Railroad, 1½ lower for St. Louis & San Francisco preferred and Texas land, 1 lower for Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred, Richmond & Danville, and Central Iowa, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1¾, led by Manhattan Elevated, Louisville & Nashville, and Denver & Rio Grande. The market then became strong, and advanced steadily to the close, leaving off buoyant.

The money market was active all day on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 6 per cent to one-sixteenth of 1 per cent per diem in addition to legal interest. The closing rate was 6 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were charged 3¼ to 4½ per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts were nominally unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was dull. The nominal asking quotations are 481 for 60-day bills and 485 for demand. Actual business was done at 479¾@480¼ for 60-day bills, 483¾@484¼ for demand, 484½@485 for cable transfers, and 478@478½ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active but at irregular prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts sold down from 64 to 63, and recovered to 66. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 98¼ to 97¾, and sold up to 99¼. Kansas & Texas general 6s fell off from 83 to 82½, and returned to 83; do firsts declined from 106¼ to 106. Kansas Pacific consols dropped from 103⅞ to 102¼. Metropolitan Elevated firsts sold down from 100 to 99½. New York Elevated firsts rose from 115 to 115½, and returned to 115. Texas Pacific incomes declined from 73 to 72. Northwestern gold bonds, coupon, advanced from 123 to 123½; Morris & Essex 7s of 1900 from 121⅛ to 122½; Michigan Central 8s from 103 to 103¼; Iron Mountain firsts from 116¼ to 117; C., C., C. & I. consols from 122 to 122¼; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s declined from 54 to 52; C., C. & I. C. incomes from 74¼ to 73; East Tennessee incomes from 55¼ to 54¾; Erie seconds extended from 107 to 106; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé firsts from 108 to 105½; Iron Mountain 5s from 85¼ to 85; do seconds from 109½ to 108; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 101½ to 100½; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts from 105⅞ to 101; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 96 to 95; Michigan Central 5s from 98 to 97½; St. Paul & Omaha consols from 99¼ to 98⅜; Ohio Southern incomes from 44½ to 42⅞; Richmond & Allegheny firsts sold, ex-interest, at 101; Central Pacific firsts at 112½ and 113; Union Pacific firsts at 114⅜@114⅝; St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, 103⅝@103¼; New Orleans & Pacific firsts at 91½; Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts at 101½; Canada Southern firsts at 96½; Northwestern sinking fund 5s, coupon, at 101¼.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Governments were steady and unchanged, except for extended sixes, which were down ¼.

Railroad bonds were active and higher, Erie second consols being in demand.

Share speculation opened at a decline of ½@1 from yesterday's closing prices, Richmond & Danville leading therein. In early dealings, a decline was recorded in the general list ranging from ⅛ to 1½, the latter for Louisville & Nashville. Subsequently, an advance of 1 to 2¼ took place, in which Louisville & Nashville, Wabash common, D. & R. G., St. Paul, Texas Pacific, and Northern Pacific preferred were most conspicuous. Between the first and second boards, the market fell off slightly, recovered, and made a fractional advance, Erie preferred, which sold up 1¼, being most conspicuous in the advance. In late dealings, the market made a steady advance of 1 to 2¼, and closed strong. Those shares which were prominent in the improvement were D. & R. G., Northern Pacific preferred, Lake Shore, Texas Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central and Wabash preferred.

Transactions, 510,000 shares.

Canada Southern	1,600	New Jersey Central	12,000
Central Pacific	18,000	New York Central	30,000
C., C. & I. C.	1,700	Northern Pacific	24,000
D., L. & W.	32,000	Ohio & Mississippi	2,600
D. & H.	2,000	Ontario & Western	3,500
D. & R. G.	47,000	Pacific Mail	6,000
Erie	40,000	Reading	7,700
Hannibal & St. Joe	1,200	St. Paul	29,000
Kansas & Texas	6,300	St. Paul & Omaha	2,100
Lake Shore	68,000	Texas Pacific	24,000
Louisville & Nash.	26,000	Union Pacific	8,800
Lake Erie & West'n.	1,100	Wabash Pacific	29,000
Michigan Central	11,000	Western Union	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	5,300	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Northwestern	8,800	Nash. & Chat.	3,000

Money, 6 per annum, 1-16 per diem, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange steady at 480¼; demand, 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100⅝	New 4s	117⅝
New 5s	102	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	114⅝		

BONDS.

Central Pacific, ex.in.	112	Union P., pfd, ex. in.	114⅝
Erie seconds	98¾	U. P. land grants	112½
Lehigh & Wilk	107	U. P. sinking fund	121
Louisiana consols	68	Virginia 6s	33
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia consols	69⅛
St. Joe	109⅛	Virginia deferred	17
St. P. & S. C. firsts	109	Tex. P. land grants	72
Tennessee 6s	74½	Tex. P. (Rio G. Div.)	88¼
Tennessee new	72⅛		

BOSTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Boston stock market today has not been specially brilliant, but, considering all the influences at work, it has stood up pretty well. The demoralization of the New York market, and the uncertainty after every rally as to whether the higher prices are anything more than a prelude to a still further decline, the floundering about of the speculators whose moorings seem to be afloat and drifting, and the timorous state of mind of investors whose confidence in their holdings was strong when prices were ten to twenty points higher, but weakens to the selling point when they are sure to secure a round loss, even when the stock itself is on as sound a basis as ever, all these things of course affect the course of the market and the volume of business, and weaken the market. In railroads, Atchison opened at 93¾ and sold down to 93, recovering to 93⅞@94¼, buyer 60. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 133, a decline of ⅜, and subsequently advanced to 133⅝. Little Rock declined from 63 to 62⅛@61¼, and closed with 61 the best bid. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington sold at 8⅛, which was bid at the close, 8½ being asked. Union Pacific advanced from 115¼ to 115⅛, closing at 115⅝. Pullman declined from 132 to 126. Wisconsin Central advanced from 20¼ to 20½; Summit Branch from 12 to 12¼; Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred advanced from 114 to 116; Flint was unchanged at 92½; New York & New England advanced from 61 to 62½; Rutland preferred from 25¼ to 26¼; Concord from 99 to 100; Old Colony declined from 125½ to 124¾; Fitchburg from 135 to 133½@134; Eastern from 37½ to 36¾.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced ⅛, to 87; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 7s ½, to 104. Connotton Valley 7s were steady at 85; Denver extension 4s at 87½. Fort Scott 7s declined ⅛, to 111½; Atchison Land Grant 7s ⅛, to 117; do firsts were unchanged at 120; New Mexican 7s do at 115½. Atlantic & Pacific 6s declined 1¼, to 33; Northern Pacific 6s ¼, to 99½; Hartford & Erie 7s from 64⅞ to 63½@63⅞; Eastern 4½s ⅛, to 105½; New York & New England 6s ¾, to 107.

In land stocks, Water-Power runs unchanged at 6¼@6½. Bell Telephone sold at 139@139¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	6⅛	Chicago, B. & Q.	133¾
Boston Land	8	Cin., San & Cleveland	27⅛
Atchison & T. 1st 7s	120	Eastern Railroad	36⅛
Atchison Land 7s	117	Flint & P. M.	[illegible]
Boston, H. & E. 7s	64⅛	Little Rock & Ft. S.	61⅛
Boston, H. & E. 4½s	5⅛	N. Y. & N. England	62⅛
Atchison & Topeka	93⅛	Old Colony	124⅛
Boston & Albany	163	Wis. Cent. common	20⅛
Boston & Maine	144	Flint & P. M. pfd	92⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 4—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 132¼; Pennsylvania Central, 162¾; New York Central, 132; Erie, 40; do seconds, 101¼; Reading, 33¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £17,000.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Rentes, 84f 77½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 479.

MINING NEWS.
BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3⅛	Quincy	53
Calumet & H.	239	Ridge	4¾
Catalpa	9-16	Silver Islet	21
Franklin	14¾	Osceola	31¾
Pewabic	16½	Huron	3⅛

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	2⅜	Mono	7-16
Alta	4¼	Noonday	5-32
Belcher	1⅜	Ophir	5¾
Best & Belcher	7⅜	Oro	3-16
Bodie	2⅜	Overman	1⅜
Bullion	1¼	Potosi	1⅜
Bulwer	2⅛	Savage	1½
California	5-16	Sierra Nevada	8⅜
Chollar	1⅛	Silver King	19
Con. Virginia	1	Tip Top	4
Crown Point	1	Union Con.	13¾
Eureka Con.	13	Yellow Jacket	3⅜
Gould & Curry	3⅛	Navajo	¼
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Mt. Diablo	6½
Mexican	9¾		

Best & Belcher is assessed 50 cents.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mining stocks today were dull and steady, the only stock showing any life being Robinson, which sold at from 235 to 190, seller 60, closing firm at 230. Total sales at both exchanges, 94,401 shares.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Desplaines st, 155 ft n of Jackson, w f, 22½x150 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1881 (John Pratt to Mary Clark)	$ 5,000
Hinman st, n w corner Leavitt, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (Thomas Deady to John Waldvogle)	1,575
Thirty-ninth st, 371 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1881 (J. W. Farlin to Patrick Victory)	450
West Huron st, 288 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x121 ft, improved, dated Nov. 30, 1881 (David McGowan to John Rehen)	1,400
West Twelfth st, 264 ft w of Robey, n f, 36x124 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1881 (People's Bank of Bloomington to M. Ronan)	1,350
Sampson st, 24 ft e of Hoyne, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1881 (G. L. Otis to M. Murray)	500
Lyman st, between Farrell and Main sts, n f, 26 9-10x90 ft, improved, dated Jan. 4 (D. Collins to W. A. McNeil)	500
Wabash av, s w cor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 35x158 ft, dated Dec. 19, 1881 (Gardner P. Comstock to William H. Comstock)	15,500
West Jackson st, 271 4-10 ft w of Loomis, n f, 25x188 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1881 (Matthew Laflin to Frank W. Young)	3,125
Ashley st, 125 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1881 (L. G. Dominick to F. Kruber)	400
Harvard st, 253 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Dec. 14, 1881 (S. W. Rawson to Edwin Whiteway)	1,600
Ashley st, 150 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1881 (L. G. Dominick to A. Kruber)	400
Ashley st, 175 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1881 (same party to J. C. Geary)	400
Orchard st, s of Centre, w f, 30 4-10x132 ft, dated Jan. 3 (William Seidel to Luise Schwab)	2,500
Dashiell st, 120 ft s of Douglas av, w f, 24x123 6-10 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1881 (H. C. Zuttermeister to Thomas Hetherman)	550
The premises No. 342 Fulton st, dated July 18, 1881 (M. M. and A. W. Webber to F. F. Cole)	2,200
Same premises as the above, dated Dec. 29, 1881 (F. F. Cole to W. C. Metzner)	2,600
The buildings Nos. 50, 52, 54, and 56 North Wells st (with leasehold interest in lots) dated Dec. 10, 1881 (Warrick Price to John Johnston Jr.)	40,000
Leavitt st, 130 ft s of West Monroe, w f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3 (William H. Harris to Sarah J. Cooke)	4,000
West Madison st, n e cor of Lincoln, s f, 45x124 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1881 (Charles Counselman to Carrie E. Pope)	17,000
Sedgwick st, 200 ft s of Webster av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3 (Ernest C. Jaeger to Frank Jaeger)	8,000
Dickson st, 96 ft n of Blackhawk, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1881 (J. Pleasants to J. Neffelt)	675
Grand av, n w cor of Ray st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated July 1, 1880 (William S. Thomson to Alice Fitzgerald)	3,500
Sampson st, 48 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1881 (G. L. Otis to J. P. Kelly)	500
Warren av, 146 ft w of Robey st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (Seth Gage to Charles A. Taylor)	5,500
West Kinzie st, 85 ft e of Halsted, s f, undivided ¼ of 40x116 ft, dated Dec. 7, 1881 (L. and J. Kean to E. F. and E. E. Russell)	900
West Kinzie st, undivided ¾ of the above lot, dated Dec. 7, 1881 (estate of W. B. Ogden to same party)	2,700
Whipple st, 166 ft s of West Jackson, w f, 25x123¾ ft, dated Jan. 3 (T. and M. Nealon to J. M. Griffith)	800
West Twelfth st, 132 ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 4 (James O'Callaghan to F. B. Clarke)	1,600
West Madison st, 160 ft e of Wood, n f, 35x104½ ft, dated Jan. 3 (H. W. Walker to D. W. and H. Baker)	6,375
Centre st, s e cor of Church, n f, 48 3-10x88 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3 (Charles N. Hale to Andrew Ortmayer)	11,000
La Salle st, near Thirty-second, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Jan. 3 (E. B. Pease to Charles Kipley)	1,600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fortieth court, 264 ft e of Wallace st, s f, 25x134 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1881 (C. J. Hambleton et al to O. Bush)	$ 400
Cornell st, 150 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 100x216 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1881 (James G. Goodrich to Peyton R. Chandler)	8,000
Cottage Grove av, 157 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 36x170 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1881 (W. F. Myrick to T. A. Oliphant)	900

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Crawford av, bet North and Grand, e f, 20 acres, dated Nov. 2, 1881 (Frank C. Bronson to Dwight K. Tripp)	$ 15,000
West Lake st, 205 8-10 ft w of West Fortieth, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 8, 1881 (A. R. Dewey to J. Sullivan)	385
Appenrade st, n e cor of Rendsburg, s f, 134⅜x150 ft, dated Nov. 12, 1881 (A. Kuhn to John Johnston Jr.)	1,125
Palmer av, 237 ft w of California, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Jan. 3 (John Johnston Jr. to G. Naghtin)	500
Palmer av, 459 ft w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 3 (same party to O. C. Olson)	250
Palmer av, 434 ft w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 3 (same party to L. Olson)	250
Palmer av, 285 ft w of California, s f, 49x100 ft, dated Jan. 3 (same party to J. W. Ostrom)	500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	18,122	27,602	25,798	23,100
Wheat, bu	38,810	98,524	81,378	31,931
Corn, bu	88,697	124,040	190,080	81,254
Oats, bu	78,057	51,639	89,702	39,502
Rye, bu	8,381	10,009	8,741	9,406
Barley, bu	88,942	57,776	18,055	17,641
Grass seed, lbs	433,742	196,790	189,018	31,733
Flaxseed, lbs	1,293,420	733,540	1,907,844	272,249
Broom-corn, lbs	72,000	138,300	82,137	40,730
Cured meats, lbs	733,920	1,554,600	4,959,663	2,302,752
Beef, tcs	......	......	18	5
Beef, brls	......	......	330	242
Pork, brls	547	395	4,829	923
Lard, lbs	563,785	661,600	1,326,040	386,110
Tallow, lbs	54,989	16,430	224,900	21,444
Butter, lbs	148,715	242,479	198,272	194,277
Dressed hogs, No.	502	828	490	372
Live hogs, No.	24,412	34,590	3,040	2,309
Cattle, No.	4,203	5,0[illegible]	3,290	2,453
Sheep, No.	1,615	3,1[illegible]	868	1,350
Hides, lbs	255,779	539,977	561,630	100,922
Highwines, brls	......	125	......	......
Wool, lbs	159,797	455,947	177,863	149,591
Potatoes, bu	3,800	55	1,590	......
Coal, tons	16,630	12,824	2,706	4,785
Hay, tons	240	243	104	20
Lumber, m ft	1,010	940	2,645	1,720
Shingles, m	80	80	606	660
Salt, brls	4,586	1,814	779	4,863
Eggs, pkgs	275	......	254	420
Cheese, lbs	1,027	774	3,008	2,413
Green apples, brls	359	282	146	......

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 4 cars No. 2 spring, 38 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected (65 wheat); 24 cars No. 2 corn, 135 cars rejected, 44 cars other grades (203 corn); 3 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 50 cars rejected (60 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 3 barley, 10 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars lower grades. Total, 347 cars, or 175,000 bu. Inspected out: 37,560 bu wheat, 73,870 bu corn, 821 bu oats, 5,653 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday and quite irregular. Wheat was easier early, then recovered, and later turned down, in sympathy with tameness on the other side of the Atlantic. Some private advices said that the British markets were not depressed by Tuesday's weakness here, but others said "6d lower to sell." New York was supposed to be held up by parties who had bought at higher prices for export. Corn was relatively strong, but declined late in the session in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were in good local demand, but apparently not much doing on outside account. Indeed, the markets all round seemed to be bare of orders, and there was more January wheat on sale than was consistent with firmness. Mess pork closed firmer, at $16.72½@16.75 for January and $16.92½@16.95 for February. Lard closed firmer, at $11.00@11.02½ for seller January and $11.10@11.12½ for February. Short ribs closed steady, at $8.67½@8.70 seller February. Wheat closed ⅜@¼c lower, at $1.25⅜@1.25½ for January and $1.26¾@1.26⅞ for February. Corn closed firmer, at 61¼@61⅜c for January and 66⅜@66⅝c for May. Oats closed ½c higher, at 44⅛@44¼c for January and 46⅛@46¼c for May. Rye closed ½c lower, at 95½c for No. 2 cash, 97c nominally for February, and 98c for March. Barley closed unchanged for No. 2 at $1.05 cash, and unsettled for No. 3 at nominally 85½c. Hogs were dull and 5@10c lower, at $5.90@6.40 for light and at $5.75@6.65 for heavy. Cattle sold at 5@10c advance. Sales were at $2.50@6.60.

In the dry-goods market considerably more is doing than during the holidays, but the movement is still far from being active. Boots and shoes and clothing remain dull. No price changes were noted in the grocery market. The general market, however, presents a firmer tone than for some weeks past, and under an improving demand it would not be surprising to see an advance in the leading staples. Dried fruits are moving more freely and are steadier. Fish continue firm, under light stocks. No changes in prices of dairy products were noted. Both butter and cheese remain dull and unsettled. There was a fair inquiry for oils at generally firm prices. Pig-iron continues active and strong. Coal was quoted as before.

Hay was slow at about Tuesday's prices. There was no new feature in green fruits, which are only fairly active. Drugs and chemicals are generally steady, with quinine holding firm at the advance. Grease and tallow are moving fairly at the recent advance. There is no change to note in hides, which are little called for and accumulating rapidly. Potatoes remain in fair stock and unchanged in prices. Poultry and game are in light supply and firm at quotations. Wool is in steady demand at unchanged prices. Flaxseed was firmer, sales being made at $1.28@1.29 on track and $1.30 delivered, with $1.33 paid for February. Clover and timothy seeds were steady at $2.45@2.60 for prime to choice timothy and $5.00 for prime clover. Dressed hogs were firm at $7.30 for heavy.

The annual assessment of members of the Board of Trade has been fixed at $20.00 for the coming year. On 1,960 members this will amount to the comfortable sum of $39,200.

Memberships were quoted yesterday at $3,300 bid.

The following were the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 2,940 brls of flour, 82,900 bu wheat, 81,346 bu corn, 2,445 pkgs pork, 13,162 boxes meats, 4,875 cases canned meats, 10,833 pkgs lard, 393 brls beef, 139,927 lbs cheese, 916,825 lbs oil-cake, 447,569 lbs clover-seed, 45,806 lbs other seeds, 245 brls tongues, 73 brls oat-meal, 875 brls corn-meal, 541 brls tallow, 205,906 lbs fresh beef.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	3,883	745,017
No. 3 winter	15,144	134,637
No. 2 spring	2,536,047	5,777,032
No. 3 spring	185,355	462,393
Total wheat	3,824,612	7,370,622
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	5,046,820	3,874,868
New high-mixed	12,412	99,125
Rejected	173,677	140,389
Total corn	5,256,509	4,761,643
No. 2 oats	798,493	1,370,478
No. 2 white	17,853	52,825
Total oats	852,174	1,474,136
No. 2 rye	392,980	297,802
Total rye	408,908	303,782
No. 2 barley	147,789	130,690
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	221,412	155,092
Total barley	372,721	290,971
Total grain	10,714,954	14,201,153

These figures show an increase during last week of 54,825 bu oats, 13,614 bu rye, 81,629 bu barley, and a decrease of 184 bu wheat, 50,084 bu corn. Total increase, 99,800 bu.

The stock of lard in New York on the 1st of January was 44,444 tcs, against 42,529 tcs the month previous, and 41,407 tcs on Jan. 1, 1881.

Rail freights to New York were quoted at 10c 100 lbs for grain and provisions; through to Liverpool is about 22@23c on grain.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 137,000 bu, and the shipments 120,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 134,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week end'g Dec. 31, '81.	Week end'g Dec. 24, '81.	Week end'g Jan. 1, '81.
Flour, brls	130,000@135,000	45,000@ 50,000	195,000@200,000
Wheat, qrs	360,000@365,000	175,000@180,000	320,000@325,000
Corn, qrs	80,000@ 85,000	l'ss th'n50,000	155,000@170,000

The barley market yesterday was in a very unstable condition. A little trading was done in No. 2 cash, and the more courageous in the crowd shot a few bids at No. 3; but outside of this the day was noted only for its inactivity. With some 50,000 bu No. 3 bought at the culmination of the December deal at $1.00@1.03, the all-absorbing question with the holders of this elephant is, "What will they do with it?"

E. K. Norton & Co., of Detroit, have addressed questions to numerous points in Michigan, with the following results: The quantity of wheat in country warehouses is very small, and, what there is, mostly held on account of millers who intend to use it. The farmers now hold about one-quarter of the last crop. Correspondents look for a light movement from first hands at present prices.

A correspondent in the section referred to says that "in Central Illinois at points where freight to both cities are equal shippers are sending corn to Chicago and accepting 2c to 3c per bu less for it than the same corn would sell for in St. Louis, because of the short weights in the latter city."

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, say:

The home consumption of wheat for 52,000,000 people at 4½ bu per capita would require 224,000,000 bu. Seed for 38,000,000 acres at 1½ bu per acre equals 57,000,000 bu. Seed and consumption together would dispose of 281,000,000 bu. The latest estimate of the Agricultural Bureau of the crop is 380,000,000 bu, which with 30,000,000 bu surplus of last year's crop on the Pacific slope would give a supply of 420,000,000 bu. Deducting the seed and consumptive requirements it would leave 139,000,000 bu available for export. The exports during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1881, were 186,000,000 bu, of which 120,000,000 were exported from July 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881. The exports from July 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1882, were about 70,000,000 bu, leaving 69,000,000 bu for export during the next six months. The corn crop of 1881 was about 1,300,000,000 bu, about 400,000,000 less than last year, which was the largest crop ever raised. The exports of corn since July 1 have been hardly half as much as a year ago, due mostly to our higher prices. The exports of corn are generally only about one-fifteenth of the entire crop. Some of it is manufactured, but three-fourths of it is consumed as feed at home. Oats yielded 16,200,000 bu, or about as much as last year, and the exports are unimportant. Prompt and reliable official crop reports are necessary to protect both producer and consumer from the exaggerated estimates of speculators. The Government should make their crop reports more thorough, and issue them promptly. Our Ministers abroad should promptly forward all reliable information as to the crops in foreign countries. This would give our people an idea of the probable supply and demand of the world, which ultimately regulates the price.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and steadier, though sometimes uncertain. There was not much doing on outside account, and no material change in the tone of foreign advices, but the local hog market was easier, and this tended to depress product. The easier tone was, however, recovered from, as it was found that there was not much January stock to be placed; and prices for this month rose with a narrowing of the premiums on carrying. The more settled weather is developing a better curing demand for green meats, making them relatively strong, with no change in the foreign demand. The market in that direction was decidedly flat, as it has been the greater part of the winter thus far.

MESS PORK—Declined 10c per brl early, advanced 15c, and fell back 5c, closing about the same as the previous afternoon, at $16.92½@16.95 for February, and about $16.70@16.72½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 2,750 brls seller January at $16.62½@16.75; 17,000 brls seller February at $16.82½@16.97½; 42,250 brls seller March at $17.00@17.02½; 500 brls seller April at $17.35; and 500 brls seller May at $17.57½. Total, 63,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
January	$16.67½	$16.62½@16.75	$16.72½
February	16.92½	16.82½@16.97½	16.92½
March	17.10	17.00 @17.12½	17.15

LARD—Declined 5c per 100 lbs, reacted, and closed on 'Change about the same as the previous afternoon, at $11.10@11.12½ for February, and $10.97½@11.00 for round lots, spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 4,250 tcs spot or seller February at $10.95@11.00; 9,750 tcs seller February at $11.05@11.12½; 19,250 tcs seller March at $11.20@11.27½; 1,500 tcs seller April at $11.35@11.40; and 5,750 tcs seller May at $11.47½@11.57½. Total, 40,500 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
January	$10.90	$10.95@11.00	$11.00
February	11.10	11.05@11.12½	11.10
March	11.25	11.20@11.27½	11.25
April	11.37½	11.35@11.42½	11.40

MEATS—Exhibited little change except that green lots were firmer. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs shoulders (25 days old) at $6.15; 130 tcs sweet pickled do at 6¾c; 1,250,000 lbs short ribs at $8.80@8.85 seller March and $9.00 seller April; 125,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9@9¼c; 25,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 8¾c; 50,000 lbs do (14 lbs) at 9¼@9½c. Prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.55	$5.75	$8.55	$8.80
Do, boxed	8.80	6.00	8.80	9.05
January, loose	8.50	5.75	8.55	8.80
February, loose	8.70	5.85	8.65	8.90

Short ribs closed at $8.67½@8.70 seller February and $8.82½@8.85 seller March. Long clears were quoted at $8.30 loose and $8.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¾@9c boxed; long-cut hams, 9¾@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9½@10c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same average, 8¾@9¼c.

Bacon quoted at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, 9½@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾@10c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was slow and unchanged. There was a little inquiry on export account, but not much came of it, the orders being apparently limited below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 250 brls winters on private terms; 125 brls and 200 sacks springs, partly at $6.25; 620 sacks low grades, partly at $5.00; 50 brls rye flour at $5.75; and 125 brls buckwheat at $6.50. Total equal to 1,125 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@7.50; shipping springs, $5.00@6.75; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00; and buckwheat was dull.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderately large supply and again lower. Sales were reported of 20 cars bran at $14.00@17.25; 6 cars middlings at $18.50@23.75; 1 car feed at $21.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $17.00 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly weak, though prices did not suffer as much as the previous day. The market fell off 1⅛c, and closed ⅜@1c below the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were quoted firm but dull. Some private advices noted an easier tone, a concession of 6d per quarter being necessary to sell, while others said the markets in England were unaffected by our weakness of the previous day. New York was understood to be heavy, but held up by parties interested in sustaining prices, and Milwaukee parties were selling a great deal of wheat here, while free offerings for January showed that a good deal of the wheat delivered here on this month's contracts was yet unplaced. Indeed, there was some reason to think that these sales, like some on Tuesday, were made by parties who had undertaken to carry the property into next month, but became dissatisfied with the situation and concluded to drop it. There was not much doing on outside account, except for Milwaukee, as above noted, and the local feeling was rather heavy. We note that the reported shipments were larger than usual, and most of it is taken for mills. A small proportion goes to the cleaning establishments in other places. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.25⅜ for fresh receipts, and rejected was nominal at 82@85c. Spot sales were reported of 45 cars No. 2 at $1.25½@1.26½; 21 cars No. 3 at $1.14@1.14½; and 42 cars by sample at 87c@$1.18. Total about 44,000 bu. Seller February opened at $1.27@1.27⅛, with some sales at $1.26⅞, advanced to $1.27⅛, declined to $1.26⅞, and closed at $1.26⅞. Seller March ranged at $1.27½@1.28½, closing at $1.27⅞ bid. Seller the month ranged at $1.25½@1.26⅛. The following table shows the range of the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.26⅛	$1.25½@1.26⅛	$1.25½
Seller January	1.26¾	1.25½@1.26⅛	1.25⅞
Seller February	1.27⅜	1.26⅞@1.27⅛	1.26⅞
Seller March	1.28	1.27½@1.28⅛	1.27⅞

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was reported of 1 car by sample at $1.25.

CORN—Was moderately active and relatively strong. The market advanced ¼@⅜c, and fell back, closing on 'Change about the same as the previous afternoon. The English advices noted little change in the situation there, though calling it dull, and New York was ditto, while our receipts were somewhat larger than the recent average. But there was a fair shipping demand, and this encouraged buyers of futures to operate rather more freely, making the market strong till it eased off towards 1 o'clock in sympathy with wheat. The trading was chiefly for May, this month being neglected to the point of suggesting that the January trades were about all closed up. Cash No. 2 closed at 63¼c for fresh receipts, with 60c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 7,500 bu and 45 cars No. 2 at 62½@65c; 10,000 bu do (regular) at 61½c; 7 cars high mixed at 61¼c; 1 car do at 64c; 107 cars rejected and new mixed at 60@60¼c; 25 cars by sample at 57@63c on track; and 10,000 bu and 194 cars do at 58@64c free on board. Total, about 225,000 bu. Seller May opened at 66⅝@66⅞c, advanced to 67⅛c, fell back to 66⅜c, and closed at 66⅝c bid. Seller the month was quoted at 60⅞@61⅜c; February at 61⅝@62c; March at 61⅞@62c; and June at 66⅝@67⅛c; the month closing at 61¼c. The following table shows the range of the day, including the transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	60⅞	61⅛@65	61⅛
Seller January	60⅞	60⅞@61⅜	61¼
Seller February	61⅜	61⅝@62	61⅞
Seller May	66⅝	66⅝@67⅛	67⅛

OATS—Were fairly active early in the day, but before noon all interest in the market was gone. Cash sold ⅛@½c above the closing prices of Tuesday, the latest transactions being at 44⅛c, or an advance of ⅜c. January opened at 43⅞c, sold up to 44c, declined to 43⅞c, and closed at 44c. February sold about ⅛c above January. Seller May opened at 45⅞c, sold up to 46⅛c, and closed at 46c. The market closed quiet but firm. Samples sold well at about Tuesday's prices. Cash sales were made of 6 cars and 5,000 bu at 44@44⅛c for No. 2 in store; 17 cars by sample at 43⅛@46c for rejected mixed, 45¼@46½c for rejected white, and 47@48½c for No. 2 white on track; 27 cars at 40c for no grade, 43⅛@45c for rejected mixed, 45@47⅛c for rejected white, 45@46c for No. 2, and 48@49½c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 37,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Tuesday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 Oats.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	43⅞	44 @44⅛	44⅛
Seller January	43⅞	43⅞@44⅛	44⅛
Seller February	43⅞	43⅞@44⅛	44⅛
Seller March	......	44⅛@44⅛	44⅛
Seller May	46	45⅞@46⅛	46⅛

RYE—Was dull and ½c lower, with little inclination to trade shown by either buyers or sellers. No. 2 spot sold at 95½c, with seller January nominally at the same figure. February was nominally quotable at 97c, and March at 97½@98c. Cash sales were made of 7 cars at 95½c for No. 2 in store; 3 cars by sample at 97c for No. 2 and 90@92c for rejected in store; 2 cars at 91@98c for rejected free on board. Total equal to about 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and inactive, No. 2 selling at $1.05 for car-lots, with seller the month at the same price. There was no cash trading in No. 3, buyers and sellers being apart, the former bidding 85c and the latter asking 86c. In samples No. 4 sold well, the other grades going rather slowly. Cash sales were made of 2 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.05@1.05½ for No. 2 in store; 44 cars by sample at 63@65c for No. 5, 71@87½c for No. 4, 89@95c for No. 3, and $1.00 for Canada; 5 cars at 75@78c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 25,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was 1c better, selling at $1.28@1.29 on track, and $1.30 delivered. Timothy seed was steady, with sales at $2.40@2.60 for prime to choice. Clover-seed was steady at $5.00 for prime seed. Sales were reported of 1 car and 123 bags clover-seed at $4.90@5.00; 1 car and 712 bags timothy seed at $2.40@2.60 cash for good to choice, and $2.65 for the last half of February; 6 cars and 10,000 bu flaxseed at $1.28@1.29 cash on track and delivered, and $1.33 for February.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.25⅛@1.25½ for January, $1.26⅞@1.26⅞ for February, $1.27⅞@1.27⅞ for March, $1.28⅛@1.28⅛ for April, and $1.32⅛@1.32⅛ for May. Sales were made of 1,195,000 bu at $1.25⅛ seller January, $1.26⅞@1.26⅞ seller February, $1.27⅞@1.27⅞ seller March, $1.28⅛@1.28⅛ seller April, and $1.32⅛ seller May. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 61⅜@61⅜c for January, 61⅞@61⅞c for February, 62c for March, 66⅝@67⅛c for May, and 67⅛@67⅛c for June. Sales were made of 1,000,000 bu at 61⅛@61⅜c seller January, 61⅞@62c seller February, 66⅝@67⅛c seller May, 67⅛@67⅛c seller June, and 68c seller July. Oats closed ⅛c higher, at 44⅛@44⅛c for January, 44⅛@44⅛c for February, and 46⅛@46⅛c for May. Sales were made of 50,000 bu at 44⅛c seller February, 44⅛c seller March, and 46⅛@46⅛c seller May. Mess pork closed unchanged at $16.72½@16.75 for January, $16.92½@16.95 for February, and $17.15@17.17½ for March. Sales were made of 6,250 brls at $17.15 seller March and $17.37½ seller April. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $11.00@11.02½ for January, $11.10@11.12½ for February, $11.27½ for March, $11.40@11.42½ for April, and $11.55 for May. Sales were made of 11,750 tcs at $11.10@11.12½ seller February, $11.25@11.27½ seller March, $11.40@11.42½ seller April, and $11.55 seller May. Short ribs closed unchanged at $8.50@8.55 for January, $8.67½@8.70 for February, and $8.82½@8.85 for March, with sales of 100,000 lbs at $8.85 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A steady business is reported by dealers. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	[illegible]
Green, self-working	[illegible]
Red tipped, self-working	[illegible]
Inferior and common	[illegible]
Crooked	3 @4

BAGGING—The market remains as last quoted. Trade is dull, as is to be expected at this time of year. We repeat our list:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @12½
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—A dull and unsettled market was reported. Buyers were few and their wants limited, and holders were barely able to sustain prices. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	38@40	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	34@36	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	30@32	Inferior	13@14
Dairy, fair to good	25@28	Grease	10@[illegible]

BEANS—Were inactive, good stock selling at $2.75@3.00 per bu. Common stock is slow at $1.50@2.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firm, with sales of 3 cars (2 to arrive) at $7.30 for 223 to 260 lbs average.

COOPERAGE—Was easier at $1.10@1.12½ for pork barrels and $1.35 for lard tierces, with sales of 12 cars pork barrels at $1.10@1.12½ and 3 cars lard tierces at $1.35.

CHEESE—Remains as last quoted. Trade is still very quiet and holders bid fair to remain so. Stocks here, at the East, and abroad are full, and for off grades mean prices have to be accepted. Prices range as follows:

Full cream	11 @12½
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10 @10½
Part skim, flat, choice	10 @10½
Part skim, common to good	6 @ 9
Low grades	1 @ 5

COAL—There was a fair demand to supply current wants at the following quotations, which are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite	$8.00@8.50	Piedmont	[illegible]
Erie	7.50@8.00	Indiana block	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.50@[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio nut	5.50	Minonk	[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The general business is fairly active. Quinine is firm at the advance. We quote:

Acid, citric	$ 72 @ [illegible]
Acid, tartaric, lb	48 @ [illegible]
Ammonia, carb.	20 @ [illegible]
Borax, refined, lb	14½@ [illegible]
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @ [illegible]
Cream tartar, pure, lb	38 @ [illegible]
Choloroform, lb	80 @ [illegible]
Glycerine, bulk, lb	30 @ [illegible]
Gum arabic, picked	30 @ [illegible]
Gum camphor, lb	28 @ [illegible]
Gum opium, lb	[illegible]
Iodine, lb	[illegible]
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.50 @ [illegible]
Oil, castor, ℔ gal	1.10 @ [illegible]
Oil, lemon	[illegible]
Potassa, Chlor, lb	19 @ [illegible]
Potassium, iod., lb	[illegible]
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.50 @ [illegible]
Root, rhei, E. L., powd., 1	1.00 @ [illegible]
Salts, Epsom, lb	[illegible]
Sulphur, lb	[illegible]
Sulph. cinchonida	[illegible]

EGGS—Were slow at 24c per doz for fresh and 20c for limed.

FISH—Prices remain firm throughout the list. Trade is better than during the closing weeks of last year. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.25 @ [illegible]
Family whitefish	[illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl	[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ [illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @ [illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ [illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ [illegible]
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ [illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ [illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ [illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.75 @ 9.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—An improving demand is reported, and the general market has a firm look. Quotations remain as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ [illegible]
Figs, layers	13 @ [illegible]
Turkish prunes, old	[illegible]
Turkish prunes, new	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, new	2.70 @ [illegible]
Raisins, London layers, new	2.90 @ [illegible]
Raisins, Valencia, new	9¼@ [illegible]
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.70 @ [illegible]
Zante currants	[illegible]
Citron	16 @ [illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½@ [illegible]
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ [illegible]
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¾@ [illegible]
Apples, Southern	6 @ [illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves	6 @ [illegible]
Raspberries	31½@ [illegible]
Blackberries	14½@ [illegible]
Pitted cherries	21 @ [illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts	12
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ [illegible]
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	[illegible]
Pecans	9½@ [illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ [illegible]
Virginia	5 @ [illegible]
Red Tennessee	7 @ [illegible]

GREASE—The market is fairly active and steady. We quote:

City white	8 @ [illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Native fruits were quiet and steady, good to choice apples holding firm at quotations. Foreign fruits were unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$3.00@ 5.00
Cranberries, per brl	7.00@10.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 4.00
Oranges, Florida, per box	2.50@ 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl	6.50@ 7.00

GROCERIES—Jobbers report an increasing flow of orders and a steadier set of prices. Collections also are better, and the general situation has undergone a perceptible change for the better within the past few days. Below are the quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7½
Louisiana	6 @ 7½

COFFEE.

Java	20 @23½
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	13 @15½
Rio, fancy	13½@14½
Rio, prime to choice	12½@13
Rio, fair to good	11½@12
Rio, common	10½@11
Rio, roasting	9 @10

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10½@[illegible]
Crushed	10 @[illegible]
Powdered	10½@[illegible]
Granulated, standard	9¾@[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	9½@[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	9 @ 9¼
Extra C	8¾@[illegible]
No. 1	8½@[illegible]
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @42
Sugar	37 @47
Blackstrap	28 @30
N. O. molasses, new	50 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @16
Cloves	38 @40
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	20 @22
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The market was slow but steady at quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.50@15.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.00@13.50
Mixed	11.00@12.00
Upland prairie	9.00@10.50
No 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Were dull and unchanged. We quote the buying prices of leading Chicago dealers:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7½@ 7¾
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dairy flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Dong-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—A fair trade at steady prices is reported. We quote:

Pacific coast	27@29
New York choice	29@32
New York prime	25@28
Wisconsin prime	23@25
Wisconsin common	12@18
1880	7@15
Old olds	4@ 6

OILS—Were unchanged. The demand is fair and improving, and the prices given below are steadily held:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	60@65½
Carbon, 175 test	13¼	Whale, winter	77
Carbon, 150 test	10	Sperm	1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test	12	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W.W.	11¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	9½	Bank	52
Carbon, Mich. W. W	13	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich. P.W.	11½	Turpentine	56
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	62@68
Lard, No. 1	73	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	11
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	14
Linseed, raw	63@64	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	18

POTATOES—Receipts are liberal in quantity, with the quality generally poor. Good peachblows are steady at 95c@$1.00 per bu by the car-lot on track, and good early rose are held at the same figures. Choice Eastern potatoes, of which there are few on the market, sell at $1.00@1.05. Sweet potatoes are becoming scarce, choice selling at $4.00@4.50 for Illinois and $5.00@5.50 for Jerseys. There are some poor lots on the market which are hard to dispose of at any price.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was scarce, dressed chickens selling at 8@10c and turkeys at 10@11c for choice birds. Live geese were held at $5.50@6.00 and live ducks at $3.25. In game, mallards were in light supply, selling at $1.75 per doz, and quail at $1.75. Venison was in fair supply, and sold at 13c per lb.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.35
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.20
Ashton dairy, per sack	1.15
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.15

TALLOW—Is fairly active and firm at 7¾c for city and 7½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6¾c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.17 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a steady trade at the prices given below:

Good to choice medium tub	40@44
Coarse and dingy tub	32@36
Fine and unwashed fleece	22@26
Coarse and unwashed fleece	20@22

Medium and unwashed fleece.....27@31
Medium and washed fleece.....33@40
Fine washed fleece.....35@40
Coarse washed fleece.....30@35

LIVE STOCK.
CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,308	9,442	629
Tuesday	4,150	24,412	1,615
Wednesday	6,500	36,000	3,500
Total	13,048	69,854	5,844
Same time last week	15,568	33,083	2,862
Shipments—			
Monday	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	3,290	3,940	868

CATTLE—The demand for fat cattle again exceeded the supply, and prices were strong and higher, sales showing an average advance of 5@10c. Butchers' and canners' stuff and stockers were in good request, but they were not salable at any advance, the supply being liberal. Sales were at $2.50@6.60 for poor to extra, with most of the day's work at $3.00@5.75 for such grades as are taken by the local trade, and at $4.25@5.75 for common to good shipping beeves. The market closed firm, with about all sold.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.85@6.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	4.35@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	1,141	$6.33	15	1,369	$6.00
54	1,421	5.45	21	1,382	5.50
51	1,282	5.85	18	1,230	5.20
23 cows	971	3.80	18	1,285	5.70
18	1,213	5.75	19	1,000	4.25
18	1,351	5.75	15	1,108	4.50
15	1,387	6.00	51	1,382	6.00
15	1,099	4.70	51	1,295	5.50
10 stockers	1,018	3.25	15	1,357	5.80
11	1,114	5.30	15	1,361	5.90
22	1,011	3.65	36	1,225	5.75
21 cows	902	3.30	16	1,248	5.75
24 mixed	944	2.75	19	1,150	5.37½
12 mixed	891	3.10	15	1,618	6.50

HOGS—Were in large supply, and prices ranged 5@10c lower, the market dropping back to about the closing figures of last week, or to $5.90@6.40 for poor to prime light, and to $5.75@6.65 for poor to extra heavy. The quality was pretty good, and most of the trading was done at $6.15@6.35 for light and at $6.00@6.40 for heavy. Skips and culls sold at $4.50@5.75.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	342	$6.60	33	322	$6.25	40	337	$6.15
49	336	6.60	47	289	6.25	32	288	6.20
55	407	6.65	53	248	6.25	206	252	6.20
324	378	6.70	64	298	6.30	48	324	6.20
65	349	6.50	128	290	6.30	42	318	6.20
50	340	6.50	66	305	6.30	46	215	6.35
52	329	6.55	54	274	6.30	63	211	6.35
54	287	6.40	31	386	6.30	69	194	6.35
51	321	6.40	109	330	5.30	57	213	6.35
51	327	6.45	49	270	5.30	42	208	6.35
63	346	6.45	56	285	6.35	111	206	6.35
58	377	6.45	116	315	6.35	43	198	6.35
113	251	6.45	43	298	6.35	68	190	6.35
31	298	6.45	55	217	5.80	38	213	6.35
42	395	6.45	46	276	5.80	60	211	6.35
101	383	6.50	29	278	5.90	51	164	6.15
57	321	6.50	29	270	5.90	74	179	6.15
36	306	6.50	47	267	5.95	184	208	6.15
47	348	6.50	35	258	6.00	48	173	6.20
48	324	6.50	61	274	6.00	42	208	6.20
29	376	6.50	32	285	6.00	58	202	6.25
45	319	6.50	45	297	6.15	63	189	6.25
20	298	6.50	41	269	6.15	36	206	6.25
47	349	6.55						

SHEEP—Were active, but the poorer sorts averaged lower, the decline in the grades below good amounting to 15@25c per 100 lbs. Sales were at $3.37½@6.00 for poor to extra. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
125	78	$3.37½	105	89	$4.12½	78	108	$4.50
100	81	3.65	90	91	4.25	156	106	4.75
110	78	3.75	160	100	4.25	90	128	4.75
279	84	3.75	103	98	4.37½	84	108	4.75
41	98	3.75	78	95	4.40	75	112	5.00
261	97	3.75	94	105	4.45	79	120	5.00
171	88	3.85	135	105	4.50	10	112	5.25
108	87	4.00	85	126	4.50	85	121	5.25
90	92	4.00	83	96	4.50	61	148	6.00
81	78	4.10						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 3,770; exporters used 35 carloads; the remaining 190 carloads had quick sale at an advance of ¼c on medium and fair grades and ⅛c on good and prime. Sales include rough oxen at 8¼@8¾c; common to prime steers, 9¼@12½c. No extra or fancy cattle shown. Shipments yesterday and today, 4,800 quarters of beef, 950 carcasses mutton. Live stock and fresh meat exports from the United States and Canada (exclusive of horses and mules) for the year were 148,860 cattle, 110,937 sheep, 1,586 hogs, 475,657 quarters beef, 81,485 carcasses mutton, 16,629 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 11,170; firmer and higher, with quick sales; 4@6¼c for sheep; 5@7½c for lambs; general sales of good sheep from Kentucky and Illinois, 5¼@6c.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 5,750; demand for both live and dressed sharp at an advance of 40c per 100 lbs; live hogs sold at $6.75@7.15 per 100 lbs; dressed do, $8.50@9.00; pigs a shade higher.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 215; shipments, 200; fairly active for butchers' stock; prices firm; shipping steers in fair supply, but demand light; fair to good steers, $5.00@5.65; heavy do, $5.75@6.25; exporters, $6.50; native butchers' steers, $4.00@5.00; good cows and heifers, $3.00@3.75; choice heifers, $4.00; feeding steers, $3.75@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, none; demand moderate; fair to good, $3.40@4.00; prime to choice, $4.25@5.00.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged; very light shipping, $5.80@6.00; Yorkers, $6.15@6.25; packing, $6.25@6.50; butchers' to fancy, $6.40@6.60; receipts, 5,100; shipments, 200.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 840; shipments, 381; market good; native shippers, $5.85@6.00; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.85; native cows, $2.25@4.00; half-breeds, $3.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,400; shipments, 728; active but lower; good to choice heavy, $5.95@6.20; mixed packing, $5.70@5.90; light shipping, $5.30@5.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—HOGS—Dull and lower; packers not buying; packing and shipping, $5.75@6.40; receipts, 4,600; shipments, 2,800.

CATTLE—Active but not quotably higher; receipts, 450; shipments, 80.

SHEEP—Demand active; $3.00@4.75; receipts, 200; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612; market brisk; best, $6.25@7.75; fair to good, $5.25@6.00; common, $4.25@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200 head; Philadelphias, $6.90@7.10; Yorkers, $6.60@6.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600; selling active at $4.00@5.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $5.00@6.30; packing and butchers', $6.20@6.60; receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,740.

LUMBER.

Outside orders are still heavy, and prices are firmly maintained. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch rough	35.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.50
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, clear	3.70
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@ 45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, 1st and 2d, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@ 70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 2d; spring No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—5s 10½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 55s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—Evening.—COTTON—Easier; 6 9-16@6 11-16d; sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,750.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 42s.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—TALLOW—Fine American, 45s@45s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 5¾@6s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—17¾@17¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Wheat quiet but steady; red winter, 10s 7d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6s; No. 3 do, 9s 10d. Corn not much doing. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but firm. Corn not much doing. To arrive—Wheat and corn rather dull. Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat and corn moderate. Pork, 73s; lard, 55s 9d; bacon, long clear, 46s; short clear, 58s; tallow, 41s 9d; cheese, 55s; beef, 117s. Country markets firm. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady; corn quiet. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat not much inquiry. Country markets for wheat—English, firm; French steady. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 980,000 qrs; corn, 60,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 7,500 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—An active business reported again in winter wheat, which, on the option list, fluctuated widely, as reflecting in part the frequent and sharp changes at the West, but also largely through local influences. No. 2 red for forward delivery opened a trifle cheaper on a restricted volume of dealings, but was soon worked up again about ¼@½c a bu on a rather more confident inquiry from speculative sources, reacting once more through the afternoon to decided heaviness, losing about ¾@⅞c bu on a renewed pressure to place supplies, and rallying again near the close about ¼@½c a bu on a much better call from speculative buyers, leaving off as a rule quite firmly. Early deliveries have been quoted generally firm, and in the instance of No. 2 red a gain was noted of about ⅛@⅛c a bu on comparatively light offerings, thus checking the outward movement, which has been quite moderate, though late in the afternoon shippers evinced rather more dispotition to purchase. Spring wheat has been inactive, but held much more firmly, as in very light supply. Cable advices were generally of firm but tame markets. Sales reported of 3,068,000 bu No. 2 red, new and old rules, at respectively $1.42½@1.48 and $1.43@1.44¼; canal at $1.43 and railroad at $1.43¼@1.44¼, closing at $1.42¾, new rule bid and 144 old rule railroad; do January, $1.42¼@1.42¾, closing at $1.42¾ bid; do February, $1.44¼@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾ bid; do March, $1.46¾@1.47¼, closing at $1.48¾, this option attracting much more attention; ungraded red, $1.29@1.44, as to quality; New York No. 2 spring, new and old rules, $1.28@1.30; No. 3 spring, $1.23 (with No. 3 Milwaukee spring quoted up to $1.29 asked for delivered); ungraded spring, $1.12@1.15. Corn fairly active, but unsettled, generally lower, in most instances receding about ⅛@¼c per bu on free and urgent offerings, especially for forward delivery, closing, however, more firmly. White and yellow corn exceptionally scarce and wanted, and quoted higher. Sales reported of 1,266,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 67¼@71½c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white held above the views of buyers; yellow Southern at 69¼@71½c from dock and afloat; white Southern choice at 77c afloat; steamer white at 77½c. Oats depressed about ¼@½c per bu, options yielding most, on more liberal offerings, leading to a moderately active movement, partly speculative, closing weak and irregular. Sales reported of 253,000 bu white Western ungraded at 50@53c; mixed Western ungraded at 49@51½c; white State at 52@54c, as to quality; mixed State, 50½@52c. Rye weak and dull; car-loads quoted at 93@95c; prime State afloat quoted at 96c asked. Barley ruled stronger and in good request; a boat-load of 6-rowed State sold at $1; another of No. 1 Canada choice to arrive at $1.12; No. 1 Canada here at $1.10; ungraded Canada at $1.08@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted less attention and ruled somewhat easier. Western mess pork inactive for early delivery; quoted at the close $16.62½@17.00 for ordinary brands, and new at $17.62½@17.75. Sales of 325 brls at $16.62½ for old and $17.75 for new; 50 brls city prime mess at $19.12½, and other kinds wholly nominal here, and in the option line Western mess pork lifeless; January options quoted nominal at $17.65@17.75; February at $17.65@17.75; March, $17.65@17.75. Cut meats in request, including pickled shoulders, quoted at 7¼@7½c; pickled hams at 9¾@10¼c; smoked shoulders at 8@8¼c. Long clear middles continue very quiet; in the local market quoted at 9¼@9⅜c; short clear, 9⅝c. Western steam lard in less demand for early delivery, with contract grade quoted as closing at $11.25 for prime, and in the option line less sought after, opening weaker, but closing more steadily, with January options quoted at the close at $11.22½ bid; February at $11.37½; March at $11.47½; April at $11.57½ bid; May, $11.65 bid; June at $11.70@11.75; and seller next year at $11.12½.

TALLOW—Unchanged; quoted at 7¾@8c for prime to choice, with sales in lots at 7¾@8c.

SUGARS—Raw in fair request on the basis of 7⅜c for fair and 7½c for good refining muscovado, with sales of China at 5¾@6¼c; Martinique at 6⅝c; muscovado at 7½c; and centrifugal at 7 13-16c; refined in rather more demand, with cut loaf quoted at 9½@9¾c; crushed, 9¼@9⅝c; powdered, 9¼@9⅝c; granulated, 9 5-16c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8¼@8⅝c; white extra C, 8@8⅛c; yellow extra C, 7¼@7⅜c; C, 7@7⅜c; yellow extra C, 7½@7⅝c; C, 7@7⅜c; yellows, 6½@6⅞c.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate movement reported recently at somewhat irregular figures, though as a rule the changes have not been important. Tonnage for petroleum met with a moderate call at full rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included by steam, flour in barrels odd lots at 1s 1½d to 1s 6d, through freight; by out-port steamers as low as 1s 1½d to 1s 3d; local shipments quoted at 1s 3d bid and 1s 6d asked; room for grain quoted up to 3½d bid; provisions in lots at 12s 6d@20s (mainly through freight and by out-port steamers).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quiet at 11 13-16@12⅛c; futures strong; January, 11.82c; February, 12.01c; March, 12.26c; April, 12.45c; May, 12.59c; June, 12.72c; July, 12.84c; August, 12.95c; September, 12.32c; October, 11.56c; November, 11.40c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 2,900 brls; super State and Western, $4.10@5.00; common to good extra, $5.00@6.00; good to choice, $6.10@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $5.25@8.25; St. Louis, $5.10@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots held very firm; options opened ⅛c lower, afterward recovered, advanced ⅜@½c, then lost the improvement, and closed strong at a slight advance; receipts, 37,000 bu; exports, 57,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.12@1.15; No. 3 do, $1.23; No. 2 do, $1.28@1.30; ungraded red, $1.29@1.44; No. 2 do, $1.42¾@1.43 for new; $1.43@1.44¼ for old; ungraded white, $1.20@1.39; No. 1 do, sales 6,000 bu at $1.40@1.40¼; No. 2 red, January, sales 424,000 bu at $1.42¾@1.42¾, closing at $1.42¾; February, sales 1,072,000 bu at $1.44¾@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾; March, sales 366,000 bu at $1.46¾@1.47¾, closing at $1.47¾. Corn ¼@¾c lower, closing quiet and weak; receipts, 5,000 bu; exports, 70,000 bu; ungraded, 68¼@71½c; No. 3, 68¾@68¾c; No. 2, 70@70⅝c for new, 71½c for old; steamer, 70@70¾c; No. 2, January, 69¾@69¾c, closing at 69½c; February, 71⅛@71⅜c, closing at 71⅜c; March, 73¼@73⅝c, closing at 73⅜c; May, 75⅛@75⅝c, closing at 75⅜c. Oats ½c lower, closing dull and weak; receipts, 17,000 bu; exports, none; mixed Western, 49@51½c; white do, 50@53c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; yearlings, 12@22c; Eastern and Western, 22@28c; New York State, 22@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes quoted at 9½@11½c. Sugar steady; moderately active; fair to good refining quoted at 7⅜@7½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 79⅛c; crude, 6¾@7½c; refined, 7c.

TALLOW—Quiet but firm; 7¾@8c.

RESIN—Firm; $2.35@2.45.

TURPENTINE—Higher; firm; 56c.

EGGS—Western fresh very firm at 28@29c.

LEATHER—In fair demand; steadily held; hemlock soles, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 22@26c.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 36@50c; pulled, 20@45c; unwashed, 12@34c; Texas, 14@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; moderately active; new mess, $17.75. Beef quiet but steady. Cut-meats dull and nominal; long clear middles, 9¼@9⅝c; short do, 9⅝c. Lard strong and higher; prime steam, $11.20@11.25.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; 12@40c.

CHEESE—Firm for choice; 8½@11¾c.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake, 20½@20¾c. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $23.00@24.50; American, $21.00@26.00; Russia sheathing, 13@15c. Nails, cut, $3.30@3.40; clinch, $4.90@5.90.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Steady and more inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western ruled higher and closed at a slight reaction; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.39¾@1.39¾; January, $1.39¼@1.39¾; February, $1.42½@1.42¾; March, $1.44⅝@1.44¾. Corn—Western higher but inactive; mixed spot, 67⅜c bid; January 67⅜@68¼c; February, 69¼@70c; March, 71⅛@71⅜c; May, 75¼@75⅝c. Oats—Quiet; Western white, 48@51c; mixed, 46@47c; Pennsylvania, 46@50c. Rye—Quiet at $1.00.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $16.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and a shade higher. Mess pork, $17.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, $7.50@9.50. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.50; clear-rib sides, $10.50. Hams, $12.50@13.50. Lard—Refined, $12.25.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, packed, 18@40c; roll, 23@30c.

EGGS—Quiet at 25c; limed, 22@23c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, 9@10½c. Sugar dull; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,145 brls; wheat, 22,396 bu; corn, 16,250 bu; oats, 1,751 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,598 bu; corn, 594 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 246,100 bu; corn, 51,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Very little business transacted on 'Change today, the attention of the members being almost wholly taken up in election of officers for the ensuing year.

FLOUR—Steady; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; lower; No. 2 red, $1.34½@1.34¾ cash; $1.44½ January; $1.38@1.37⅜ February; $1.40¼@1.39¼ March; $1.42½@1.42 May; No. 3 do, $1.30½; No. 4 do, $1.21⅜. Corn better and slow; 68¼@66¾c cash; 66¼@66¾c January; 66¾@66¾c February; 67@67¼c March; 68⅞@68¾c May. Oats slow; 35½@35⅞c January; 36⅛c February; 38¾@38⅞c May. Rye quiet at 94¾@95c. Barley steady at 80c@$1.10.

LEAD—Steady at $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork very slow at $17.00 asked cash, $16.92½ bid February, $17.25 bid March. Dry salt meats steady; car lots $6.10, $8.65, $8.70, $8.95. Bacon quiet at $7.25, $9.85, $10.10. Lard nominal at 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bu.

Afternoon board—Wheat better: $1.37⅜ February; $1.40 March; $1.42½ May. Corn higher; 66⅝c February; 71⅛c March; 78⅜c May.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.50@5.00; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $5.50@6.50; Minnesota extras, $5.75@7.50; winter wheats, $6.50@7.00 for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7.00@7.75 for St. Louis and Illinois; spring wheat patents, $7.50@8.50; winter do, $7.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; No. 2 and high mixed, 73@74½c; steamer, 71@72c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 56@58c; No. 2 white, 54@55c; No. 3 do, 52½@53c; No. 2 mixed, 51@52c. Rye, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate demand; prime, $15.00@15.50; old and new mess, $17.00@18.00; clear and extra clear, $19.50@21.00. Beef steady. Lard steady.

BUTTER—Choice grades in demand; others in moderate demand.

CHEESE—Steady and firm.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

HIDES—Firm, but transactions light; Western dry, 17@18c; do wet, 9½@11c.

TALLOW—Firm; in good demand; 7¾@8c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; corn, 37,000 bu; wheat, 1,500 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, track, $1.40¼; steamer, in elevator, $1.37¼; No. 2 red, January, $1.40@1.40¼; February, $1.42½@1.42¾; March, $1.44@1.45. Corn in moderate demand; new steamer, on track, grain depot, 67c; do No. 3, on track, 66½c; sail mixed, January, 68@68½c; February, 70¼@70½c; March, 72¾@73c. Oats in more demand; No. 1 white, 52½c; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

BUTTER—Dull.

EGGS—Quiet.

CHEESE—Firm; choice scarce, and wanted; creamery, 12¾c; fair to good, 11½@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,100 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 4,200 bu; oats, 3,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—CORN-MEAL—Firmer; quoted at $3.65@3.70.

HAY—Dull; prime lower at $21.00; choice steady at $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; $17.50@17.62½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders easier; loose, $6.00; packed, $6.25.

BRAN—Weak; $1.17½.

Others unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.27¾; January, $1.27⅜; February, $1.27⅜; March, $1.27¾; April, $1.28¼; May, $1.33; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.13; No. 4 and rejected, nominal. Corn firm; No. 2, 65c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 43c. Rye dull and neglected; No. 2, 96c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 spring, 91¼c; January, 91⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.00 cash and January; $17.25 February. Lard—Prime steam, $11.02½ cash and January; $11.15 February.

HOGS—Quiet, $5.90@6.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.35½; February, $1.37¾; March, $1.39¼; May, $1.42¾ bid. Corn quiet; No. 2, spot and January, 63⅝c; February, 64⅝c asked; March, 64⅝c; May, 68⅛c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2, 45c.

CLOVER—No. 2, $4.80; prime, $5.00.

HOGS—Dressed, $7.50.

Afternoon Call—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.35¾; January sales, $1.35¼; February, $1.37¾; March, $1.39¼; April, $1.41 bid; May, $1.43 asked. Corn quiet; No. 2, May, 68⅜c; June, 70c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, none; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—COTTON—Dull; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Active and firm; family, $6.10@6.40; fancy, unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.38@1.40. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 70c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Rye firmer; $1.03½. Barley stronger; $1.04@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $17.25@17.50. Lard stronger; $10.92½@10.95. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib, $8.62½@8.87½. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm, at $1.15; combination sales of finished goods, 1,140 brls, on the basis of $1.15.

BUTTER—In fair demand; choice Western Reserve, 27c; choice Central Ohio, 22c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Easier; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; extra, $5.00@5.50; extra family, $5.50@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.37. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 72c; do mixed, 67½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 51c; do mixed, 49c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear sides, 9¼@9⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.15.

HOGS—Strong and higher; $6.50@7.00; receipts, 420.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 15,893 bu; shipments, 28,615 bu; slow and weaker; No. 4, cash, 93c; January, 93c; No. 3, cash, $1.01; January, $1.01; No. 2, cash, $1.20½; January, $1.21½. Corn—Receipts, 15,056 bu; shipments, 1,659 bu; dull and weak; No. 2, cash, 57½c; January, 58c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high-mixed, 61¾@62c; mixed, 61½@61¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 45½@45¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 97½@98c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,975 bu; corn, 46,640 bu; oats, 8,700 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,950 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 31,500 bu; oats, 16,625 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsteady and easier; No. 1 white, cash, $1.34@1.34½; January, $1.34⅝; February, $1.36¾; March, $1.38¾; April, $1.40⅝; May, $1.41⅝. No. 2 red, $1.35; No. 2 white, $1.29¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.34½@1.35. Corn firm; 63@64c. Oats steady; 46@48c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 74c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 11⅜c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 2,800 bales; gross, 4,200; exports to Great Britain, 1,800; Continent, 1,300; sales, 1,300; stock, 109,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅜c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 480 bales; gross, 1,500; exports coastwise, 6,500; sales, 4,000; stock, 405,000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Weak at 11¼c; sales not reported; receipts, 3,100 bales; shipments, 3,600; stock, 86,200.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Market active and lower; opened at 80¼c, declined to 79¼c, advanced to 80¾c, and closed at 79¼c; sales, 1,101,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 80¼c; highest, 80¼c; lowest, 79⅜c; closed, 79⅛c; shipments, 57,345; charters, 15,870; runs, 47,400.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; united certificates unsettled; closed at 79¼c; refined, 7c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Agents making large deliveries of white goods on account of back orders; cotton goods quiet and steady; there is more demand for medium fancy prints, and shirtings are doing fairly; woolen goods quiet and steady; foreign goods dull.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 52c.

"MESSIAH" MISERY.

Theodore Thomas Again Talks—Story of Patti's Trouble Again Rehearsed—Miss Anna Louise Cary Calls It "Rubbish."

Cincinnati Commercial.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The *Commercial's* representative called on Theodore Thomas tonight, and laid before him copies of the Cincinnati papers giving the various versions of the Patti-Cary controversy, and asked him if he had anything to add to the statement made last evening. The conductor, who had just returned from an evening reception, after giving a successful concert at Music Hall, was in excellent humor, and puffed his cigar complacently as the correspondent read to him the paragraphs concerning the little dispute.

"Well, really," he said, "I do not see what more I can say, except to express my astonishment at the turn affairs have taken since I left Cincinnati. As I told you last night, I could not believe Patti had made use of the expressions attributed to her. I am loath to believe now that she made or even inspired them. Assuming that she did, I do not know that I have anything further to say; I do not desire to involve myself in a controversy with a lady."

"How can you account for her seeming pique, Mr. Thomas?"

"Only in one way, and I really do not want to say how. Cary scored a brilliant success in the 'Messiah.' But for me she would have responded to an encore, but I do not tolerate encores. They have no place in an oratorio, and when I quietly told her not to respond she gracefully assented. Patti was the attraction and we put her forward. We arranged to give her an encore. That she did not make a failure was not her fault. Now these are unpleasant things to say, and I would prefer that they would remain unsaid."

"Is it your opinion, because of Cary's pronounced success, that Patti was piqued?" the correspondent interrupted.

"Well," replied the conductor, with charming naivete, "that would be a natural conclusion."

"You told me last night that Patti was amiable Wednesday night."

"Oh, yes, she was amiability itself. Now, you remind me of it, I will say a word here about her remarks about the manner in which she went on the stage. I asked Mr. Pendleton, before the concert, if he would not escort her on, and he declined, saying such a thing had never been done before, and he did not feel disposed to establish a precedent. So when I referred the matter to Patti she very graciously consented to my acting as her escort."

"Now," continued the interviewer, "she claims to have been ignored before the oratorio, says she was not called upon, and all that sort of thing?"

"That sounds like prima donna nonsense and jealousy," broke in the conductor, "I have no patience with it."

"She does not fancy your style as a conductor; says you consider yourself a little god?"

A puff of smoke issued from the conductor's lips, and a shrug of the shoulders was the only response.

"She charges you with having had a bottle of brandy and asking her to imbibe."

"Now, my dear sir, it is asking too much of me to reply to any such charge. You may be assured it comes from the *Enquirer*, not from Patti, and is false; but, as I said at the outset, I don't want to be drawn into a controversy with Madame Patti. She is a lady for whom I have the friendliest of feeling. If I should say more the controversy would not end here, and I do not care to have it prolonged."

NO REPLY TO RUBBISH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Miss Cary tonight positively refused to say a word in reply to the statements of Patti. Her words were: "I have no reply to make to that kind of rubbish!"

Giants in These Days.

Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, who lives on a farm near Seville, O., is seven feet eleven and a half inches high, and weighs 478 pounds. Mrs. Bates is seven feet eleven inches high, and weighs 413 pounds. It is a difficult matter to convey an adequate idea of the proportions of such a dwelling as the one occupied by the Ohio giants. A door that is six feet six inches high is a large-sized opening in the side of a house—that is, a dwelling-house, not a cathedral. But the doors in the domicil of the Bates giants are ten feet high, and the knobs are nearly as high as the reporter's head.

The house was built by Capt. Bates in 1876, and is elegantly furnished. In the main building on the ground floor are, besides the spacious hall, the bed-chamber of the giants, a sitting-room, and a parlor. The couch upon which the big couple sleep was made especially for them, and it is a curiosity to look at. It is extensive enough to give the great people room to stretch in, and it looks as big as an ordinary-sized floor. It is really ten feet long, wide in proportion, and about twice as high as a common bed. The magnificent dressing-case is also a huge affair, with a glass upon it nearly as big as the side of a house. In the sitting-room is a piano of ordinary size itself, but it is mounted on blocks two feet high, so that the instrument is away up in the air, out of the reach of common folks. There are two rocking-chairs in this room that are so big that the reporter had to climb up into one of them the same as an infant would clamber into a "high chair." It is very expensive for the giants to live, as they have to pay such an exorbitant price for everything they wear. For instance, it costs the Captain $50 for a pair boots.

It is a most astonishing sight to come across the two giants out for a drive. City folks who have seen the ponderous wagons with wheels reaching to the second story of a house, used to haul stones weighing tons and tons, can form an idea of the vehicle used. It is pulled by six stout Norman horses, and it is enough to make a man think he has got 'em sure, to suddenly meet such a spectacle on the road out in the country. Passing wagons have to let the rails down and drive into the adjoining fields until the giants go by.

A GOLD CRAZE.

The Citizens of Ottumwa, Ia., Wild Over the Discovery of Gold and Silver on the Sterile Banks of the Des Moines River.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 3.—A genuine gold craze is just now sweeping over this city and vicinity with tremendous force. Many of the coolest and most sensible heads are affected. Visions of sudden and enormous wealth dance before the eager eyes of the people. Men who are not enthusiasts, who have been all their lives conducting business on business principles, have been caught in the resistless current of excitement, and are planning what they will do for themselves, their friends, and their city when they realize the untold millions that lie buried under the surface of the acres they have purchased in the great mining district that is to be. The talk on the street corners is all of gold; at the hotels and business places and in the social circles the same absorbing topic rules the hour. The south bank of the Des Moines River, desolate, barren, hilly, uninviting, nearly worthless for agricultural purposes, has suddenly become invested with an immense importance. Lucky is he, in his own and the general estimation, who possesses a few acres of the roughest of the land over there, or a share or two in the latest mining company. Corner lots in town are nowhere by the side of a few scrub oaks over the river, including the apology for soil in which they grow. Skeptics there are, to be sure, but they are apparently in a hopeless minority, and are not at present listened to with much favor.

The first and natural inquiry is, "What is this all about?" Your readers shall know all that I know, and after that they can speculate on the probabilities, and invest their money if so inclined, as well as anybody. It seems that J. O. Briscoe has owned forty acres of hilly land on Bear Creek, west of the city, for several years. His intention was originally to develop the coal it was understood to contain. Twelve years ago, while working a coal-bank on the premises, he struck a sandstone ledge, some features of which interested him, and he finally settled down to the belief that the rock contained the precious metals. Time rolled on, but he did not forget his gold and silver mine. Two years ago he sent some of the rock to Chicago to be assayed. The result is shown in a certificate signed W. H. Mardock, assayer, No. 150 State street, to the effect that the ore contained $29.73 in silver to the ton. On the same date Mr. Mardock certifies that an assay of ore sent by Briscoe for both gold and silver showed gold $2.06, silver $32.58, total $34.64. Under date of Oct. 1, 1881, Charles W. Forebussy, 156 Fifth avenue, Chicago, certifies that samples of Briscoe's ore sent to him assayed, gold $24.80, silver $2.35, total $27.15. On the same date Mardock certifies to an assay resulting gold $1.70, silver $10.32, total $12.02. A. B. Thomas, 156 Fifth avenue, Chicago, certifies, Dec. 10, 1881, to an assay of 1,000 pounds of ore from Briscoe's "Wapello" Mine, showing gold $16.53, silver $2.80, total $19.33. There have been other assays showing similar results. The rock is a comparatively soft sandstone, is easily worked, and will "pay big" at these figures. The ledge from which the samples were taken is alleged to be thirty-six feet thick and rich all through. The samples assayed were from different depths and from different holes.

The publication of the above, together with other information regarding the mineral wealth of the Bear Creek region, created intense excitement. At first there was general incredulity; but many who were most incredulous at the outset are believers in a greater or less degree now. The land in the vicinity of Briscoe's tract was all bought up immediately. Much of it was in fact bought up by those who were let into the golden secret before the same became generally known. Among those who have invested their money in adjacent lands are bankers like C. F. Blake, J. W. Edgerly, and W. A. McGrew, and business men like A. C. Leighton, Kiser & Pierson, James Rider, W. B. Rider, William McNett, John Packwood, John Stevens, W. H. Stevens, Dick Stevens, S. M. Dennis, Joe Loomis, J. M. Murray, Frank Simmons, D. D. Calhoon, and Messrs. McCarroll and Tower. It may be noticed in this connection, however, that these purchasers were early in the field, and showed their prudence in paying but little more for land than the same land would be worth as coal land, which it is all supposed to be—that is, from $40 to $75 per acre. So, whatever the result, they will not be great losers.

Mr. Charles F. Blake, President of the Iowa National Bank, is the heaviest investor by far. He is a man who has the unbounded confidence of the entire community. He says in regard to the whole matter that he knows what the entire public knows—the published facts, and no more. As to the correctness of the different assays he has not the slightest doubt. It is only a question, then, as to the extent of the ore. If there is enough of that kind of rock, then "there's millions in it." It has been known for years that there was mineral in this vicinity. Thirty years or more ago the finding of gold along the creeks occasioned great excitement. This was before quartz-mining had received much attention. It was not discovered in paying quantities, however. The fact that the mineral is found in solid rock of course precludes the idea of "salting." The mining here, if it ever comes to that, will be "quartz-mining" without the quartz. It is asserted, however, that quartz has been discovered within the past few days, and this adds fuel to the flame, as there were many who would not believe in gold unless there was also quartz. Several shafts are now being sunk at different points, and the question of paying mineral will be rapidly pushed to a conclusion. There are many who pooh-pooh the whole matter and declare it a humbug. The assays and the declaration of such a man as Mr. Blake that they were just as represented seem conclusive that the precious metals are here in considerable quantities. Whether it will pay to harvest them time will tell.

DOWN ON LOGAN.

The "Inter-Ocean" Using the "News" to Bullyrag John—Charges Him with Going Back on Conkling and Platt and Standing by Garfield—Alleged Chilling Attitude of Arthur—Logan Suspected of Harboring Presidential Aspirations.

From a Staff Correspondent of the News, alias Inter-Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—It has become a well-developed fact in Washington, although not known outside of a certain circle, that the Stalwart leaders have never forgiven Gen. Logan for his desertion of Conkling and Platt during their fight in the Senate against the confirmation of Robertson last spring, and his subsequent lukewarmness at the time of their bitter struggle at Albany. In his desire to retain the patronage of Illinois he forgot his political friends, and allowed the Administration to use him to destroy Conkling and Platt. This has long been the belief of the New York ex-Senators and their friends, and they have been gradually, but surely, drawing away from the former Senator.

Gen. Logan has at various times complained bitterly at what he calls his treatment by the present Administration, declaring that he did not get what he wanted, and was not treated justly. The reason for this feeling on his part is found largely in the fact that Gen Logan thought that as soon as Arthur was inaugurated he had only to signify a desire in order to have it fulfilled; that he was one of the immortal three who would be consulted with and deferred to in all things. In this he has been sadly disappointed, and is understood to be gradually realizing the great mistake he made in deserting his friends for mere party gain.

Mr. Conkling's friends have been very loath to say much, even to their intimate friends, of their doubts concerning Logan, but it was impossible for them always to conceal their feelings in this regard. One thing that has hastened to develop this sore spot is the undoubted position of Gen. Logan in regard to the campaign of 1884, and his aspirations for the Presidential nomination at that time. He is beginning to realize that he can look for no assistance from the Administration or its friends. Said a Stalwart Congressman of New York to your correspondent today: "I have been making some inquiries—in fact, it was among Illinois Congressmen—in regard to Logan and his standing in his State, and am surprised at the feeling of restlessness and actual dislike that exists there at his political methods and toward him personally. Isn't he altogether too dictatorial?"

I replied that there were those in the State who possibly might agree with him.

"Well," said he, "I have about made up my mind from what I have already heard, that John A. Logan will have to submit as quietly as is consistent with one of his temperament to be laid on the shelf at the end of his present term. One of these days I shall be able to be more explicit, and state openly the remarks that are being made, and the names of those who are making them."

One of the most severe blows that Gen. Logan has yet received comes from Gen. Grant. In his recent interview on the Fitz John Porter case he takes issue squarely with Gen. Logan on the question, and intimates a desire to see Fitz John Porter vindicated. This, if carried to an attempt in such a direction, would bring on a contest in which Gen. Logan will take an active part in opposition to Gen. Grant. The Fitz John Porter case has long been looked upon as Gen. Logan's particular hobby—in fact, as some of his Stalwart friends have reiterated, he devoted so much time to his speech on this subject that he came near losing the State of Illinois to Grant.

A PRETTY QUARREL.

The Milwaukee "Sentinel" Muddle—Inside View of a Third-Term Organ.

Milwaukee Republican, Jan. 2.

It is known to our readers that serious trouble has for some time past existed between the principal stockholders and the managers of the *Sentinel*. These differences finally came before the public on Saturday in a case in the County Court. It appears that Messrs. Daniel L. Wells and Charles F. Ilsley having become owners of a majority of the *Sentinel* stock, Mr. Murphey, the President, and Mr. McCord, the Secretary of the company, undertook to restore the balance of power in their favor by a clandestine issue of new stock to themselves, no notice of the proceedings being given to the other stockholders. Having done this, they took out an ex parte injunction before a Court Commissioner in the name of the *Sentinel* Company to restrain the majority stockholders from asking for the appointment of a Receiver, and in fact from doing anything by which they could assert their rights as stockholders.

Upon hearing the case, Judge Mann promptly set aside the injunction, except so far as it forbids the defendants attempting to secure the appointment of an ex parte Receiver, which they declared was something they had never contemplated. Later in the day, on Saturday, Mr. Wells got out an injunction restraining Murphey and McCord from issuing notes in the name of the company, from issuing new certificates of stock except in exchange for old, from voting in any stockholders' meeting until they transfer the stock held by him to his name on the books of the company, and requiring them to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed and why they should not be removed as President and Secretary of the company. This injunction is returnable before Judge Mann on Saturday next.

In the papers read in the case last Saturday, the affidavit of Mr. W. G. Roberts will attract the greatest attention. It lifts the curtain and allows the public to look behind the scenes in the office of an "independent," "anti-monopoly," "anti-ring" newspaper which professes to be the especial champion of the rights of the people, as opposed to corporations and ring politicians. Early in the Granger campaign in behalf of the Potter law the *Sentinel* was a zealous advocate of that measure, and vigorously attacked the railway corporations. While the Potter bill was under discussion, as Mr. Roberts—who was the Business-Manager and Secretary of the *Sentinel* Company—testifies, upon information received from Murphey, the latter demanded the sum of $10,000 from a railway corporation as the price of the *Sentinel* ceasing its advocacy of the Potter bill and of discontinuing its attacks on the railway corporation. The railway refused to pay this amount, but finally paid Murphey, as he informed Roberts, $5,000, and thereupon the *Sentinel* refrained from further defense of the Potter bill and from further attacks on the railway company. Of the amount $750 were used to settle some claim of A. M. Thomson, and Murphey kept the remainder, though he admitted that he "did not know whether that was quite right" so far as Roberts was concerned. The transaction suggests whether more recent outbreaks of the same journal against corporations may not have been prompted in the hope of being again pacified in a similar manner.

Mr. Roberts says that the *Sentinel* had been opposed to Mr. Conkling, but, becoming acquainted with him last spring when he came to this city on the occasion of Senator Carpenter's funeral, Mr. Murphey promised Conkling that no more attacks should appear in the paper against him. An article or telegram, however, did appear unfavorable to Mr. Conkling, whereupon Murphey was very angry and ordered his editor to write an article indorsing Conkling, which the editor refused to do, and resigned. On the whole, Mr. Roberts thinks that Mr. Murphey is not capable of successfully managing a newspaper, that he is not familiar with the details of the business, and is a man of too strong prejudices and enmities, and too meddlesome with the editor-in-chief in his editorial department.

Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Compulsory Vaccination.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—This the city wants, but does the city think that it costs each person $2 for this simple process? Not every one feels like meeting this. Again, there is a good deal of fraud in this. A pretended doctor has been traveling and vaccinating, and charging 50 cents on a pretense of doing it under city authority. In one instance at least one of his victims is "under the doctor's care." Cannot the city afford some simple process of vaccination at less than forcing poor people to pay $2? S. S. B.

Guiteau's Good Luck.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 2.—In your issue of the 28th ult. I notice an article under the head of "Party Politics," taken from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The Washington correspondent of that paper evidently is a prophet of the future politically, and easily tells the truth of the past. The statement that the Stalwarts had accomplished all that they had hoped for before the holidays no one will question, and that link by link will be added all through the Administration of Acting-President Arthur, so that the political machine of Conkling, Grant, Cameron & Co. will be able to stand any kind of a test in 1884, will be the only great aim of this organizing company which has profited so greatly by the hand of the damnable wretch who is now feigning insanity to escape the death which should have been dealt out to him long ago. It is truly wonderful how a man can do what this vile vagabond has done, act as he has in court, say what he has to those that he came in contact with, and yet be permitted to live. The like never was known, and never will be again unless it happens in the United States. No other people would be disgraced as we have been since July 2, 1881.

FARMER GREEN.

Adverb Ill or Illy?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—In your article "Guiteau in the Toils" in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 2, you say "Guiteau has played his insanity role . . . so illy," etc. Most everybody knows what you mean, but why do you use such a word as *illy*, when there *is* no such word [?]. You have used it several times lately. Have you any higher authority than Webster to quote? He says: "Illy sometimes, but erroneously, used."

C. S. JONES.

[If there is "*no* such word" as "illy" nobody would use it. Webster simply means that illy as an adverb is not yet in general use, but only in some use. There are hundreds of words in more or less use not yet sanctioned by "Webster." Words grow inperceptibly into general use and out of use in spite of the dictionaries. Worcester says: "Illy, not well, an adverb, rarely used by good writers," which concedes that *some* good writers use it, and, therefore, it is optional to say "illy" or "ill." The general rule for forming an adverb is to add "ly" to an adjective; "ly" is a contraction of "like"—ill-like becomes illy, as bad-like becomes badly; "ill" is an adjective, and by the inflection of the English language adjectives are changed into adverbs by adding "ly." While prevailing usage writes ill for illy, it is anomalous and contrary to analogy, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred "ly" is required to change an adjective into an adverb.]

Board of Trade Secretaryship.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—I noticed an article in your paper of the 28th of December in regard to the proposed resignation of the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade. This matter for the past two weeks has been a floor topic among the members, and of late there has been a petition in circulation asking for a six months' vacation, also for an advance in his salary, as his health is failing, signed by his warmest friends. The question is daily asked, Why does the board impose upon him the duty of this office with its paltry salary of $6,000 annually, together with his income of notary, when his services are eagerly sought for in other interests? We would suggest a change, and in making that change give the office of Secretary, also that of clerks, to members of the board. If the board has not men of intellect enough to fill those offices, we think it is high time for the board to find out its inability and littleness and disband. Mr. Randolph has been a good man for the office, and the board appreciates his services, but now it is due time that some younger man, who is able to stand to his work more than half of the year, should take Mr. Randolph's place with its new responsibilities, and see if there is not a member who can manage the financial interest of the board with as much success as it is now managed. If the matter could be brought before the board by ballot it is safe to say there would not be 200 votes cast in favor of the present conditions, and much less with the proposed amendments involved in the petition. It may be an experiment, but experience is a good teacher, and I say try it.

A MEMBER.

Sixty Cents' Worth of Whisky.

Bonham (Tex.) News.

Sixty cents invested in whisky in the year 1869 cost Fannin County, in time and money, more than the revenue arising from the whisky traffic for five years amounted to. We speak of the investment made by young Dean. He shot Dan Coulter, and poor Dan passed into the spirit land. Then the McDonalds shot and killed Dean. For this offense they were arrested, and, after continuing the case several times, were tried and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary. While in jail they were rescued by their friends breaking open the jail and liberating them. Taking it altogether, this sixty cents' worth of whisky killed two men, made one widow, caused two men to be incarcerated and kept in jail at an enormous expense to Fannin County, and caused trouble to the families and friends of those two men; and then the expense of witnesses and trials in court, with loss of time to the Sheriff and posse, put Fannin County to the expense of not less than $10,000.

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Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:15 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:45 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:45 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:45 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

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bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
bDubuque, R'ck'f'd & Sio'x City Ex	10:00 a m	b 3:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	b 3:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
bKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:05 a m † 9:00 p m	‡ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:45 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	*11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express & Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:25 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 6:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 89 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:50 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	§11:30 p m	* 2:30 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 9:15 a m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	¶10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 3:30 p m	§ 5:40 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	* 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:10 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:25 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Express	§ 3:40 p m	* 5:45 p m
Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:15 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:30 a m	§10:10 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Philadelphia Express	§ 6:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:10 p m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:55 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:10 p m	*11:25 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	* 8:20 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Commissioners Take an Economical Streak, Strange to Relate,

And Return to the Old Per Diem Fixed by the Legislature.

A Mattocks-Mann Spat—More Hospital Accommodations Asked For.

A Preliminary Battle Over Supplies—Hospital Investigation—A Morgue Move.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present and Commissioner Clark in the chair.

THE PER DIEM.

The first business taken up was the question of per diem of the Commissioners, there being a majority and minority report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject. The majority report was in favor of the per diem remaining at $5, as now fixed, holding that the board could fix the pay of its members, but the minority report held that the per diem was fixed by statute at $2.50, and that the board was powerless in the matter.

Both of the reports were read, whereupon Mr. Senne moved the adoption of the minority report, and Mr. Knopf seconded the motion.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with on the adoption of the report. When the name of Mr. Mattocks was reached, he explained his vote. He had signed the majority report, but he had done it because to change the per diem of the members at this time would be an injustice to old members. He was, however, in favor of the per diem being fixed at $2.50, and would vote for the report.

The Chair—I do not understand that the adoption of the report fixes the pay at $2.50, but simply calls upon the Legislature to take action on the question.

Mr. Mattocks replied, and read from the report to show that it fixed the pay at $2.50 instead of $5.

Mr. Sommer said that the gentleman who had submitted the report (Mr. Senne) had been accepting $5 per day, and since he (Sommer) had been elected to receive no less a sum, he would vote against the report.

Mr. Clark said he would fall back on the constitution and continue to present his bills for $5 per day. The adoption of the report, he understood upon further examination, would amount to fixing the pay of the Commissioners at $2.50. He would sign the per diem bills of the members in the future on this basis, but would vote against the report.

ECONOMY TO THE FRONT.

The minority report was then adopted by a vote of yeas 13, nays 2, as follows:

Yeas—Albright, Donnersberger, Ender, Farren, Hutt, Kiehm, Knopf, McClaughrey, Mattocks, O'Neill, Purington, Rheinwald, Senne—13.

Nays—Sommer, Clark—2.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings was next submitted, recommending the paying of a bill to the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company, among other things.

Mr. Purington said the claim was in court, and moved to divide the report. The motion prevailed. The item was then stricken out by a unanimous vote.

Several reports recommending the paying of bills aggregating about $14,000, were presented and adopted, all of the items being for supplies.

MATTOCKS VS. MANN AGAIN.

The Committee on Jail and Criminal Court Accounts reported, recommending the payment of bills aggregating $10,619, of which amount $8,113 was for the Sheriff's pay-roll for December.

Mr. Mattocks objected to the report, and moved to divide it. He said he should not consent to its adoption unless the item of $8,113 for the Sheriff's pay-roll was stricken out.

Mr. Senne could see no reason why the pay-roll should not be passed as customary. The Sheriff had the usual number of employés, and the report was undoubtedly correct.

Mr. O'Neill said the pay-roll had been made out in the middle of the month, and he understood that some employés had been discharged since, notably a turnkey. If this was the case, the amount asked by the Sheriff was not correct.

Mr. Mattocks moved to lay the report over until 3 o'clock, when the matter of the Sheriff's accounts would come up for general discussion on a special order.

The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Knopf thought the action of the board would be construed into a reflection upon the Sheriff. While he did not object to the business-like and economical ideas that actuated Mr. Mattocks, he believed the vote last taken should be reconsidered, and the report of the committee adopted. If there was any irregularity in the salary account it could be investigated when the matter came up on special order.

The matter to reconsider was carried, and the report was adopted by a vote of yeas 11, nays 4, as follows:

Yeas—Ender, Farren, Hutt, Kiehm, Knopf, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Purington, Rheinwald, Senne, Clark—11.

Nays—Albright, Donnersberger, Mattocks, Sommer—4.

MORE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. Purington submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Hospitals and Buildings:

WHEREAS, The present hospital accommodations of Cook County are insufficient to accommodate the patients confined therein; and

WHEREAS, It appears, from a report of the Hospital Committee, that by the erection of an additional building and the fitting up of rooms over the engine-room in said hospital at a total expense of less than $20,000, the rooms in the building now occupied by the officers and employés of the hospital can be secured for hospital purposes, and thus afford the necessary accommodations for eighty additional patients: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Hospital Committee be concurred in, so far as the same relates to the changes above mentioned, and that the joint Committee on Buildings and Hospitals be authorized to make said changes and improvements without delay; and that, on the completion of the same, the building now occupied by said officers and employés be turned over to the Homeopathic School of Medicine, in place of the two wards heretofore assigned to said school under the orders of this board, provided such outlay shall not exceed $15,000.

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

The hour having arrived for the opening of bids for county supplies, Mr. O'Neill moved that all bids received up to 3 o'clock be considered. The motion prevailed.

All of the bids received were then opened, except for printing and stationery, which were ordered returned to the bidders, with the understanding that they should be given until Monday to complete their figures.

The first bids opened were for supplying the milk to the county institutions. They were fifteen in number, and the prices ranged from 12½ to 18 cents per gallon. The lowest bidders were: Sylvester Washington, 12½ cents; W. M. Devine, 12¾ cents (average); and William Thompson and C. B. Quind & Co., 13 cents each for supplying the County Hospital, and William Kolse 13 cents for supplying the Insane Asylum and Poor-House.

For meat, the bills were decidedly mixed. Mr. Bipper, the present contractor, offered to furnish the institution with beef, veal, and mutton by the carcass for six cents per pound; hams, lard, and fowl for nine cents; fish for seven cents; meat for the County Agent's office for five cents; and to furnish everything, as now, for 5 45-100 cents per pound. John Ford offered to furnish everything for six cents a pound, James McGregor for five and three-quarter cents, and Louis Pfaelser for 5 95-100 cents.

Bread came next, and the figures were very close. W. H. Aldrich & Co. offered to supply bread by the 100 pounds at 3 14-100 cents per pound; Ald. Brady for three and one-quarter cents; Duffy Bros. for three and one-fifth, and F. Volz for three and a half cents.

THE SUCCESSFUL DOUGH-MIXER.

After the bids had been read, Mr. Knopf moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider them, which prevailed, Mr. Senne being called to the chair.

Mr. Purington moved that the bread bids be taken up, and that the award be made to W. H. Aldrich & Co., at their bid of 3 14-100, which was the lowest. Mr. Knopf seconded the motion.

Mr. Clark moved, as an amendment, that the award be made to Duffy Bros., at their bid of 3 1-5. There was only six cents difference in the 100 pounds in their favor, and since they had had the contract for the last year at a loss, he thought it no more than right to give them the contract again.

Some further discussion followed, whereupon Mr. Clark called attention to the fact that the bid of Aldrich & Co. had come in after the advertised hour, which he thought was unfair. Furthermore, Mr. Duffy, he said, was willing to reduce his bid to the figures offered by Aldrich, and, under the circumstances, he hoped he would be allowed to do so.

Several Commissioners objected, and it was agreed, finally, by a standing vote, to recommend the award to Aldrich & Co. Those voting for Aldrich & Co., as near as could be gotten at, were Messrs. Albright, Donnersberger, Kiehm, Knopf, Mattocks, O'Neill, Purington, Senne, and Sommer.

THE PRIZE BUTCHER.

Mr. Hutt moved to award the meat contract to F. W. Bipper.

Mr. Purington moved that Bipper's first bid, of six cents per pound by the carcass for all of the county institutions, and five cents per pound to the County Agent, be accepted.

Mr. Senne moved, as an amendment, to accept Bipper's bid as a whole, because he regarded it as the lowest.

Mr. Purington wanted the bids referred to the Committees on Hospital and Public Charities, and have them report the best way to receive the meat, whether by the carcase or otherwise.

Mr. O'Neill thought the proper place to settle the matter was in Committee of the Whole. He was in favor of the acceptance of some of the bids just as they stood.

Mr. Sommer wanted to accept the 5 15-100 bid of Mr. Bipper, which covered the furnishing of everything, and thought this would be the best way out of the difficulty.

Mr. Mattocks said he knew Mr. Bipper, and had no doubt he was an honest man, and knew he supplied good meat to people living on the avenues; but the meat he had supplied to the County Hospital for the past few weeks was

NOT FIT FOR A DOG TO EAT.

While at the hospital recently he had detected a terrible odor, and upon investigating found it proceeded from a quantity of spoiled meat. He had been informed by the attendants that a portion of the same meat had been served to the patients that day. He was strongly in favor of a change, and thought the proper way to take it was by the carcass; but he did not think the award should go to Bipper under the circumstances. He had been told that he had been present the day before at a caucus of a private character, at which he had been told to bid by the carcass, and he wanted to see other bidders given an opportunity to bid as he had done, which he was satisfied would result in saving money for the public.

Mr. Clark concurred with Mr. Mattocks, and thought nothing could be lost by inviting proposals by the carcass.

Mr. Kiehm said he had become confused, and wanted to know what kind of meat Mr. Bipper had been furnishing, and what it was proposed he should now furnish under the pending motions.

Mr. Senne—Mr. Mattocks answered your question a few moments ago. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mattocks—Gentlemen, you may do as you please in this matter, but I want to give notice to you, and to whoever you may select as contractor, that so long as I have anything to do with the hospital, no such meat as has been recently sent there will be accepted. Whoever gets the award, so far as I am concerned, will have to furnish sound and good meat, and every pound they send in bills for.

Mr. Donnersberger said Mr. Bipper's bid had been opened by the board and his figures exposed to the public. It would be manifestly unfair, therefore, to invite new bids by the carcass.

Mr. Mattocks moved to reject all bids and to readvertise.

Mr. Sommer renewed his motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Mattocks' motion was seconded by Mr. Farron.

Mr. Hutt said the matter had been

TALKED OVER IN A PRIVATE MEETING

of some members, and it was generally held that meat bids should be received on the carcass. This idea had been mentioned to Mr. Bipper, and he had acted upon the suggestion and put in a bid by the carcass, although this had not been requested in the advertisement for bids.

Mr. Mattocks said it was manifestly unfair to give Bipper the advantage over other bidders of allowing him to know the sentiment of the board as drawn out in the private meeting.

Mr. Hutt said it was not a meeting, but simply an informal discussion between two or three members.

Mr. McClaughrey made his maiden speech, condemnatory of inconsistent economy. He did not believe that paying a low price for a bad article was good policy. The bids were all too low, and no one could furnish meat, from what he knew of values, at any such prices. Good meat could not be had for less than about six or seven cents, and he was in favor of paying for a good article, and of seeing that whatever was bargained for was delivered.

Some further discussion was had, and finally, on motion of Mr. Purington, it was agreed to recommend the award to Mr. Bipper for meat by the carcass at six cents, and for hams, lard, fish, etc., at his bid.

THE MILKY WAY.

The milk bids were next taken up.

Mr. Clark moved that the award be made to Sylvester Washington at 12½ cents per gallon, he being the lowest bidder.

Mr. Mattocks said he had understood that no such person as Sylvester Washington existed, and that he was a myth.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the contract be given to W. M. Devine at 12¾ cents per gallon for the hospital, and, Mr. Washington not appearing, it was agreed to recommend that the award be made in accordance with Mr. O'Neill's motion.

Mr. Kolze was subsequently recommended to furnish milk at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum at his bid—13 cents.

The committee then arose and reported to the board, whereupon a motion to concur in the report and make the awards was made.

A member called attention to Rule 19, and the Chair held that the report would have to lay over under the rules.

Mr. Mattocks moved a suspension of the rules to concur in the report, which was lost as follows, a two-thirds vote being necessary:

Yeas—Albright, Donnersberger, Hutt, Kiehm, Knopf, Mattocks, Purington, Senne—8.

Nays—Ender, Farren, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Rheinwald, Sommer, Clark—7.

The whole question then went over until a week from Monday.

THE SHERIFF AGAIN.

Mr. Mattocks called up the special order—the consideration of matters pertaining to the Sheriff's office—but in the midst of the discussion word came from the Sheriff that he would present a reply to everything that had been said against his office at the next meeting. In consideration of this the whole question was laid over and made a special order for Monday by the following vote:

Yeas—Donnersberger, Ender, Farren, Hutt, Kiehm, Knopf, McClaughery, Mattocks, Purington, Rheinwald, Senne, Sommer, Clark—13.

Nays—Albright, O'Neill—2.

WANTED—A VINDICATION.

Mr. O'Neill introduced the following in reference to the County Hospital:

WHEREAS, Certain statements of a derogatory character have been made against the former management of the Cook County Hospital by one of the Chicago daily papers, said statements having a tendency not only to bring the institution into disgrace, but, from the wide circulation of the paper, it is also more or less injurious to the whole county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of Commissioners Senne, Mattocks, Sommer, Knopf, and Purington, be appointed to investigate the truth or falsity of said report or statement, and report to this board as soon as practicable the result of their investigation.

Mr. Purington moved to strike all names out of the resolution, and leave the committee to be appointed by the Chair, which prevailed.

Mr. O'Neill spoke to the resolution with considerable earnestness, and urged its adoption. The reports, he was satisfied, were untrue, and he wanted them investigated to vindicate all concerned. The first he had heard of them was when he saw them in THE TRIBUNE, and he had no doubt the paper had been imposed upon. He was an humble member of the Hospital Committee, and, for one, proposed to get at the bottom facts. If any of the employés had been lying about the management, he wanted to find out who they were, and would do all he could to get rid of them.

Mr. Purington said he had heard of the reports, and had reason to believe that they were true. He thought, however, that the Hospital Committee ought to do the investigating, and made a motion to that end, and the resolution was adopted with this understanding.

SUBURBAN TELEGRAPH-POLES.

A communication was read from the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, asking authority to erect telegraph-poles in the county, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The North Side Dispensary submitted a letter asking the appropriation of $1,000, which was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

A proposition was submitted from Messrs. Bassett & Bearer, to take charge of the repairing of the gas and steam-pipes in the new Court-House for $50 per month—the county now pays $80—which was referred to the Committee on Court-House and Records.

The Finance Committee submitted a voluminous report on county finances—the result of the examination of the annual reports of the various offices. In the report it was set forth that P. J. Sexton, who purchased about $13,000 worth of the Reform-School property some time ago, had not kept his contract, and it was recommended that the sale be set aside. The report was concurred in.

WORK OF THE COUNTY-AGENT'S OFFICE.

County-Agent McGrath submitted his quarterly report for the quarter ending Nov. 30—the end of the county year—which was referred. It showed that the total number of families receiving aid from the county during the quarter was 1,282; number of applications, 1,888; number of initiations, 2,440; number disapproved, 787; number remaining on the books at the end of the quarter, 1,142; of these, 830 families were in the West Division, 256 in the North Division, and 196 in the South Division. The nationalities were: Irish, 463; German, 385; Scandinavian, 133; American, 113; Bohemian, 61; English, 40; Polish, 46; other foreign nationalities, 61. There were 74 meals and 23 lodgings furnished to the indigent rich and destitute poor, 172 railroad passes furnished, and transportation for 13 insane persons to Kankakee; number of dispensary orders for medical treatment issued, 651; orders for medical merchandise, 13; orders for admission to the County Hospital, 645; burial orders issued, 92; number of persons admitted to the County Almshouse, 191; rejected applications for admission, 156; number of insane persons tried at the expense of the county, 66. The estimate of the expense incurred in the maintenance of the County Agent's office showed that the bread and meat bills for the quarter amounted to $6,559; fuel, $1,336; medical merchandise, $108; oatmeal, $295; peas, $100; rice, $329; soap, $312; clerk-hire, $4,334 printing and stationery, to the J. M. W. Jones Company, $257; to James Guilbert, $180; shoes, $340; transportation, $393; burials, $182. Total expenses, $15,242.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts to account for the sale of the furniture in the old County Court room and County Treasurer's office, which it seems they have neglected.

REGULATING THE OUTGO.

Mr. Purington introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no rule or regulation heretofore adopted by this board shall be construed as giving any member of this board, or any committee thereof, authority for the employment of any person whose salary is to be paid by this county, or for the purchase of any article or supplies, without authority for such employment or purchase having first been given by this board.

Mr. Purington also presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the appointment by the board of three persons to act as interns, one of whom should be a competent house physician and surgeon, under the new homeopathic staff in the County Hospital, the names of the appointees to be presented to the board for confirmation at its next regular meeting.

ANOTHER MOVE FOR A MORGUE.

Commissioner Sommer offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Relations be instructed to confer with the city authorities and report to this board a plan for the erection of a morgue, and also for a proper place for small-pox patients, under the joint control of the city and county.

Mr. O'Neill was opposed to the resolution. The city had made provision for caring for the small-pox patients, and he was not inclined to enter into any further arrangements with them.

Mr. Sommer said small-pox patients were coming to the County Agent's office every day, and denied that the city was doing its duty in handling the disease. He thought the county ought to do something—at least look into the matter as proposed.

The resolution was finally adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Albright, Donnersberger, Ender, Farren, Kiehm, Mattocks, Rheinwald, Sommer, Clark—9.

Nays—Hutt, Knopf, O'Neill, Purington, Senne—5.

Mr. Purington moved the suspension of the rules to audit the December pay-rolls, which prevailed. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Donnersberger, Farren, and O'Neill.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Some Questions for Mr. Rend.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—Please allow me through your paper to ask W. P. Rend a few questions respecting his letter of Dec. 31 in your paper:

1. Why did he not tell that the Irish people could not help being so intolerant as he describes, from the fact that their teachers, their owners, the Catholic clergy, are the most intolerant of intolerants either in the heavens above or in the hell beneath?

2. Why did he not tell that it was the Catholic clergy who mobbed Mr. Parnell in the County Wexford, Ireland, because Parnell dared to differ with them in his belief that the condition of the Irishman was that of a man, and not a superstitious slave, intolerant of every one who did not believe in his holy religion, which beautiful religion teaches that every one is a heretic, an idolater, and will be damned who doesn't believe in the Holy Mother Church? Then in Bishop Butler's catechism is the poison of intolerance instilled into the generous and openhearted peasant.

3. Why, O why, did he not tell that because they are now throwing off that intolerant incubus of fourteen centuries that they are styled Communists, Socialists, infidels, and all such names that are a terror to these Siamese twins, royalty and religion, which go hand in hand to enslave, degrade, and impoverish the masses of the people?

4. Why did he pick out all the flaws in the "no-rent" cry and justify the English and Irish robbers and murderers? I suppose they must have received absolution.

H. T. LAMBERT.

Land League—Open Letter to Col. Rend.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Jan. 3.—*Col. W. P. Rend*—DEAR SIR: I have read your letter as it appeared in Sunday's TRIBUNE, carefully I think, and am constrained to look upon it, if I except one or two portions, as a defense of Irish landlordism, and a poor defense at that. You may not have intended it as such, but nevertheless it so seems to me. In the Irish agitation which now has so much engrossed public attention, I have noticed one thing, or at least I think I have noticed it—that is, that a great many of the better-to-do people instinctively side with the landlords. This surely is lamentable: that the poverty-stricken tenant must be crushed still further by those who have no interest in maintaining landlordism. You, sir, are a case in point. In your disquisition on the no-rent declaration you reason from the landlord's standpoint. If you reasoned otherwise, or reasoned fairly, which you do not, you would tell us what you understand by fair rents. You would also tell us what does justice compel tenants to do who have been rack-rented for years; who, in fact, have paid as much in rack-rents as would purchase their farms once, and in many cases twice over—a thing most necessary to be taken into consideration when dealing with the Irish question. And lastly, if you understood yourself and the matter you treated, you would give some information if you had any touching the rights of the tillers of the soil. Have the tillers of the soil any rights, Mr. Rend, other than to be always rack-rented? If they have, as most assuredly they have, it must be said that you settled the no-rent difficulty with rather a high hand and in the interest of the landlords.

Did it ever strike you that thousands upon thousands of the Irish had to go barefooted and to live upon two meals of potatoes a day—oftentimes worse—in order that the rent might be paid the landlord, so that he might go over to London or Paris to spend it in debauchery? Did you take this into consideration when you were giving the readers of THE TRIBUNE your theology concerning the morality of the no-rent manifesto?

You talk of a just landlord offering fair rents. This would certainly make a man laugh if the case were not so serious. Did you ever see a just landlord? I know I never did, and for that reason I would be exceedingly anxious to get one look at him. If such does exist, just get him into a menagerie cage and take him around the world and a solid fortune will be secured.

You say "the cable brings us daily accounts of murders," etc. Simple minded man! The cable-man is quite an angel of truth, I suppose—that is, the English cable-man! Have you seen those statistics of crime in Ireland taken from the London *Spectator* of Dec. 17:

	1879.	1881.
Murders	24	24
Manslaughters	40	..
Firing at persons	41	84
Aggravated assaults	311	84
Assaults endangering life	277	72
Killing and maiming cattle	125	180
Riots and affrays	50	..
Total	868	444

I shall close by inserting a paragraph from your letter which contains a rather lame compliment for the landlords:

> A very false position has been taken by the no-rent agitators in assuming that the landlords are responsible for the acts of the present British administration, while, as a matter of fact, they have been politically hostile to it, and have condemned its general policy on the Irish land question.

I suppose because its general policy on the Irish land question did not favor the Irish tenant enough.

The next time you "rush" into print I would advise you not to completely ignore the rights of the poor down-trodden tenant.

M. O'CARROLL.

The Irrepressible Irish Question Again.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The letter on the Irish question which appeared in last Sunday's TRIBUNE contained some statements which are not true in fact nor in reason. As far as the charge of intolerance is concerned, the Irish people have dealt too leniently, as their history shows, with those of their own race who have betrayed them. If the Irish people inflicted swift punishment on those who took sides with the common enemy as against them, there would have been no cause for a land agitation in Ireland today. McGeoghegan, the historian, says that the failure of the Irish to secure their nationality in the days of Elizabeth was due to "the want of union, without which no cause can be successful." Under the plea of tolerance, the letter-writer in Sunday's TRIBUNE would seek to divide the Irish people on the Irish question, when they are now strongly united.

As far as the aspersions cast upon the character of Father Sheehy are concerned, the following extracts from Bishop Nulty's letter to Joseph Cowan, M. P. from New Castle, will fully justify him in the strong epithets which he applied to them in a political, and not in a natural sense:

> And fresh grounds for alarm have recently arisen from the decidedly altered tone and bearing of the police force throughout the kingdom. A strange and extraordinary spirit of brutality and insolence seems to have seized on this force, and displays itself ostentatiously on every occasion that offers. It is true they never possessed the moderation, the patience, and forbearance of a force that seemed impressed with the responsibility of respecting the rights of citizens, even at the time that it became their duty to act with firmness and vigor against them as offenders; but now they have shaken off even the semblance of moderation, and they scornfully and defiantly irritate and threaten the people as if they had no right to be regarded as anything better than rebels or slaves. They appear to think that they have a right to do just what they please, to be amenable to no tribunal, and to have relieved themselves from every sense of responsibility. I know of one instance, at least, in which a large body of police, with a resident magistrate at their head, seemed chagrined and disappointed because the peaceable and orderly demeanor of the people deprived them even of a pretext for firing at them, as they had threatened. Under the guidance of men whose conduct has more than once excited a well-grounded suspicion that they were under an artificial excitement which, in them, would be highly criminal, this force now assails with wanton and indiscriminate brutality the innocent and the peaceable, as well as the disorderly and the riotous. They fire volleys into crowds of unarmed men at the very time they are running for their lives; and even the dignity and helplessness of woman, which render her personal safety sacred in every nation on earth that is civilized as well as brave, afford her no protection from these warriors, for they shoot down women as well as men; and according to sworn accounts they bayonet to death young girls even when they are down. Three Coroner's juries on their solemn oaths and on sworn testimony have found and recorded verdicts of willful murder against them, and yet the accused appear to be still at large, and do not seem to have been inconvenienced or in the least disconcerted by such insignificant incidents. And if any one, like myself, ventures to raise his voice and give vent to his feelings in a piercing cry of anguish and of pain over the ruins of the liberties of his country, he is liable to be arrested and thrown into prison, to add one more to the 340 high-spirited, intelligent, and educated men who are at this moment, like so many wild beasts, caged within bars of iron, deprived of their liberty, their freedom, and of every other gift that makes life agreeable, or even endurable.

Certainly no free-born American can find fault with Father Sheehy for branding these brutal ruffians in the strongest terms that the English language could command.

The said writer brings forward the feudal system as the foundation on which the rights of property exist in Europe. Whereas, he does not know that on the Continent of Europe the feudal system has been totally abrogated, and that the tenure of property is no longer held by virtue of the feudal system.

France, Germany, Belgium, and even Russia of a later date, have recognized the principle that the title and ownership of the land are vested in the occupiers and tillers of the soil. Therefore, any right that the landlords of Ireland may claim through the feudal system has no foundation in the general polity of Europe. In spite of all the beneficent changes which have been made and are now being made for the amelioration of the agricultural and industrial classes in other countries, England alone doggedly persists in maintaining amidst the light and political progress of this century the barbaric feudal system which had its origin in invasion, violence, and blood. Notwithstanding the reign of terror which the English Government has forced upon the Irish people, they will destroy the feudal landlord system in Ireland and in England too. How can any citizen of this free country defend or sympathize, as the writer in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE seems to do, with the relics of this system—the landlords of Ireland.

JOHN J. FITZGIBBON.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Buckner Opposed to National-Bank Notes—Wants Silver Let Alone—Doubts Sherman's Refunding Bill, and Is Against Pig-Iron Kelley's Scheme to Donate the Whisky and Tobacco Taxes to the Poor, Suffering Dealers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Representative Buckner, of Missouri, has served in Congress since 1873. He was Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and is a member of the same committee in the present Congress. In the course of a conversation with him recently a *Tribune* correspondent asked:

"What do you think should be done in regard to the National banks, whose charters will soon begin to expire?"

"Well, in the first place I am opposed to bank notes entirely, and believe that all currency, whether specie or paper, should be issued by the Government. The charters of about 400 of the National banks will expire during the lifetime of this Congress; their aggregate capital is over $90,000,000, and their circulation say $70,000,000. I would be in favor of not rechartering those banks, and of not chartering any new banks of circulation. I would like to see all the National-bank notes withdrawn from circulation, gradually of course, so as not to disturb business, and yet as rapidly as practicable consistently with safety and with a proper regard to the chartered rights of the banks. At an early day I shall bring forward in the House bills embodying my views as to what is expedient and wise to do in regard to these matters. I have been sorry to learn," continued Mr. Buckner, "that the banks have lately been buying 4 and 4½ per cent bonds to deposit in lieu of the continued 5s and 6s—or 3½ per cents—to secure their circulating notes. It shows that they are willing to pay a premium equivalent to more than four years' interest, for the privilege of continuing their issue of circulating notes. I have prepared a resolution which I shall offer at the first opportunity, calling upon the Controller for information regarding the recent substitution of 4 and 4½ per cent for 3½ per cents."

"Would you offer National banks any inducements to surrender their circulation?"

"Yes; I would relieve all banks which issued no circulating notes of all taxes upon capital and deposits, and leave those taxes as well as the tax on circulation on banks which should issue notes."

"What do you think of Secretary Folger's recommendation to discontinue the issue of silver certificates?"

"I see no particular harm that the certificates can do, although I never thought the issue of coin certificates was a good one. I much prefer the English plan of bullion certificates redeemable in coin. But our silver certificates call for silver dollars only, and while they are in circulation the dollars are not; so I repeat I see no possible harm that they can do."

"Are you in favor of maintaining the present rate of silver coinage?" Mr. Buckner was asked.

"Yes, for the present at least; although the time may come when it will have to be reduced, and perhaps the coinage discontinued altogether. The tendency of silver is unquestionably steadily downward; within five years the silver product of this country will greatly increase, and according to the latest trustworthy accounts the expected demand for American silver in India will not be realized. Unless the other great commercial nations shall agree to use silver we may be compelled to abandon it. But if Providence continues to smile on us, and we have good crops of corn, cotton, and wheat next year, so that our exports will exceed our imports, I believe that England and France will come to terms and be willing to adopt a double standard on some ratio that we also can agree to."

"How would you supply the deficiency in currency which would be created by a withdrawal of National bank circulation?"

"I think the circulation is too plethoric now. The National banks have inflated the currency to the extent of $40,000,000 during the last three years by increasing their circulation by that amount. Such a power as that ought not to be intrusted to any corporation or class of corporations. Of course, however, the National bank notes would be gradually withdrawn and their places could be filled with silver."

"How?"

"We ought to have no paper circulation, whether of Treasury notes, bank notes, or coin certificates of a lower denomination than $10. Silver would then be used as a currency in all small transactions, and we should hear no more of this talk that the people do not want it. I like Postmaster-General James' idea of issuing postal money orders in small amounts, because it would obviate a difficulty in the way of limiting the issue of Treasury and bank-notes to those of $10 and upward."

"What do you think of Senator Sherman's Refunding bill?" the correspondent asked.

"Well, if we can save $5,000,000, less expenses, by passing it, I am in favor of it; but I have my doubts in regard to that; I do not think it by any means certain that we can now sell at par $200,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds redeemable in five years, although it might easily have been done seven or eight months ago. Then, of course, we ought carefully to consider whether the process of refunding itself might not, by disturbing business, cause the country a loss greater than the amount of saving in interest. I am inclined to think I shall vote for a refunding bill, if one I like shall come before the House."

"I suppose that you favor a revision of the tariff?"

"Yes, I do, most decidedly. I think that a measure for that purpose should have been initiated by the House of Representatives, which constitutionally is clothed with the exclusive power to initiate all measures affecting the revenue. As between the propositions of Senator Morrill and Senator Garland I am in favor of the latter, chiefly because it contemplates a report to, and action by, the present Congress, while under the former action would be deferred until the incoming of the next Congress. Experience and observation have both taught me that the Congress which precedes a Presidential election never indulges in any important general legislation; and if a revision of the tariff is not made by this Congress it will not be done, in my opinion, until after 1884."

"What do you think are the prospects of a reduction of internal revenue taxation by this Congress?" the correspondent asked.

"Naturally it would seem that a reduction of internal taxes should precede and not follow a reduction of the tariff; but in this case I think the reverse will prove true. There is a good deal of sentiment in legislation after all, and a great many people are willing that whisky and tobacco should be taxed simply because they are whisky and tobacco. I believe, however, that when Judge Kelley shall bring forward his proposition to donate those taxes to the whisky and tobacco dealers he will find himself in a minority, and that they will be retained until after the tariff shall have been revised."

The Ghost of the Czar.

A St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following: "A fantastic story is on its travels. It is asserted that the late Czar has reappeared in the Kazan Cathedral, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. Why should the dead Alexander flit about in this ghostly fashion with an aide-de-camp when the living Alexander habitually went about unaccompanied? At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it appears to have been reported that the night guardian of the cathedral had been the first to see the august shade. A door leading to the vaults had suddenly opened, and the dead Czar issuing had walked with solemn steps and slow as far as a certain saint. Having knelt and kissed the feet of this saint the apparition had retired in the same sad and eerie fashion and vanished, first double locking the door behind it. The vision reappeared next night to all the beadles, and the night after that to the whole of the clergy, including the high priest. On this last occasion it kissed the cross before making its exit. In the morning the vaults were carefully examined and a large number of chests of dynamite discovered. Needless to observe, it was at once decided that the 'spectre' was in reality a Nihilist, who had hit upon this Shakspearean trick in the hope of attracting Alexander III. to the Cathedral and then blowing him to atoms. And this tale was gravely told in the drawing-room of one of the high imperial officials. The facts of the case are, however, very much more commonplace than the report. The whole affair—ghost, Nihilist plot and all—was a mere practical joke got up by two students with the help of a magic lantern. There was another story afloat lately, not much less absurd than the other one. The Nihilists had loosened the roof of one of the theatres, and intended some evening when the house was crowded to tilt it over on the heads of the spectators and crush them.

Edison's Main Laying—The Down-Town District Already Wired—Causes of Delay of the Work.

New York Sun, Jan. 1.

Col. Eaton, Vice-President of the Edison Company, was asked yesterday about a report that the company had suspended work in the district down town which it has been preparing to light with electricity, and that nearly all the men employed in the machine shop of the company had been dismissed. Col. Eaton said that the work of wiring the down-town district in question had been finished, that they had put wires in 11,000 houses, and that 14,000 lamps are ready to be adjusted. All but a small force of the men employed in wiring these buildings have been laid off, because there is nothing for them to do. The machine-shop in Goerck street belongs to Mr. Edison personally. He has recently laid off a part of the force there, because he has been manufacturing dynamos faster than he could set them up. They are now making at these shops twelve large dynamos for the down-town district, one for London, and 400 small dynamos for isolated lighting. For two weeks past these shops have been working night and day. The Electrical Pipe Company is working more men than it ever employed before.

"The delay in lighting the down-town district," said Col. Eaton, "is caused by our inability to get contracts for material—especially copper and iron pipe—executed on time. The delay is altogether in laying the mains. Six miles have been laid. We have done no work since the day before Christmas until today, because of the recent rains. With an open winter we can finish laying the mains and be ready to light the district by March."

NASBY ON IRELAND.

The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby Replies to a Maryland Reverend—Defends the Hibernians at All Points.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 1.—Since I have been writing letters from Ireland I have been the happy and unhappy recipient of mail-bags of letters from people of all sorts of opinions, some who know what they are talking about, and a great many more who do not. A presiding elder of the Methodist church at Oakland, Md., writes:

"You attribute all the distress among the Irish tenants to English misrule and oppression, and say not a word against Popery and whisky."

I do attribute Irish distress to English misrule and oppression. Whisky had nothing [comparatively little] to do with it, for the reason that the Irish tenant does not drink [has no money to buy] whisky.

I am not writing, understand, of the whisky-drinking Irish in America—they can answer for themselves—but I affirm that there is not on earth a more temperate body of laborers than the Irish in Ireland. They are more temperate than the laborers of Scotland and England. And I would mildly hint that down in Virginia, under the reverend gentleman's nose, there are Americans who drink whisky. Drinking is a vice that is not confined to the Irish. More's the pity. I wish with all my heart that it were.

As to Popery, the Irish tenant contributes but little to the support of his Church, for the very sufficient reason that English landlords do not leave him anything to contribute. The Irish tenant who gives one pound a year to his Church is doing very well.

I knew that this matter of Popery would come in sooner or later. Does the reverend gentleman object to an Irishman supporting his Church? It is all the comfort he has in life. Why should not the Irish, poor and wretched as they are, give of their poverty to the Church? Did the reverend gentlemen ever object to receiving contributions from one of his flock because of the poverty of the giver? Did he not rather turn over the leaves of (I hope) his well-thumbed Bible, and, coming to Mark, xii., 42, read:

"And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which made a farthing. And He called unto Him His disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have into the treasury. For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living."

And did he not hold up this especial widow as an example to stimulate the other poor, and to shame the rich?

The reverend gentleman must remember that the Catholic faith is as dear to a Catholic as ours is to us. He must remember that no religious organization can be maintained without money. The Irish peasant gives what he can, all of which is to his credit. The man who goes hungry for his Church's sake is one which a presiding elder in the useful Methodist Church has no business to sneer at. I am a Protestant, and have no sympathy with the Pope, or the Church of which he is the head, but I hope never to be so narrow as to sneer at any man's religion, one profession being just as dear and precious to one man as another is to another.

I can understand how the reverend gentleman living in a rich country among a well-to-do people, eating of the tender yellow-legged chicken and the delicate biscuit with honey, and sleeping in the best room in the house, with all the comforts of life thrown in, not knowing a thing about it, can presume Irish priests do the same thing.

I wish to Heaven that he could be transferred from the delightful field of labor he works for just a month to the parish, say, of the Rev. Father Mullineaux, midway between Kenmare and Killarney, and be compelled to care for the spiritual and temporal needs of a strip of bleak country twenty-five miles long by eighteen wide, in which the entire values of clothing and furniture put together in the whole, outside of the village, would not foot up as much in value as the horse and buggy the reverend gentleman has to convey him from point to point in his district.

"You have expressed your approval of the Land-League's manifesto, or the no-rent policy, and thus encouraged dishonesty, or the non-payment of debts. You have denounced the new Land act, the work of *the people's party*, and the best friends the Irish have, as worthless, and thus encouraged opposition to a liberal government."

The rent is not a debt, but an exaction enforced by bayonets. I only insist upon the British Government doing what the Prussian Government did years ago, giving the people who really own the land the privilege of repurchasing it and repaying for it.

The reverend gentleman speaks disparagingly of the Land League and approvingly of Gladstone's Land act. Any man with intelligence enough to preach the Gospel would not have coupled these propositions. For remember, reverend dear sir, that whatever there is of good in the Land act must be put to the credit of the Land League, and is, by whatever it is worth to Ireland, a testimony to the efficiency of the organization. It was the Land League that compelled the Land act, for the British Government never did an act approximating justice except under compulsion. The Land League agitated and agitated until even so stupid a body as the British House of Lords felt that something had to be done, and they employed a shrewd commoner to do as little as possible. But for the Land League there would have been no Land act. The Land act was a confession that the treatment of the Irish had always been wrong, and that confession is worth something if for nothing else than the bringing of a blush to the cheek of such men as the reverend gentleman, who is more English than American, and who esteems royalty and nobility more than he does human rights.

One thing more the Land League has done. It has stopped the system of robbery under the name of rent to the degree that the English sharks are being compelled to do what the Prussian sharks were forced to do long ago—viz.: permit the people to buy their own land peacefully, and to enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

"Having given your strong and unqualified approval of the Land League and its doings, you may be considered as accessory to the lawlessness and violence that prevail in many parts of Ireland. It is evident that the maiming of cattle, the 'boycotting,' and the shooting of landlords and rent-payers is the legitimate fruit of the speeches and work of the Land League. At the same time you condemn the Government for trying to suppress this lawlessness and preserve order and protect life and property."

A dictionary maker once defined "crab" as "a fish that walks backward." Another said the definition was correct with two exceptions—a crab is not a fish, and it does not walk backward. There is no lawlessness or violence in Ireland unless a meeting of citizens to consider their grievances may be considered lawless. There is no shooting of landlords, no maiming of cattle, which is to say, there may have been such things done occasionally by maddened and half-crazed men, but the cases are entirely too rare to make them the basis of a general charge. I venture to say there is more violence every year in the district the reverend gentleman presides over than there is in all Ireland. I was four weeks in the disaffected part of the country, and in that time there was not a single case of shooting, maiming, or violence. Whether the absence of shooting is creditable to the Irish or not is a question. The reverend gentleman, were he subjected to the outrage the Irish endure, would do something besides pray for his enemies, I doubt not.

"Let me ask you a few questions. Did you approve of the course of our Government *in coercing* the South, and sending soldiers into the South to keep peace after the War was over? Did you approve the acts of the California authorities in putting Denis Kearney into the penitentiary?"

Certainly I approved of sending troops to the South. It was necessary for the protection of citizens, which the Government was bound to do. There was lawlessness and outrage there, but there is none in Ireland that calls for 50,000 troops. The troops in Ireland are not employed to prevent outrage—they are used to commit outrage. They are used to collect rents which are frauds, to evict tenants, to throw women and children out into the mud, and to back up the English landlord in a system of robbery and oppression the equal to which the world never saw, to prevent peaceable assemblages of citizens, to suppress newspapers, to do everything, in short, that a brutal tyranny impelled by the most insatiable greed can find for armed men without conscience or feeling to do. And most certainly I approved of the imprisoning of Denis Kearney. He was habitually violating the laws of the State of California. He was arrested by the proper authorities on a properly made charge, was regularly tried and convicted. In Ireland they don't do it that way. As in Russia, a file of soldiers arrest you, you are thrown into jail, the habeas corpus is suspended, you have no trial, but lay there till the Home Secretary chooses to release you.

"This work of saying to a farmer, '*We* will pay no rent, and if *you* do we will shoot you and shoot those who attempt to work for you,' is Molly-Maguireism in Ireland, as shooting boss miners is in Pennsylvania, and deserves the same punishment."

English papers! Nothing of the sort occurs in Ireland. Forty thousand Irish tenants have applied for benefit of the Land act, and not one of them has been molested. The Land League uses moral, not physical, force.

"It is no wonder that you are suspected of being bought over. The Land League has plenty of money for such purposes. Indeed, there has been money enough collected for Ireland at one time and another to have brought multitudes of the tenant-farmers to this land of abundance, and to have placed those left behind in comfortable circumstances, if it had been properly applied."

The insinuation that I have been "bought" by the Land League is entirely unworthy of a minister of the Gospel, one of whose chief virtues should be charity. How would you like it if I should say of you, my dear sir, that you were preaching the Gospel solely for the fat salary you receive and the solid creature comforts your position gives you? What kind of men have you been in the habit of associating with, anyhow? Do you remember any of the old abolitionists who are now reveling in wealth? If a man is in the market to be bought where would he go—to the naked Irish, or the rich English? As to the money of the Land League, how much have they collected? What use have they put it to? And as to bringing over the Irish, suppose the Irish don't want to come? Have they no rights in their own country? Would you leave your delightful parsonage, your easy life, and your favorit field of labor at any man's bidding? You left England because you desired to—would you have emigrated at some one else's command? Why can't you be broad enough to give to the Irish the same rights you claim for yourself? The same Creator made them that made you, and you hold life by no other tenure than they. They are Papists, and so are a great many millions more of people, but I wouldn't were I in your place starve, shoot, and imprison, and hang on that account. The world is too old for that. On the contrary, you ought to help them up, and see that they have the means to make a good living, and then you ought to go to Ireland and convert them to our religion. And you ought to go quickly, for if England keeps on a little while Ireland will not be a field for missionary enterprise. There will be none left to convert.

REV. P. V. NASBY.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

How He Spared the Life of an Old Friend.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Dec. 31.

During the War a man caught violating a military law at Memphis was doomed by a court-martial to suffer the extreme penalty. The sentence had been approved by Gen. Hurlbut, then in command. The time appointed for execution was but three days off, when a little woman, throbbing like a wild bird in the hands of its captor, arrived in Washington with a letter to Congressman Voorhees. She was the daughter of the man standing in the shadow of death. Her mission was to see the President. Mr. Voorhees, deeply moved by the woman's story and distress, suffered scarcely a moment to elapse before calling with her on Senator Hendricks. The plan hastily suggested itself to him was to have the two Senators from Indiana, of whom the late Henry S. Lane was senior, conduct the woman, pleading for a father's life, to Mr. Lincoln. The three presented themselves to Mr. Lane, who, after making some preparations to join the escort, asked: "What is the charge against your father?" "He attempted to carry quinine to the enemy." "If that is the case," answered Mr. Lane, "the verdict is correct, and I cannot interfere."

Hope seemed to depart from the woman, and she looked as if she were in the awful presence of death. At this point Mrs. Lane entered the room. "It will not do," said that lady, addressing her husband, "this woman has come to see the President, and it is your duty to conduct her." He surrendered, took a deep interest, and the party started for the Executive Mansion, where it was at once admitted, and found Mr. Lincoln disengaged.

Mr. Hendricks, who only remembered the lady as "a little woman," introduced her, but she, having never seen a President before, seemed to have lost the power of speech. "You will, perhaps, remember her father. He once lived in Springfield." "Yes," answered Mr. Lincoln, "I remember him well. On one occasion a farmer came to my office, and, taking me for that gentleman, insisted, 'You must come out and preach again next Sunday. Your last sermon did great good, and was thought the best we ever heard.' I rather liked being thought a Methodist preacher, and did not break the delusion. Oh, yes, I remember him well, and there was some resemblance between us." "She brings you terrible news from that man today. He is to be shot!" "To be shot?" Here Mr. Hendricks wished the little woman to speak, but she was involuntarily dumb. "She brings a statement of the case to you, I believe?"

Taking the five closely-written pages of foolscap, Mr. Lincoln settled back into the chair, and, folding his legs in the manner that has so often been described, proceeded to read it aloud, but to himself. The reading was a study of the case. For some minutes he must have forgotten the Government, the army, and everything, so completely was he absorbed in the paper. This concluded, he looked up and around the room, when his eyes, falling upon the little woman, rested for a moment. Soon he spoke: "Your father shall not be shot!" The great weight of dread and agony these words lifted from the little woman and the expression of gladness that beamed from her face, like a June morning when the world looks as though there had never been a war and that it contained no grave, no pencil could depict.

"I guess," continued Mr. Lincoln, partly as if communing with himself, "I had better telegraph Hurlbut—yes, I'll telegraph Hurlbut at once"; and then he proceeded to write the message. This was slow, careful work, but concluding it he said: "I reckon that will do." Then rereading it aloud, he continued: "Yes, that will do." In response to a bell a secretary appeared. "Take this message," said Mr. Lincoln in the commanding tone of a President, "and send it quickly; remain at the office until it gets through; see that it is answered and that I am informed." Thus briefly was this duty made obligatory upon the secretary, and the Executive mind was at rest. Mr. Hendricks has forgotten what became of the other people, but he remembers after having risen to depart, of reseating himself and the talk that for some moments followed. Mr. Lincoln laughed about the article of quinine, and did not think taking it across the lines an offense meriting death. He knew the country about Memphis; it was malarial, and life without quinine was almost impossible. He thought it hardly proper to put down the Rebellion by giving people over to an ague.

SARGENT'S LAND GRAB.

Thousands of Acres of Fertile Lands in California Seized Under Ex-Senator Sargent's Desert Land Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The *Chronicle* publishes a leading article on Senator Sargent's Desert Land act, which has placed a premium on land-grabbing in this State. Following is the gist of the article. This unpopular law, which has been a curse to so many settlers, provides that the lands, exclusive of timber and mineral lands, which produce only by irrigation, shall be deemed desert, and be acquired in the proportion of 640 acres to each settler, who will pay 25 cents an acre and agree to reclaim the tract in a specified time. Taking advantage of the elastic statute, William B. Carr and J. B. Haggin, intimate political associates of Mr. Sargent, absorbed more than 50,000 acres of productive land in Kern County before the victimized people awoke to the legalized fraud. The act was passed in March, 1877, and in December following the records in the two main land-offices of Kern and Tulare Counties showed that Carr, Haggin, Tevis, and others had seized 97,000 acres that were as productive as the best wheat lands in the San Joaquin Valley. The land supported cattle and sheep, and without irrigation. The investigation that followed the discovery of this seizure of public domain disclosed many facts fatal to Mr. Sargent's political ambition. Twenty-five of Mr. Sargent's retainers in the mint and custom-house had put their names down for 8,490 acres. Many other dependents of Sargent and Carr took up land and afterward turned it over to the monopolists. It was shown that Haggin had selected for his brother-in-law, who had never seen the tract, one piece of so-called desert land which was well timbered and frequently inundated. One settler, who had secured a home in Kern County before the passage of the infamous act, swore before the Commissioners that the land he preëmpted had been grabbed under cover of the Desert Land act by a mint employé, who owed his position to Mr. Sargent's influence. Before the investigation ended it was shown that 340 entries had been made in the interest of J. B. Haggin alone, and that he had acquired nearly 200,000 acres, comprising some of the most fertile and valuable lands in the State; yet on a large part of it he paid taxes on a valuation of 25 cents an acre. The land seized by Mr. Sargent and his associates, instead of being desert tracts, enjoy as much rainfall as any other part of the State. They have valuable timber for fuel and manufacturing purposes, and often yield astonishing crops of grain. Many of the claims in which Mr. Sargent's associates are deeply interested are still before the Department of the Interior, and it would not be strange if people should fear that the ex-Senator's regard for the welfare or his old friends would outweigh his prudence in the Cabinet, as it did in the public position from which he retired so barren of honors.

People of advanced ideas are never slow to recognize that which will result in the greatest benefit to their wealth, health, and happiness; such people never fail to perceive the great benefit resulting from the use of St. Jacobs Oil when afflicted by rheumatism. William H. Wareing, Esq., Assistant General Superintendent Third Division Mailing and Distributing Department, New York Post-Office, in writing concerning St. Jacobs Oil says: The reports from the several Superintendents and clerks who have used the oil agree in praising it highly. It has been found efficacious in cuts, burns, soreness and stiffness of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic complaints. The Hon. T. L. James, now Postmaster-General of the United States, concurred in the foregoing.

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Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

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Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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